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VIE DE SEINT AUBAN:

A Poem in Norman-French,

ASCRIBED TO MATTHEW PARIS:

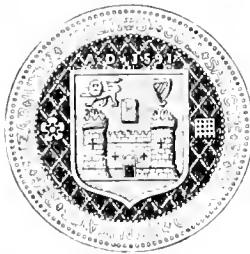
NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME EDITED, FROM A MANUSCRIPT IN THE
LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,

WITH CONCORDANCE-GLOSSARY, AND NOTES,

BY

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DUBLIN.



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TO
THE MEMORY
OF
MY MOTHER.

964914

P R E F A C E .

THE poem here published is edited from a MS. [E. 1. 40] preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and of which only this one* copy is believed to be extant. Besides being unique, it has claim to a special notice as being traditionally the composition of no less a personage than Matthew Paris, and his own handwriting. The evidence for this is based on statements of Stowe and Ussher, given in Sir F. Madden's edition of Paris' "Historia Anglorum", Vol. III., Pref. liii. Stowe's words (*Annales*, 1631, p. 43) are as follows:—"Matthew Paris, a munke of St. Alban, turned out of Latine prose into French verse the life and martyrdom of St. Alban and Amphibalus, *both of which bookes I have seen.*" Archb. Ussher's testimony is to the following effect (Brit. Eccl. Antiq. v. 190):—"Hoc dramate tantopere delectatus est Matthaeus (Parisiensis) ut illud *in metrum Gallicum* nova metaphrasi transfuderit. Gallicum illud Matthæi cum Latino Guilielmi et Radulphi opere conjunctum habetur in codice MS. ecclesiae S. Albani ab Henrico VI. donato".

On the statements of these two writers, Sir F. Madden remarks:—"They must both have derived this information from the same source, namely, a manuscript still fortunately preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, which contains the French Life referred to, together with the Latin original, and other legends of the same saints. It does not appear on what precise grounds Stowe and Ussher gave the above statement, but it is certain it could not have been from mere conjecture". The learned editor quotes also a passage of Walsingham, to the effect that M. Paris "Vitas SS. Albani, Thomae, et Edmundi, *conscripsit et depinxit elegantissime*".

The joint evidence of these three writers seems sufficient to furnish a fair ground of belief in the authorship of M. Paris, till proof to the contrary should be forthcoming.

The Latin prose life, which M. Paris turned into French verse, is also contained in our MS., and of its origin the following account is given by Archb.

* Sir T. D. Hardy in his "Descriptive Catalogue," Vol. I., p. 15, note, makes mention of a French Life of St. Alban and St. Amphibalus, in MS. Cott. Vitell. D. viii., which MS. is now lost; this may possibly have been another copy of the present Life.

Ussher, (Works, Vol. v., p. 183). After enumerating the “acta antiqua martyrii S. Albani”, he adds, “cum quibus et *vetusissimum de iisdem volumen, primaevum Verolamiensium idiomate conscriptum*, plane consensisse, in historia abbatum S. Albani refert Matthaeus Parisiensis”. According to the Gesta of Eadmer, while repairs were being carried out in the middle of the old city, the workmen having pulled down the foundation of an old palace, this venerable volume was found “in cuiusdam muri concavo depositum quasi armariolo”; it was in good preservation, considering its age, the handwriting clear, and the characters distinct, but unfortunately, nobody could read the book; “tandem unum senem jam decrepitum invenerunt, sacerdotem literis bene eruditum, nomine *Unwona*; qui, imbutus diversorum idiomatum linguis ac literis, legit distincte et aperte scripta libri. Erat enim litera, qualis scribi solet tempore quo cives Werlamecestrani inhabitabant; et *idioma antiquorum Britonum*, quo tunc temporis utebantur”. The first book of this volume contained the history of St. Alban, the other books described certain “invocationes et ritus idolatrarum civium, in quibus comperit quod specialiter Phoebum Deum Solis invocaverunt et coluerunt”. The good monks consequently rejected the books which contained these “commenta Diaboli,” and had the history translated by the old priest Unwona. After which, says the chronicler, “exemplar primitivum ac originale, quod mirum est dictu, irrestaurabiliter in pulverem subito redactum cecidit annullatum”. Such is the traditional account of the original of the life of our protomartyr, and it is no doubt true. Nothing is known of the fate of this Latin translation by Unwona, but another account was furnished by William, a monk of St. Alban's, two hundred years after, as Ussher says,—“*ex vulgari Anglicano*”, and this version, at the request of William himself, was paraphrased in elegiacs by Ralph of Dunstable. The tale had evidently become common, as indeed was to be expected, so that in his preface William can mention two sources, (1) the liber *Anglico sermone* conscriptus, which he followed in his translation, and which he supplemented, so far at least as the name of Amphibalus is concerned, from (2) the history, “quam Gaufridus Arturus *de Britannico* in Latinum se vertisse testatur”. This version of Geoffrey of Monmouth was seemingly made from the same language as that of Unwona, viz., the old British, but whether from a copy, or a variation, or a totally different account, cannot of course be determined.

Whatever the origin of this Latin prose narrative of William, there is no doubt that Stowe's statement is correct, as to its being the original of the French poem. In our MS., we have both the poem of Ralph, and the prose of William, neither of which, however, I have deemed it necessary or expedient to print here,

as the poem is far too excursive and diffuse, and the prose narrative is to be found in the "Acta Sanctorum", June 22, (Vol. iv., p. 149, seqq.)

The MS. copies of this prose life are numerous enough, as may be seen by a reference to "Hardy's Catal.", (Vol. i.. pt. i., p. 4, seqq.) and there are further several MS. copies of a translation of the French poem into English verse, by Lydgate, which translation was printed at St. Albans, 1234, 4to, by John Hertford. The colophon (Hardy, p. 23) to the MSS. expressly states, that the English translation was made "out of Frensh and Latyn, bi Dan John Lidgate, at the requeste of Maister John Whetehamstede, Abbot of Seynt Albons", in 1439. That Lydgate was familiar with Dunstable's work, is evident from the beginning lines of his version, but his obligations to the French poem are not determinable because the prose Latin life furnishes nearly the same details. The whole story may be read in English in Enderbie's "Cambria Triumphans" [Ed. 1661], p. 160 seqq.

Among the scraps of contemporary reference,* is a marginal note on fol. 22, as follows:—"Hoc de libro Johannis Mansel". This Sir John Mansel was a great favourite of Henry III., who made him Chancellor of England, and he is known to have died about 1264. Now M. Paris several times in different parts of his writings has occasion to mention this John Mansel, so that it is not impossible that there may have been some intercourse between the two men. The note evidently was written by the same hand and at the same time as the rest of the page, and indicates a book borrowed, and from which certain details had been taken; among others, the few lines written below in the margin, and referring to St. Alban, "erat namque dux et magister militiae totius Britanniae". I think also, that it is

* Besides this reference, two other individuals are mentioned in the notes on fol. 2, rect., which notes are unfortunately nearly as inconclusive. The personages there referred to are, 1^o, Isabella, Countess of Arundel, and 2^o, some Countess of Winchester (I presume), who unluckily is not named. Curiously enough, there is somewhat of a difficulty in the matter of both, just at the epoch of Matthew Paris. For with the death of Roger de Quincy in 1264, the Earldom of Winchester became extinct, and was not revived till 1322, in the person of the elder Despenser, and this Countess therefore was probably the last of that family. The second case of the Countess of Arundel is more complicated. On the death of Hugh de Albini, fourth Earl of Arundel, without issue, in 1243, the estates devolved upon the Earl's sisters as co-heiresses. Through the second of these, Isabella, who on the division of the property came into possession of the Arundel estates (which carried the title), the Earldom was transmitted to her son, John Fitz-Alan, as her husband had died before her brother, in 1239. I do not, however, know whether the title of Countess could be taken by the widow in such a case. But this John Fitz-Alan, the fifth Earl, left issue John, sixth Earl, who married Isabel de Mortimer, and died in 1270; and it is perhaps to this lady that the note refers. If the tradition of the origin of the MS. be accepted, this would accord fairly enough with the period assigned to its composition. And it can hardly be avoided, as the next Isabella we meet was the daughter of Hugh le Despenser, who was married to the ninth Earl, Richard Fitz-Alan, which would throw the MS. into the early part of the fourteenth century.

not too much to infer that Johannes Mansel was alive at the time when this extract was made. This would accord perfectly with the traditional account of the composition of the work, for M. Paris was appointed historiographer to St. Alban's in 1236, between which period and 1250 he is held to have composed this French poem.

But while we may fairly accept the traditional account of the *composition* of the poem by Paris, the question as to the handwriting of our present MS. is, and must continue to be, a matter simply of individual opinion, and determined by the value set on tradition in general. As the handwriting of the MS. is unquestionably the so-called Paris handwriting, this smaller question is included under the wider problem, who was the writer of the MSS. generally attributed to M. Paris. This point has been examined in considerable detail, and with great acuteness and technical knowledge, by Sir T. D. Hardy, in his Catal., Vol. iii., Pref. iii. seqq., where he concludes *against* the assumption of the handwriting's being that of M. Paris himself.* I am not, however, convinced by the arguments of the learned editor, and in particular I think he has not allowed for the personal equation in this question of handwriting. General considerations as to the quantity of writing that a scribe could get through in the course of a laborious life, really depend so entirely on the circumstances and on the writer, that it is nearly useless relying on them for any special case. At the same time, I assent entirely to the view that identity of style in writing by no means implies identity of scribe; and in the regulated forms of the handwriting accomplished in the scriptoria, individuality was probably the last thing encouraged. As the point, however, is clearly indeterminable, I doubt the propriety of re-opening the question, and shall only add that as there is no counter-evidence, I accept the tradition that M. Paris did personally write this our French poem, and draw the illustrations, but as the

* In Catal. Brit. Hist., Vol. iii., Pref. lxi., Sir T. D. Hardy uses the following argument, as subversive of the allegation that M. Paris wrote the fair copies of his works : viz., in several places the copyist *prays for the repose of the soul of M. Paris*. After quoting the passages, the last of which is as follows : "hunc librum dedit frater M. Parisiensis [deo et ecclesiae S. Albani]. Anima Matthaei et animae omnium fidelium defunctorum requiescant in pace", Sir T. D. Hardy adds : "that a living monk should write 'requiescat in pace' upon his own soul is entirely beyond belief, and I would venture to ask whether any parallel case or instance can be produced."

I think there can. In the Preface to Zeuss' Grammatica Celtica², p. xviii, occurs the following note : "Ad codicis calcem chartere ut in omnibus seu titulis seu subscriptionibus miniato legitur : *In honore individue trinitatis Marianus Scottus scripsit hunc librum suis fratribus peregrinis. Anima eius requiescat in pace, propter deum devote dicite. amen*". Zeuss adds : "Haec vivum Marianum futuris peregrinis gentis suae dicere jam Lambecius putavit; neuter saltem, nec Lambecius, nec Denisius, ultimam glossam a diversa manu additam esse asserit".

rubrics, though in a very similar handwriting, differ somewhat in the language, I think they are probably by another hand,—a hand trained, however, in the school of Matthew Paris.

Of the history of our MS., little is known. Sir F. Madden, *loc. cit.*, has the following note: “I have not seen the MS., but think it probable that the portion from fol. 3 to fol. 50, including the drawings, is from the hand of Paris. This volume may be the very one noticed by Walsingham, [*vid. supra*,] but it is now mutilated and imperfect. Ussher says that this MS. was *presented* by Henry VI. to St. Alban’s, but the memorandum on fol. 1, b, he refers to, seems only to mean that the volume was *shown* to Henry at a council held at Westminster”. This suggestion of Sir F. Madden seems based on the notice given in Hardy’s Catal., Vol. i., Pt. i., p. 15, where the MS. note is quoted as follows:—“Rex Henricus Sextus essens ad Concilium magnum Westmonasterii tentum . . . hunc librum visus est et ad honorem . . . gloriosi Martyris Albani.” [I must regret that Sir D. Hardy’s authority in the transcription of this note should have been so untrustworthy, or rather incapable, for the passage is not as here given. How a Latin writer could be imagined guilty of such a phrase as “*essens ad concilium*,” I do not understand, but the words are quite plainly written, and to a capable reader unmistakable, viz: “*cxiens ad consilium*.”] Ussher’s words are, “In Codice Ecclesiae S. Albani ab Henrico Anglorum rege *donato*. ” To such *presentation* Sir F. Madden objected the statement of the note in the MS., (as given in Hardy, *loc. cit.*), and which he interpreted as above, that “the volume was *shown* to Henry”; but this cannot be the meaning of the words “*Henricus hunc librum visus est*”. Part of the note is missing, as there was evidently something more to be said, “et ad honorem . . . gloriosi martiris Albani . . . ” As the note stands, the words *visus est* are a difficulty which I have not been able to solve, but as the sentence is incomplete, it is unnecessary to do more than to call attention to that fact. I shall only add, that I cannot think that Ussher based his account of the *presentation* of the MS. to the monastery wholly on this note.

The MS. [Saec. xiii.] itself is a small quarto* (10 x 7), of 77 foll., in two columns, each of thirty-seven lines. It contains several treatises, not all in the same hand, but all bearing on St. Alban. A note on fol. 3 describes it in these terms:—“Hic est liber ecclesiae Sancti Albani, prothomartiris de arma-

* It has been very carelessly bound; one or two foll. of the beginning of the French Vie have been lost, and several foll. are still misplaced.

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riolo* A". It was evidently a MS. on which considerable value was set, as may be seen from the note on the fly-leaf, quoted below.

The following is a brief summary of the contents :—

fol. 1-2.—Miscellaneous.

,, 3-19.—Latin poem in elegiacs, on the life of St. Alban.

,, 20-28.—Latin prose history of the life.

,, 29-50.—French poem, "Vie de St. Auban".

,, 50-52.—Latin treatises on the finding of Alban's body.

,, 53-62.—Latin treatises referring to the Saint's life.

,, 62-66.—Latin charters of Offa and Ecgfridus, relative to the lands of St. Alban's.

,, 66-72.—Latin treatises (continued from fol. 62).

,, 73-77.—Latin prose account of miracles performed at the Saint's tomb.

The Paris handwriting is found on foll. 3-50, and on foll. 73-77, but foll. 51-72 are in a different hand and style. The French rubrics run throughout the French poem, and afterwards continuously, though with no relation to the text, down to fol. 63 rect. They are written by the same hand throughout, *perhaps* by the writer of the poem. Foll. 29-63 contain fifty-three coloured designs, in illustration of the text up to fol. 50, after which only the rubrics and illustrations agree. The drawings are good, but the colouring is monotonous: the illuminator seems to have had nothing at his disposal but green and red, with a small portion of blue and slate. From fol. 51, there is a change observable, denoting perhaps some interval of time, for the illustrations† are differently coloured, and contain a thin sprinkling of gilt, the horses being here and there shaded with blue, but they are the work of the same artist, for the outlines of the faces are the same in the two parts. The pervading tone of all the illustrations is that of a thin, unpleasant green. On the other hand, in the capital letters, the colouring is exclusively either blue or red, there being curiously only one single letter in the whole MS. (a Q on fol. 29, 2), in which the body is entirely green.

A two-lined rubric runs along the top of the pages, and throughout the French poem, a two-lined rubric in Latin finishes the page, with some omissions.

fol. 1, rect. is blank;

fol. 1, vers. contains the following note, written at the top :—

. erissimus rex Henricus Sextus exiens ad consilium magnum

* Concerning the armariolus or book-case, v. Sir F. Madden's introduction to his edition of M. Paris' "Historia Anglorum," Vol. I., Pref. pp. xi., xii.

† The whole series of illustrations, dresses, armour, building implements and materials, church-bells, &c., is noteworthy, and would repay careful study by a competent authority.

Westmonisterii tentum hunc librum visus est et ad honorem gloriosi martyris Albani.

fol. 2, rect. is patched, and contains fragments of writing not always legible. On the left side of the page are some “versus memoriales” :—

Terr.
 Unam.
 Cum medio lucescit
 Prati fena lego, collecta sub horrea lego.
 Cum Cereris dono Bachi labamina dono.
 Exprimo de malis potum nisi mandere malis.
 Terram cultor aret folium cum maret et aret.
 Est mihi pluris ara porcorum quam Jovis ara.
 Gaudeo secure porcum mactando secure.

On the right are mere fragments :—

1. [dili]gentia et labore quoque plenius declaratur.
 2. hunc libellum si placet latine

3. Mittatis si placet ad dominam comitissam Harundell. Isabellam ut mittat vobis librum de Sancto Thoma* Martyre et [Sancto Aed]wardo quem transtuli et protraxi [.] terit domina comitissa Harund [.] usque ad pentecostem.

fol. 2, vers. contains :—

Part of an outline drawing of a lady with a child in her lap; on the left are some lines, referring doubtless to the picture :— impones super eum misericordiam tuam, quaeso, Domine intercedendo beato Cendo[.] cessore tuo nobis in [.] et visum oculorum me[.] placatus suffragiis mihi [.] atri (trici) restaura et illum illaese , et stabilem in vita mea conserva, post istius vitae decursum ad lumen transferas sempiternum, p. Dicatur ter pater noster in honorem [Sanet]orum Laurentii Nigasii Ge]lasii et Leodogarii.

Below are several verses in French, with an almost illegible Latin note to the left :— In Libro comitissae Wint. (?) binae imagines in singulis paginis francesis, [probably referring to the illustrations of St. Auban]. To the right come these French lines, almost entirely obliterated, each referring to an apostle or saint, with some notable circumstance of the life of each :—

Jacobus. Sue merci Deus me eschoisi e apostle apela.

Johannes. Bien me out Deus cher quant à garder sa mere me livra.

* Perhaps this may have been one of the volumes referred to in the statement of Walsingham, quoted *supra*, p. iii.

- Andreas. En croiz me mist, lier me fist, Egée li felun.
 Thomas. Ki en Deu croit, pas nel voit, par moi ad beneïun.
 Marcus. Jo fu de Turs jadis pasturs e avant chevaler.
 Nicholas. Par ki fu, e Messie ke Deus plut nuncier.
 Albanus. Li premers fu ki pur Jesu mort sufri en Brettainne.
 Amphibalus. Auban par moi guerpi la foi, k'alme entusche e mahainne.
 Leonardus. De ki m'a en sa memoire.
 Egidius. Par beste mue fu lors tenue ma vie en ma hermitoire.
 [. . . .] Du temple hissi, despit, huni, pur çô ke enfant n'oi mie.
 Anna. De moi nasqui cele de ki fu nez li haut Messie.

On fol. 3, rect., begins the Latin poem containing the life of St. Auban, attributed to Ralph of Dunstable :—

Albani celebrem coelo terrisque triumphum :
 Ruminat inculto carmine Clio rudis. &c.

[As a detailed description of the remaining contents of the MS. may be found in “Hardy’s Catal. of Brit. Hist.”, Vol. I., pt. i., pp. 13-18, it is unnecessary to repeat it here.]

A few marginal notes occur in the Latin lines, as follows :—

fol. 22, rect. “Hoc de libro Johannis Mansel. [Erat namque dux et magister militiae totius Britanniae.]”

fol. 22, vers. “Nota quod beatus Albanus civis et indigena fuit Verolami natus et genitus, dicit enim quod genus in civitate habuit, ab antiquis tamen Romanis derivatum, sicut Walenses a Trojanis”.

fol. 25, vers. “Hoc apud Lichefeld evenit. Inde Lichfeld dicitur quasi ‘campus cadaverum’; ‘Lich’ enim Anglice ‘cadaver’ sive ‘corpus mortui’ dicitur.”

In one rubric (fol. 57, rect.), mention is made of *Holmhurt*, and in the charters fol. 63, we have some local notices, which apparently add nothing to our knowledge from other sources.

It remains that I should briefly indicate the reasons which have urged me to the publication of this Old French poem, and the method I have pursued in endeavouring to accomplish my task,—in other words, to state the *why* and *how* of this edition.

The Norman invasion of England has left indelible traces on our speech, which seem to deserve a much closer investigation than they have had. The

influences exerted on the vocabulary, pronunciation, inflection, syntax, and idiom, have never yet been duly weighed, nor their action fairly considered. The position of Norman-French in England after the Conquest was something like that of Latin in Gaul: it was the language that was to be studied by all who were desirous of promotion or influence in the State. In social life, in religious matters, in the pleadings of the law courts, Norman was the recognised medium of communication, and to be ignorant of Norman was to be shut out from all chance of position or dignity. But the fates of the alien languages have been very different in Gaul and in Britain. While in Gaul, the conquered nation rapidly absorbed the language of the new masters to such an extent as even to produce orators and poets whose fame became celebrated in the central Rome,—in Britain the foreign language was never accepted by the people, and died of inanition. The bastard Anglo-Norman of some documents gives a kind of hint as to what might have been the particular Romance tongue here spoken, had the people adopted it. But it was not to be. The English people held fast to the *Englisce spræc*. The political severance of France and England after the wars of Edward III., and in particular the loss of Normandy under King John, naturally threw the Normans in England into the arms of the people. The change was soon felt, for in 1362 the French language was so much “unknown,” that the pleadings in the law courts were directed to be conducted in English. It is just at this period that our great English writers begin: 1300–1400 includes Maundeville, Wycliff, Chaucer. French influence had thus been operative for about three centuries, taking as the starting point the accession of Edward the Confessor (1042), and ending with the cessation of the use of French in the law courts (1362). Ten generations of vigorous life may be expected to have left profound traces of their existence even after sixteen generations. The curiosities of Jersey law are a remnant (and a travesty) of the old Norman institutions; through Britain are scattered old Norman castles, imposing in the dignity of their ruin; but the most lasting, and indeed imperishable monument of the conquerors, is to be found in the language of the people by whom they were absorbed and assimilated. But while the antiquarian and archæologist have carefully noted and examined the remnants of laws and customs, implements and buildings, &c., the linguist has not proceeded with equal care, zeal, or constancy. It is to this defect that I desire to call the attention of our scholars: the history of our English language is altogether onesided if it does not embrace the period of the Norman-French, which bridges over in some small degree the gulf between Saxon and English,

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and which has a higher claim to our consideration as having been the matrix of our early English literary work. It is not, perhaps, necessary to urge the importance of a sound knowledge of the French language in its early form as a fundamental requisite of a fair inquiry. It is, however, not quite so unnecessary to remind the investigator that the knowledge of only Modern French bears about the same relation to the problems of linguistic research in this field, as the knowledge of only the construction of modern villa-residences bears to the problems of archæological research: in either case the knowledge is inadequate, and may be misleading. It must be studied in its older form. But Old French had (at least) three great dialects, distinguished by more than merely phonetic or orthographic differences, viz., the Burgundian dialect, the Picard, and the Norman. Now, if an English student would learn Old French, it is evident that he should seek to study it primarily in that form under which alone it stood in immediate relation with our speech, viz., the Norman dialect. A French student will naturally regard all the dialects of his native tongue as of equal importance, and a German scholar may study them all indifferently, as not being specially concerned in any one; but to the English student, there is only this one dialect of absolute and permanent interest—his own Norman. We should not forget that it is to an English subject we are indebted for the first great models of French in this dialect. In his “*Brut*” and “*Rou*,” the Jerseyman Wace has left two works that are as important historically as they might be linguistically, though they seem only lately to have come to the front in our histories, and are even yet not accessible in their Norman forms, as written in England. My motive, then, in editing this small poem, is to aid the English student in the acquisition of this one dialect, to furnish the means for obtaining a firm grasp of the actual forms of the Norman language employed by the educated men of those times—the poets, courtiers, historians, of early England. The multiplicity of forms which are met with in the whole range of Old French, and of which the handbooks of Burguy and Bartsch give a tolerable idea, is a very great obstacle to the attainment of a proper knowledge of the language. Such handbooks are indispensable for further study; but it seems to me about as reasonable to expect a student to emerge from Burguy’s admirable repertory, with a clear apprehension of Old French, as it would be to make a similar demand from a student of Greek who had only a grammar that gave all the dialectic forms indiscriminately with equal fulness and detail. There is quite enough variety in the forms found in this *Vie* to require the attention of the early student for some time; and I know that he will be able

to proceed in his after studies much more rapidly, or at least satisfactorily, by having made himself thoroughly master of all that is to be found here. Till he does know, accurately and familiarly, all that is contained in this small poem, I would urge that he should confine himself within these limits. The text is given as the MS. has it, so that whatever peculiarities are observed in the text, the student may rest assured that they are at least not the product of any speculation of the Editor as to admixture of dialect, &c. I have neither attempted to normalise text nor metre. The method followed by M. Gautier in his sumptuous edition of the Chanson de Roland is described by him in these words: "Nous nous proposons de reconstituer notre vieux poème tel qu'il aurait été écrit par un scribe instruit et soigneux, avec les règles générales de la langue de son temps et les règles particulières de son dialecte spécial." This is precisely what I have intended to do, by simply printing my text as accurately as I could, and I have gone over the MS. many times. If we follow the tradition, (which I suppose is as probable as any tradition ever is,) as to the origin and handwriting of the MS., we could hardly have a better example of the "scribe instruit et soigneux" than Matthew Paris, and I have been careful not to do him the injustice of supposing that he was ignorant, or wrote carelessly,—by correcting his MS.

The Glossary which I have appended is fuller than usual, as I have sought to set forth the facts of the language, as far as this fragment goes, by bringing together, for the purpose of comparison, *every word every time it occurs* under its proper grammatical category. It is needless for me to detail the considerations which led to the adoption of this method: I adopted it because I thought it was the best, and I have done it as well as I was able. I could have wished more assistance in arranging and correcting, for I feel painfully how hard it is for any man single-handed to keep down within pardonable limits the number of oversights, errors, and blunders, and I shall be grateful for any corrections from anybody who may use or examine the work.

But while the immediate aim of the book is to assist to the acquisition of an accurate knowledge of the genuine forms of Norman-French, in the notes I have sought to give it a somewhat wider interest and reference. The notes are intended to familiarize the student with some of the facts of comparative etymology in the limited sphere of the Romance languages. I have given them pretty nearly in the form which they took in *viva voce* explanations, and they are only meant to be suggestive, in no wise exhaustive. How far I have succeeded in writing down a practical index or syllabus to the wider range open to *viva voce*

class lectures, I do not know. The illustrative quotations given bear a very small proportion indeed to the number I had collected; there are, however, perhaps sufficient to call attention to the relations of this Norman-French to Old French in general on the one hand, and to Old English on the other. How very soon a student, familiar with Spenser and Chaucer alone, might fill an interleaved copy of Auban with parallel passages, in use of words, idiom, metre, &c., will hardly be credited till it is tried.

The appendices contain an analysis of the final *s* and *z* in the inflection of nouns, &c., from which it will be evident that there were certain prescriptions incumbent on the scribe, and which are therefore the product of the special rules of the period,—and a section on all the vowel combinations that occur throughout the poem. The much broader question of Norman scriptio in general, I have been compelled to reserve for another work. I have not thought it necessary to give any separate grammatical synopsis, and a syntax was of course out of the question: the Glossary will, I hope, be found serviceable both for the syntax and the morphology, as furnishing material for the student to construct for himself, which I believe is the only way he will ever fully realize, the grammar of the Old French language as it was current in England during the Norman rule.

To the Board of Trinity College my very best thanks are due for their liberality in defraying the expense of this edition.

ROBERT ATKINSON.

VIE DE SEINT AUBAN.

VIE DE SEINT AUBAN.

I.

* * * *

fol. 29a.

ki tant est redutée de diable enfernal ;
mes ne ert d' or adubbée, ne d'autre metal,
de peres preciuses, de ivoire ne roal.
n'i out acastonée, ne gemme, ne cristal :
de fust i fu furmez uns cors d'un mortal,
penduz e cloufichez à loi de desloial ;
avau l'un des costez raa li sanes cural.
ceste croiz aüre serrein e matinal,
cum cist ki ert amis Jesu espicial.—
il vent à Varlam, un liu emperial,
une cité nobile sanz gueres paringal
si ne fust entuschée de la lei criminal.
mes sarrazins la tindrent, (dunt fu grant duel e mal,) 5
k'en Apolin creient Sathan e Belial.—
vent s'en li clers e entre à un maistre portal.
un palois perrin trove, ki ne pert pas casal,
à solers e estages e celers grantz aval ;
e le seignur seant al uis de sun oſtal,
nobile citoien en atur festival
à robe d'or batüe e nusches de aesmal. 10
Auban ad nun,—de la cité un haut mareschal ;
n'i out plus cuneüz, ne nus plus communal.
si ancesur estoient romein original.
li clers le salüe, e si saluz fu tal :—

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VIE DE SEINT AUBAN.

II.

“ **D**EUS ki ad tut le mund à guverner
vus benoie e guard ki tant pers prude ber !
trespassant sui estrange, ki m'en veng d'autre mer,
las, ki palefrei n'ai à chevaucher.
ostel demand pur Deu ki nus deingna criér.”
cist bonement li grante, acoilt, cumande entrer,
une part l'apele, cumence à demander :—
“ ki es tu ? e dunst vens ? ù pensees tu aler ? ”
cist respund :—“ de orient veng sanz sujurner.
vers Guales mun païs est mun purpos teser,
la nuvele esjoie precher e nunciér
du fiz Deu Jesu Crist ki nus deingna sauver,
naistre, en croiz murir, e de mort relever,
de enfer nus rescure, e puis eu ciel munter,
ki puis jugera nus tuz au paraler,
sanz ki ne vaut pas tut li mundz un dener.”
quant l'ot Auban du fiz Deu parler,
mut cumence de ço esmervoiller :
“ cument,” dist il, “ oses tu celui numer
par ki noz deus unt eü damage e desturber ?
e oses devant moi en ma maisun precher
ke Jesus ad tut le mund à guverner ?
e en queu manere peüstes vus passer
geske ça, sanz mort, e sanz encumbrer,
ù noz deus unt lur lei e lur poër,
ki ceu Jesu héent cum aloue espERVER ? ”

fol. 29b.

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III.

“ **A**UBAN, bel hoste ! ” respond li pelerin,
“ herbergé m'as ja en tun paleis marbrin,
n'oiez vers mes diz quor dur ne ferrin !
Jesus Crist reclém, e à lui sui enclin,
ki regne e regnera sanz cumençail e fin.
il devise e dresce mun aiere e mun chemin ;
escu m' est e guarant plus ke chastel perin.
lui pri e aür lu soir e lu matin,
ki garde e cunforte le poure e le frarin,

ki pest le famillus, ki sustent l'orfanin,
 k' en Beethleem naski, ki fist de l'ewe vin
 quant manga as nosces lu ber Architriclin.
 en cest païs m'en veng estrange e barbarin
 pur toi e pur meint autre mescreant sarrazin.
 pur Jesu guerpiras la loi Apolin
 k'en enfer gist puant cum bucs u mastin*
 lez Sathan le maufé cunpainz e vesin.
 pur Deu murras martir, ço vus di e devin.
 n'a pl[ace ne liu]s ci k'à l'euue du Rin
 la [estoire n'ert] cuntée en frances e latin."

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IV.

QUANT [*li ber Auban*] ad sun oste entendu
 [ki est en] sun ostel entrez e receüz,
 de ses diz est à merveilles meüz.
 une part l'acoilt, e of lui est venuz
 à une maisun foreine, ki n'i soient veü
 de veisins u serganz, oï ne aperceü.
 “trop,” dist, “me esmerveil de ço ke me dis tu,
 ki nuveles me portes d'un deu mescuneü,
 fiz d'une pucele k'em clame Jesu,
 ki, sulum ta favele, Deu e fiz Deu fu ;
 ke ne purreit estre, m'est vis, entendu,
 ne par fines raisuns enquis ne seü.
 ne jo ne l'ai apris, ne pruvé ne leü,
 ke Deu, ki tant est de force e de vertu,
 ki fist les elementz,—terre, unde, air, e fu,—
 par ki li mundz est e faitz e sustenu,
 deingnast de femme naistre, e estre en croiz pendu,
 à un fust cloufichez, du glaive au quor ferru,
 penez e escharniz, e de fel enbeüz,
 mort, de croiz ostez e posez en sarc[u]
 cum un de nus morteus, petiz e me[nuz.]
 trop i es enganez, trop i es deceü;
 fuissez des citoiens ja recuneü,
 ne te serroit or rançum, n'um mortal escu,

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fol. 29, vers. a.

fol. 29, vers. b

* 66 MS. *mastim* (or *mastiin*).

ke ne fuissez detrenchez ja de brantz muluz.”
 respund Amphibal :—“ ne soiez irascu !
 kar par Deu ki m'amene à vostre salu
 sui en cest païs entrez e arrestuz.
 ne vont Deus ke soiez damnez ne perdu
 k'en franchise e almosne as tun tens despendu :
 tu regneras of lui cum sis amis e dru.”

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fol. 30a.

V.

AL nun le fiz Marie ki tut ad à guîer,
 cumence Amphibals sun sermun desploier.
 Auban ben l'escute e entent i de quor.
 “ quant Deus out fait Adam e Ewe süe per,
 d'un arbre lur defendi le fruit à manger.
 il le trespasserent sanz pardun demander.
 deus ki est dreitureus nes vont esparniér ;
 de paraïs les ruva ambesdeus exuiller.
 depuiss lur cuvint lur vie demener
 en labur, doler, languir e deviér,
 en la prisun de emfer aler, puis sujurner
 e trestut lur lingnage en les laz le adverser.
 ne pout estre guarantz, ne nus aver mester
 ke tuz ne lur cuvint cele part aler
 à Sathan, ki cunseil lur plust escuter,
 ù lur cuvint grant tens of lui demurer.
 cil,—à ki'l plut à lui, ki nus deinna criér,
 par sa grace nus d'iluec engetter,
 (e diable ki mist hom en encumbrer
 par humme cuvint descumfire e mater,) —
 li haut pere du ciel ki fist e terre e mer,
 en autre k'en sun cher fiz ne se vont fier
 à si grant busoinne fere eachever.
 del angle Gabriel en fist sun messager,
 ki la nuvele vint en terre nunciér,
 e une pucele tut issi saluér :—

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‘ Marie ! Deu te saut, la benoite mulier
 de grace replenie, ki tant faitz à amer !
 celui enfanterez ki vent le mund sauver,
 dunt as oï lire e prophetizer,

Messie, ki deit tut le mund restorer,
cele ert esbaëe, eumence à esmerveiller ;
de barun cumpainnie kar ne vout espruver.
cist la recunforte par raisuns demustrer :—

135

‘ seintz esperitz en toi vendra recunser,
ki toi cumme mere vudra enumbrer.
ki du mund ad seingnurie e poër,
par droit apent naistre, e tei lui enfanter
sanx pueelage perdre u damager,
e sanx cunoissance d’ umme u repreuver.’

140

atant l’ottret cele sanz niér u duter.

VI.

“ **T**UT issi cum vus recunt e devis,
pur nus tuz nasqui li reis de paraïs,
e fu au jur oitisme eu temple circumcis :
Jesu l’apelerent si parent e amis.
apres pou de tens puis ke out entre nus mis,
vertuz fist grantz,—sana paraletics,
feverus, avogles, desvez e kaïfs,
leprus, e cuntrrez, e de maufez purpris ;
mortz resuscita, guari les ydropics.

145

mes puis ke il fu d’age e de anz treis feiz dis,
e de lui crut la renumée e pris,
envie en urent adverser enemis.

150

par Jüeus e Judas le traître fu quis,
trahiz, e venduz, guetez, truvez, e pris,
à tort encupez, leidiz, e en croiz mis,
e au queur fêru du chevaler Lungis.

155

murut ; dunc trembla terre en tuz lius e païs,
mua lune culur, devint li solailz bis.

160

dunc devindrent Jüeus murnes e pensis :
ben savoient ki urent e mesfait e mespris,
ki tuz jurs declinerent puis de mal en pis
sanx rei, vaivez, dulurus, serfs pleintifs.

mes Jesu releva cume sires poëstifs
au terz di, d’enfer rescut ses prisuns cheitifs,
eu ciel munta, à destre sun pere est asis.
d’iluec fu as apostles li seinz esperitz tramis,

fol. 30b.

ki estoient esluz par nombre deus faiz sis.
e d'iluec vendra juger les mortz e vifs,
quant dirra :—‘venez, mes leaus amis gentils !
 recevez la joie ke jo ja vus promis,
 ù nafra jamais mortz noise ne duel ne estrifs.
 e vus, pecchur dampnez, eu feu ki art tut dis !’’’

170

VII.

AUBAN ben l'escute e de quor i entent,
e puis li en a respundu simplement :—
“ ne sai vostre lei ne cuntenement,
ne ke Jesus en ses establiz aprent ;
mes si par aventure curage me prent
ke crestiens deveingne par vostre enseignement,
di moi ke ferai tut au cumencement,
ke fere deverai, e ke fere i apent ?”—
adunc respundi li clers tut umblement :—
“ si Deu tant tun quor eslumine e esprent,
ke tu la trinité voz craire fermement,
le pere e le fiz, seint esperit ensement,—
trois personnes, un Deu veralement,—
de toi li fras sacrifice e present.
kar ki ço ne croit, enfernal turment
sanz fin prendre apres la mort atent.”
Auban li ad dit iréement :—
“ ço ne reçoit ne sen ne entendement,
ne purroit estre pruvé* par argument,
ke un fust trois, e trois un senglement.
desore guerpis le tun enchantement*,
despuis ke droitz ne raisuns n' i assent.”
atant s'en part par ire e mautalent,
dormir s'en va, kar la nuit le susprend.
Amphibal sul i demuere e atent ;
davant sa croiz la nuit en uraisuns despent.

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VIII.

AUBAN atant s'en est alez chucher ;
en sun lit s'endort ki ert en un soler.

* 193 MS. *pruvé* *prué* (bis.)—195 MS. *eschantement*.

mes Deus nel vout ne guerpir ne ubblier,
 ki li doinne sun segrei demustrer,
 e par avisoun lui esmoillir le quoer. 205
 kar avis lui est sanz fentosme u duter
 cum deus deingna du ciel desendre e avaler,
 eu mund entre morteus e vivre e cunverser,
 apres ço la vie en la croiz achever,—
 e quancke à crestien croire est mester,
 lui ad tut mustré Deus sanz ren celer.
 le matin est levez par tens al enjurner;
 hastivement s'en va à sun hoste parler,
 e sa avisoun à lui apertement cunter.
 “beus hostes,” dist il, “mut ai dormi des hier,
 mes ne prist sum mis quors ne mis penser,
 kar un sunge sungai, ne oïstes unc le per.
 si tu ke signifie me sez enseigner,
 tu serras mi maistres, e jo tis escoler :
 jamais ne nus purra vie ne mort sevrer,
 k'en vostre doctrine ne voille demurer.” 220

fol. 30, vers. b.

IX.

“LA nuit estoit peisable, li tens beus e seri,
 en mun lit fu chuchez e ferm fu endormi ;
 avis m'ert ke li ecls se desclot e uvri
 beus e delitables, e purs e esclareci, 225
 ù la gloire de Deu parut e resplendi.
 uns hom d'iluec en terre ça jus desendi ;
 en terre fu vivant, en terre fu nurri.
 un poples cuntre lui e cruël e hardi
 vint, ki sa doctrine despit e eschivi, 230
 e à tort la cupa, e puis prist e seisi,
 e divers turmentz en lui despensi ;
 lia e repruva, laidit e escharni,
 gesk' au sanc espandre de escurgies bati,
 des paumes à la face crûement feri, 235
 en un fust drescé, autre entravers parmi,
 à clous le afferma, encroa e pendit,
 de espines curuna, à boivre fel tendit ;
 par despit disoient à genoiluns* devant li :—

* 239 MS. *gonoilluns*.

‘hai ! rois de Giüeus, poisant e enrichi,
ore pert ke tu es e despit e guerpi.
autres de toi sauvas, tant es le plus huni.
les perillez rescuz ja, ki ore par es peri.
sauf tun cors demeine cum sauver seüz autri ;
de la croiz desent ore devant le pople ei,
e toi tuz aürrum e criërum merci.’

e cist ja noise ne fist ne mot ne respundi,
mes quancke il savoient fere e dire sufri.
murut, e en murant haut getta un cri :—

‘en tes meins mun* esperit, pere Adonai,
cumant, kar de moi est ja tut acumlpi.’

trembla trestut li mundz, solail enobscuri,
un grantz veilz du temple desira e rumpi,
froisirent peres, e la lune empali,
ne rai ne lumere solail ne espandi.
un de eus la curaille d'un glaive li ovri :
du cors apertement sanc e ewe hissi
au saucher de la lance ; jo de mes [oilz ço] vi.
dunc furent li felun tirant [*esmoilli,*]
li las e li dolent ki avant l'ure[*nt hai*].

de la croiz fu ostez e puis enseve[*li*].
li sepulcres estoit ben clos e ben garni ;
mes cist ki mortz estoit, releva au terz di,
e eu ciel munta. grant turbe le sivi ;
gloire e clarté les esceint e fluri.
vindrent al encuntrue, lez e esjoi,
les legiuns des angles ke blancheür vesti.
en joie sunt trestuit drescé e esbaudi.

chanterent, e lur chant rentinc e entendi :—

‘benoit seit le pere ki tuz nus ad guarí,
e sun fiz ki li est parilgal e uni !’
la joie ki i fu e ke jo i oï,
quors nel puet penser, ne jo nel vus pardi.
plus me mustra Deus e plus me descuvri
segrei celestien, ke desclore vus ni ;
kar descuverir ne l'os, bien seiez certz e fi.
mes ceste avisoun, beus ostes e ami,
k'est k[e s]ignifie, me recunt e di.
feintise u fauseté ke n'i seit ja, ço pri.”

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fol. 31b.

* 250 MS. mut.

X.

QUANT Amphibal entent sun quor e sun curage, 280
 ke Deus l'at fait aignel d'un léun sauvage,
 Deu primes enmercie, cum lettrez e sage,
 ki fist e terre e mer, oisel, peisun marage.
 sa croiz li ad mustré ki le cunforte e suage.
 “Auban,” dist il, “citoien nobiles de parage, 285
 véez ci la croiz Jesu, ki humein lignage
 rescust de diable, e d'enfernal servage.
 fol. 31, vers. b. parcruz ert e trente anz out, kar tant estoit dunc d'age
 quant en croiz lui mistrent li Giüe de putage.
 tant sufri de peine, e tant sufri de huntage, 290
 cum veiz en ceste croiz figurée la image.
 ne mist d'or ne d'argent pur nus rançun ne guage,
 mes de sa char demeine sacrifice e ostage.
 tun sunge puez entendre sanz fentosme u folage.
 n'est par autre sermun, doctrine u language, 295
 mes par avisoun vus a Deu mué le curage.
 fai lui cum fere deiz lingance e humage ;
 alliance seit batesme e primer mariage,
 e ne eiez ja vers lui quor ligger ne volage ; 300
 kar tu murras pur lui martir par vasselage :
 of lui regneras tuz jurs eu celestien barnage.

XI.

CELUI ke veistes par revelaciun
 servi e honuré de anglin legiun,
 le fiz Deu meimes fu, ki à sauvaciu
 mist nus tuz morteus par sa encarnaciun. 305
 le pueple ke veistes tant cruël e felun
 Giüeu sunt, ki par envie e lur grant mesprisun
 mistrent Jesu à mort e à dampnaciun ;
 ki jadis furent serfs au tirant Pharäun,
 mes Deus les engetta de servage e prisun, 310
 e de la lei lur fist e present e dun
 e en terre les mena de promissiun.
 sun fiz lur envea e livra à bandun,
 mes ne li firent unc pur ses bens, si mal nun,
 tant ke il le mistrent à mort e passiun ! 315

relever le veistes en vostre avisun,
cum fait li lunceus par la voiz du lün ;
e eu ciel munta,—of lui si cumpainun
k'il out ja delivré d'enfernal regiun ;
e ferm lie Sathan le viel senglant dragun
en enfer, ù ert tuz jurs sa mansiun.”

320

Auban de quor l'entent cum cleric fait sa lesçun.

quant ad la croiz veüe e le crucifi en sun,
ben veit ke signifie la entaille e la façun :

325

fol. 32b. à genoilluns se met par grant devociun ;

de ses errurs fait veraie cunfessiun,

à lermes e suspirs fait ad sa uraissun,

à jointes meins a dit e à weimentisun :—

“de mes pecchez demant, beus sire Deus, pardun.

330

ai ! Jesu, funtainne de remissiun,

ki eu ciel vi quant geü dormant en ma maisun,

ti serfs deveng desore, en ta subjecciun.

apertement reni l'enchantement Mahun,

Apollin ne prise mes vallant un butun,

Jovin descunus e sun frere Neptun,

335

Tetim, e Pallaïde, e le subterin Plutun,

e tute la lei paëne, ke par teu traïsun

met hum à grant ruïne e à perdiciun.”

XII.

“**A**MIS,” dist Amphibal, “ne vus serra celé :
seint esperitz ad tun quor eslumé.

340

par humme sunt li autre apris e endocriné,

mes vus par Deu meimes en es revisité,

e par sa revelaciun à lui es acointé.

ore vus pri e sumoin pur Deu en croiz pené,

345

soiez amis verais e hem de lealté ;

kar eschoisi vus a, e vus lui de bon gré :

ja ne vus en partez par nule vanité.

trespassable est li mundz e tute sa beuté,

cum est la flor du champ u cum l'erbe du pré ;

mes, ki sert Deu e fait la süe volonté

350

e murt en sun servise, à bonure fu né :

cist regnera eu ciel sanz fin curuné.

mes li felun cheitif ki Deu unt ublié,

li las dolorus, hai ! tant sunt maluré.
 ù est Alexandres li princes alosé ? 355
 Cesaires li riches e li reduté ?
 e li autre prince tant riche e tant fessé,
 ki tant urent tresor e tant nobilité ?
 n'unt ore plus de tere fors saet pez mesuré !
 mes l'alme tuz jurs viit santz mortalité* ; 360
 mansiun truvera sanz nule fauseté
 sulum les faitz du cors k'eu mund ad esté :
 li guereduns est grantz as bons aturné.
 ne soiez esmeüz pur nule adversité
 ke hem vus face au cors u au quor maufé, 365
 kar à la fin serras martir par Deu pruvé :
 le regne averez du ciel ki vus est estué.”
 de l'ewe atant demande, e hom li ad porté,
 e Auban baptize à grant humilité
 eu nun de la veraie e haute trinité. 370
 en l'amur Deu l'a par sermun confermé,
 de la fei Deu la summe apris e demustré.
 e apres co ke il out trestut cestachevé,
 le cungé li ad requis e demandé ;
 si li dist :—“ amis, ne soiez esnuié, 375
 en* mun païs m'en vois ù oi einz purposé ;
 e vus soiez, beus ostes, à Jesu cumandé.
 de vus croi estre seür e tres bien acerté,
 despuis ke Deu meimes ad tun quor saelé.
 en* mun païs m'en vois, (asez ai sujurné,) 380
 sarracins cunvertir, dunt tant i a plenté.”

XIII.

AUBAN en suspirant li dit :—“ Pur Deu sufrez,
 uncore de moi pas ne vus en partirez :
 dolenz en serroi e trop deseunfortez.
 si tu sul me guerpis, trop friëz crûcutez. 385
 une semeine veaus of moi demurez ;
 de la lei k'ai enpris plus m'enseinnerez.
 s'il vus plaist, beu maistre, pur Deu le m'otriez !’
 respund Amphibal :—“ ja ne vus ert voiez :

* 360 MS. *mortale*.—376, 380 MS. *c.*

partut frai, sacez, tutes tes volentez.”
 dumurez est cum Auban li avoit proiez,
 d'une maisun sutive, ù il sunt ja entrez,
 unt fait lur escole, pur les grantz fertez
 des sarracins feluns dunt il sunt guetez.
 iluec unt lur segreiz e cunseilz celez
 des relevées, e quant fu anoitez.
 lors li ad desclos escriz d'antiquitez,
 d'Adam,—de paraïs cum fu desheritez ;
 d'Abel,—cum l'ocist Caim si frere esnez ;
 cum par le deluge estoit li mundz* purgez,
 par Noë e ses fiz cum puis fu restorez ;
 d'Abram e Moyseus les veillardz alosez,—
 cum furent andui de Damnedeu privez ;
 des sacramentz d'iglise,—cum il sunt cunfermez :
 e du grant jugement, ki tant est redutez ;
 e plusurs poinz, par unt doit hom estre sauvez,
 est Auban ja apris e bien endoctrinez.

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fol. 33a.

XIV.

ES-VUS un sarrazin ki avisé les a
 à une fenestre par unt les esgarda,
 mes de eus ne fu veü ke les espia.
 lur faitz e lur cunseilz oï e avisa,
 vit cum à la croiz Auban s'agenolla,
 cum il guerpi Mahum, e Jesu reclama.
 à un prince felun hastivement ala,
 la cité Verolaime ki dunc guverna.
 d'Auban la nuvele descuvri e cunta.
 “ai ! princes gentilz,” dist il, “ enten ça !
 Auban as perdu, dunt grant mal avendra ;
 noz deus ki ad guerpi, e baptizez est ja.
 kar crestiens est, mar nus en dutera :
 ben vi e bien l'oï cum il se humilia
 à un Jesu fiz Deu ke il aüra.
 un pelerin trespassant, ki tut engané l'a,
 ki s'en vent batant des terres de delà,—
 plus set de enchantement ke nuls dire purra,—

410

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425

* 400 MS. *mudz.*

d'un deu tel estrange par ci sermunant va,
ki Giüeu en Sulie en croiz penerent ja ;
si cunrei n'en est pris, grant duel en surdera.
avant ke plus avenge, ki me croit çô fra
ke fait li pastureus, despuis ke il verra 430
une brebiz malade,— d'autres l'esloinera ;
kar si nun, par les autres li maus s'espandera.
ore frez k'i dirai, s'â plaisir vus vendra,
e avant ke nus hom garde s'en dura,
la vostre maisnée, ki pas ne se feindra, 435
le paleis e chanbres Auban trestutes cerchera,
e lui e sun maistre sacez ke susprendra.
ça venir les face, kar aidunc orra
la curt apertement k' Auban vus dirra,
e quancke vus ai dit, dunc pur voir parra. 440
s' en pernez teu vengance cum il apendra,
ki en seit chastiëz chascuns ki la saverra,
e k' en dient trestuit :—‘ mar ja cumencera
nus autres teu chose !’ quant Auban s'en murra.”

XV.

QUANT li tirantz crœus la parole entendî, 445
d'ire e mautalent tressua e fremi ;
les grantz vertuz jure Mahommet sun ami,—
si voirs est ke d'Auban avoit iluec oï
ke il les deus a sarrazinois guerpi,
du bu le chief li fra voler de brant surbi ; 450
ke ja pur lignage ne serra esparni.
Auban k'en estoit de trestut çô guarni
par aucun de la curt dunt il estoit cheri,
quant li jurs decline e nuit enobscuri,
à sun maistre est venuz tut esbaï. 455
en plurant dist :—“ amis, entenc ke jo vus di,
descuyerz sumes de çô ke nus avum fait ci,
à un tirant felun k'à Deu est enemi,
de cest païs ki est tut sires ke bailli,
e plus est pauteners ke n'est lu enchanî. 460
si pris sumes andui e menez devant li,
hunte vus fra, dunt trop seroie mari,
si mal eiez ki point n' i avez deservi.

mes de moi ki cheut, peccheür enveilli ?
de vus serroit grant duel si fuissez peri
en vostre jofnesce ki à Deu es dru choisi :
meint hom purra uncore par vus estre gari.
alez vus ent, beau maistre, ço vus requor e pri,
de ces paëns crüeus ke ne soiez huni ;
kar raisun plus n'orreient ke tigre ensauvagi.
jo remain, e prendrai de bon quor esjoï
quancke Deus m'a purveü e establi.
e vus ma robe averez ù lut li ors burni ;
ne te osera nuire ne cuard ne hardi
pur quei k'il t'en veie e vestu e seisi.
e jo ta esclavine, ke ça porter vus vi,
plus l'eim ke peleicun d'ermine enblanchi.”
Amphibal l'ottrie k'à ses diz obeï.
atant si sunt andui d'iluec meüz e parti.
Auban de la cité ofuokes lui issi,
ki bien le cunduseit treis arpantz e demi.
mut veissez grant duel quant l'un d'autre parti.
Auban de tendrur gent, plura, e pali,
e dist :—“ pur Deu, beau maistre, k'en Beethleem nasqui,
kar proiez Deu pur moi ke ne soie flechziz.”
e cist respund :—“ ne soiez ja espoüri !
kar of vus est Jesus ki du ciel desendi.
à lui vus cumant, e abandun, e li,
ke ne soiez de lui esloinnez pur nulli,
ki sa iglise sur pere funda e establi.
ma croiz vus doins ke ne mettez ja Jesum en ubbli.”
cist l'en enmercerie, ki pas ne la lenqui.
atant s'en part li clers, e Auban reverti.

XVI.

AL endemein par tens quant part la matinée,
e du solail parut la clarté k'est levée,
li fels tirantz cumande trestute sa mesnée,
ke la maisun Auban seit tute cerchée,
e lui e sun hoste—(à ki peise u agrée,)—
facent à eus venir à la curt asemblée ;
numément celui ki en ceste cuntrée
d'un deu nuvel preche, Jesu de Galilée,

k'en Sulie murut en haute croiz drescée.
 e cist s'en vunt curant par la rüe pavée,
 portantz bastuns, maçües* u hache u espée,
 à hautes manaces e grant bruit e criée,
 cum gent ki s'aturne à morteu medlée. 505
 as maissuns Auban vunt* sanz nule demurée ;
 chambres vunt cherchant,—n'est nule trespassée,
 uis brisent e porte si il la trovent saerrée,
 Auban vunt querant cum gent desmesurée, 510
 le crestien demandent k'ad lur lei avilée,
 tant k'une chambre sutife i unt truvée,
 e Auban sul i veient ki ad sa croiz levée ;
 nupez à genoilluns suuent l'ad aürée,
 des lermes k'il espant est sa face arusée, 515
 e la lei Jesu suuent ad reclamée,
 ke sa vertu li seit tramise e envée.
 cist entrent, si unt grant noise cumencée
 de l'esclavine k'il voient k'Auban ad afublée,
 e de la croiz nuvele k'il ad tant honurée. 520
 plus est chescuns esmeüz ke n'est quant est bersée
 leonesse, u saerpent quant ele se sent blescée.
 dient en hauste voiz e à cruël gorgée :—
 “ù est cist faus truantz ki à pute destinée
 va par ei prechant de la lei cuntruvée?” 525
 Auban à parole simple e atemprée
 dist k'il “s'en ala ben devant l'ajurnée.
 celui le gard ki eria la terre e mer salée !
 pur lui responderai tutz les jurs de mun ée,
 partut ù veritez e dreiture est pruvée.” 530
 lors l'unt cist pris e trahit par la rüe e chaucée ;
 li uns par les chevoilz sanz mesure e manée,
 li autre par la robe, k'il unt tost désirée :
 du sacher e buter li est ensanglaentée.
 Auban sa croiz retent, ne l'ad pas ubliée,* 535
 dunt plus se curue cele gent malurée.
 la cité en est tute tost esmûe e trublée,
 e l'achesun pur quei par tut est renumée.
 à curt sunt ja venuz, ù fu gent aünée
 atendant la parole à queu chief fust menée. 540

* 504 MS. *maccus.*—507 MS. *unt.*—535 MS. *ublié.*

XVII.

QUANT li princes l'ad veü en cel estrange atur
ke il ad de sun maistre retenu par amur,
de ire e mautalent tut müe la culur,
e puis li ad dit par curuz e irur :—

“ ki es tu ki nus as fait si grant deshonur,
qui guerpi as ke tindrent ti gentil ancesur ?
ne fuissez citoien de parenté majur,
jas fuissez à mort livrez e à dulur.

de vus s'esmerveillent li grant e li menur,
ki sages es de aprise e d'age estes maür,
e deüsssez estre as autres essample e mireür,—
ore croiz ke va prechant un estrange tafur
ki s'en va vaivez par terres sanz sujur,
e ore s'en est binnez en tenegre devant jur
cum luz u cum gupilz escriëz de pastur.

entenc cum sa doctrine folage est e errur.
k'à fause fust pruvée ben pert, k'il out poür ;
venuz dust estre ci devant nus à baudur
cum maistre e avoué e cum certain prechur,
e estre à sun deciple e guarant e sucur.

mais ben l'ad ore pruvé ke il est boiseür :

‘fauseté se soille’, dit hom, ‘au chef de tur.’
pens de tun lingnage, ki grant conquesteur
de Rumme nez, ki furent du mund cumandeür,
sarrazins nobiles de grantz terres seingnur,
ki en noz Deus tuz crurent ki tant sunt de valur :

à eus sunt entendant roi, duc, empereür.
repent toi de tun maisfait, n'en serras le pejur ;
engettez ces drapeus, ne vus nuit la puür,
e cele croiz ke tu là tens, dunt* as tu hisdur !
ben s'en puet gabber de vus cist enchantur,
ki ta robe enporte,—hai, queu changeür !
mes n'est nul tant sage, tant fort, ne tant seür,
ki n'est aucune feit susduit par soleür.

par traïsun perist meint quens, meint vavasur,
marcheant en feire, chevaler en estur.

545

550

555

560

565

570

575

fol. 34b.

* 570 MS. *dun cas* (or *e as*).

n'estes pas darreins, à tei n'est fait premur.
 n'est ki ne prent sum, fere purrez retur,
 repentir te purras de cest grant soleür ;
 en noz deus ad grant franchise e duçur, 580
 fol. 34, vers. a. ki pieté unt tost de repenant pecchur :
 n'averunt vers toi plus ne ire ne rancur.
 reni Jesu ke claines fiz Deu le sauveür,
 e noz deus poëstifs desoremes aür ;
 tu en purras consirer gueredun e honur, 585
 terres e citez grant, fiez, chasteus, e tur ;
 kar li doilz serroit grantz, ne veimes unc greinnur,
 si tu t'en murs, ki en es de la cité la flur."

XVIII.

DE tut ço n'est Auban esmuz, ne geenst, ne deut, ne plure ;
 sun curage e quor justise par sage atempreüre, 590
 puis respund cum celui ki de blandir n'a cure,
 e dist :—“ amis ! si te doinst Deus bonaventure,—
 queus est li creatures plus haut, u süe creature ?
 quidez ke jo pur deu recleim metal u pere dure,
 ki ne parole ne ot ne sent ne veit par nature, 595
 de uns enginnurs morteus ki est ovre e faiture,
 par engin est cuntrefait en entaille u peinture,
 semblance est e fausseté, purpens e cuntrevure ?
 maufez i sunt k'en la prisun d'enfer gisent obscure.
 li clerces dunt utrage as dit e mal à desmesure*, 600
 fol. 34, vers. b. n'est pas desleals, mes sa doctrine veraie est e seüre,
 e sa vie espirable e sciente e nette e pure,
 e Deu, ki fist trestut le mund, e jur e nuit aüre.
 de lui retenc par amisté ceste moie vesture
 e ceste croiz, ù de Jesu est faite la figure. 605
 ço ke m'aprist ne guerpirai tant cum vie me dure,
 ne fleechirai pur nule mort tant cruële e dure.
 Mahom reni, k'en enfer trait ki lui sert e honure ;
 en Jesu croi, Jesu recleim ; Jesus me haid e sucure.
 e ki reapeler me veut, saceez k'en vein labure. 610

* 600 MS. *desmure*.

si feüssez gent de sen, de raisun e mesure,
e veritez voissez oïr, bien fere e dreiture,
à vus ça fust li clers venuz sanz fuie e cuverture.
mais jo cunus vos crüeutez cercusmes e porture :
ne l' eüssez plus entendu ke asne harpeüre.
jo de tut ço l'en garni, e dis à dreiture ;
de voz maus lui recuntai, riote e nureture,
k'enclins avez tuz jurs esté à pecchez e ordure :
à peine ublie ço k'aprent pulein en sa adanture.”

. 352.

615

XIX.

QUANT il l'unt entendu, grant cri e bruit fait unt, 620
(e fu par aventure au jur quant feste funt
à Febum, deu du solail, ke il aürrunt,
en un curre estant, tenant un rubi rund,
un image d'or burni, ù tuit se assemblerunt,
servise e wu anuël custumel soudrunt;) 625
e dient k'au temple santz demure irrunt,
Auban lur enemi là venir ferunt ;
‘voille u nun, verra k'il sacrifiérunt.’
cist l'und ja seisi, ki à lur temple vunt*. 630
Auban i trainent, ki de lui pieté n'unt.
li uns trait, li uns bute, li uns ses dras desrunt ;
ferent e enpeinnent en face e nes e frunt.
Auban n'est flecchiz, mes simplement respunt :—
“ tuit cist ke ci vei, pur nent travaillerunt.
gravele semmez, de glace fates pund,— 635
ainz purra mer secchir, ruisseau cure vers munt,
ke Jesu treshublie ki cria tut le mund,
pur tant cum portereit de fin or un dromund,
ne pur tuz les hummes ki vivent e murunt.
veisin u parent, ami ne brun ne blund,* 640
chose ne purrunt ja faire par unt
diabiles mais aüre k'en enfer sunt parfund.
mal aient deu pere u fust u ki de metal sunt :
pere perist e depece, fust art e metal funt.”

* 629 MS. *unt*.—640 MS. *bund*.

XX.

LI princes quant ço veit ki presentz juge i sist, 645
 k' Auban lur creance e lur loi si despist,
 de quor les haï, de paroles laidist,
 ne ren n'i espleite hom par peine k'em i mist,
 cumande ke batu seit lores sanz respiit.
 e ceus i acurent,—n'a cist ke ne obeïst, 650
 de peus e de bastuns u enpeinst u batist,—
 fruisson os, char emfle, e la pel enpalist,
 en plusurs lius du cors li sances ki s'espand, ist.
 Auban ki tut suefre Jesu ura, e dist :—
 “ Deu k' Adam furma, e ki tant le cheriit* 655
 tol. 35b. ke à lui meimes semblable le fist ;
 puis par traïsun de la saerpent forfist,
 pur lui e sun lignage Deu du ciel tramist
 sun fiuz, d'une* pueele k'en terre char prist ;
 force e estabilité me doinst il, cum cist 660
 ki poisantz est e moi cria e eu cors m'alme mist,—
 en vus met ma esperance e m'amur e delit,
 e à vus sacrifice me doins jo, Jesu Crist !”

XXI.

QUANT par tant ne poënt li felun exploiter, 665
 en prisun obscure le cumanden getter,
 de chaesnes lié, e tant là demurer
 ke sun voler pouisse e flecchir e changer :
 kar plus seut demurance le cors d'un pener
 ke ne fait anguisse ki s'en put tost passer. 670
 mis i fu enchaesnez pur sun cors plus grever
 en garde e en destresce à felun gaholer,
 k'aïe ne rescusse n' i pust aver mester.
 Auban en la chartre ne fina Deu urer ;
 ço fu sanz lassesce jur e nuit sun mester.
 sa penance i meine pur ses maus espurger. 675

* 655 MS. *encheriit*.—659 MS. *du* [v. note].

fol. 35, vers. a.

ne beit mais des bons vins gisantz en sun celer,
 de riche vaissele à servant butuiller ;
 n'a mais deliciuses viandes à manger ;
 prisun ad obscure pur sale e pur soler,
 manicles e buies en lieu de buus d'or cler ;
 à plume ne à cotun ne à pailles d'utre mer,
 de soie coiltes pointes n'a mais lit au chucher ;
 feim ad e sei e freit au soir e au disner,
 pur lit ad roche bise si dure cum acier.
 tut ço suefre Auban de verai e bon quoer :
 mut deit pur sun seignur sufrir leal chevaler.
 Deus ki tut remire nel vont pas ubliër,
 les elementz cumande le tort k'em fait venger,
 e en teu manere cum m'orrez recunter, —
 une chalur ki pas ne seet atemprer
 du solail ki flamboie ki tant fist chaut e cler :
 flestrisent blez en terre, perisent li verger,
 li bois e li gardin, li praiol e herber ;
 ne venta vent si ki les peüst aorer.

fol. 35, vers. b.

foille veisez blanchir, le chaut tendruns usler,
 les grantz paluz secchir e la terre crever,
 oises e bestes mües baër e pantoiser,
 gent ki se despoille e nercir e suë.
 as reims murir les flurs fu duel à regarder.
 dure li chautz de nuitz sanz rein amesurer,
 nüe ne parut ki terre peüst umbrer,
 n'i pout matinée ne vespre aver mester,
 n'a pluie ne rusée au seir n'al enjurner.
 neissent maladies e divers encumber,
 fevres ki funt la gent engaunir e trembler ;
 emflent ydropis par beivre e chaut aver ;
 de musches e vermine ne se pout nul garder.
 dura cist grantz maus tant cruël e tant fer,
 despuis ki li feluns tiranz pautoner
 out fait Auban liér de chaesnes de fer,
 tenir laidir e batre e en chartre estuér,
 passé en fu ja dimi an plener.

680

685

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705

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XXII.

ATANT sunt assemblé trestuit li citoiein,
li prince de la terre, li bailli e gardein,
mandez e sumuns de païs lointain

715

* * * *

XXIII.

fol. 36a.
 “ki crucifié fu eu païs de Sulie.
 Auban est sis disciples, en li creit e se fic.
 autrement ke li maistres sis hom ne murra mie ;
 si en droitz l'em Auban en croiz crucifie.”

720

des sarrazins s'asentent bien à li grant partie,
 mes un de eus respundi, ki ço pas ne ottrie,
 e dist :—“Auban li engres par orgoil e envie,
 ki noz deus celestiens despersone e defie,
 droiz est ke en terre vif hom l'ensevelie :

725

cele mort apent à home ki le suen deu renie.”
 le plus de la curt ki l'ot, à lui s'asent e plie.

dist uns paëns ki estoit de grant felunie :—
 “kar entendez ke raisuns cumande e veut e prié.
 plus nuit e greve ke mort, langur e maladie.

730

ne voudroie ke Auban uncore* perdist la vie :
 li oil crevé li soient, eit la vüe perie,—
 orb est de quor e avoglez, ço mustre e signifie,—
 ja nul ne voie, mes autres lui, e poür eit e die,

‘ki par autres est garniz, cist beu se chastie,’
 enhacez seit ke mais de li ne scit nuvele oïe ;
 celui sive ki doctrine tant prise e maistrie.”

735

fol. 36b.

XXIV.

LI prince e la commune ne l'unt pas otrié,
 ne li parent Auban ki iluec sunt assemblé,
 ne cist de la cité, li veillard e esné,
 kar Auban ert gentilz e bien enparenté.

740

** 715 a fol. is wanting here in MS.—730 MS. *oncore*.

sulum la lei de Rumme, hom k'à mort est jugé,
 ki est commun enemi, mes n'est leres pruvé,
 e seit de parage e gentilz e bien-né,
 custumme est e dreiture ke il seit decolé:
 à ceste mort est Auban e livrez e damnez.
 cele sentence unt joyre e viel confermé;

745

li grant e li petit bien sunt de ço paé,
 e autres jugementz unt desdit e fausé.

lors l'unt de rechief de chaesnes lié,
 hors de la cité l'unt trait ja e mené.

750

tant lui suit grant pueple k'à pou n'est voidé
 li temples e citez ù urent ainz estez.

dient en reschisnant ki l'unt trait e buté :—

“ va t'en, his, enemi nus deus de la cité !

ke tu as deservi, luér tei est apresté :

755

tu murras santz delai, tu muras, maluré !”

tiré l'unt e saché, batu e laidangé ;

e cist mot ne sune, mes les ad encliné,

Jesu ure, pur nus ki en croiz fu pené.

la presse ert grant du peuple ki là fu aüné

760

pur ver le gugement au queu chief fust mené ;
 curent e poinnent à cheval e à pé.

li uns les autres passent, enviz va bon gré :
 estroit lur fu le champ e le chemin ferré.

à une ewe venent grant e parfund sanz gué,
 ne batel ne nief à passer unt truvé ;

765

un pund i unt truvé, ù sunt li uns passé,

nus ne remaint, mes de passer s'est chescun eforcé.

li pountz estoit estroitz, de pople i out plenté,

à grant estrif i passent, e nul à volenté ;

770

mes li joyre volentrifs de force e poësté,

771*

l'ewe passent à nou, ki parfund fu e lé.

772*

mes plusurs i perisent, dunt fu grant duel mené ;

771

li uns du pund en l'ewe ki en sunt trebuché,

772

e autres ki au noér se mistrent, sunt neé.

Auban ki ço regarde marriz est e grevé,

775

à genoilluns s'est mis, e gent de pieté ;

le quor e le visage vers le ciel ad drescé,

e dist :—“beu sire Deus, ki as le mund furmé,

ki en avisoun vi estre en croiz posé,

pur tüe franchise e debonnereté,

fai l'ewe descrestre par quei sunt travaillé
cist ki ver desirent ço ke m'est aturné!"

780

Deu ki tut guerne regnant en majesté,
ki de tut prent cure quancke il ad crié,
hautement soudée ki de lui est privé,
la requeste Auban du cement ad granté

785

XXV.

fol. 36, vers. b.

LES oraisuns e lermes de vertu sunt tant,
k' Auban à Deu presente à devociun grant,
ke l'ewe ki ert parfunde e raedde à flot briant
retraite, e sun chanel va si apetizant
ke n'i fust nus à flote, ne batel ne chalant ;
e ù avant passer ne pout hom nouant,
à secches plantes passent nis li petit enfant.
li mort ki noiez furent se drescent en seant,
de mort resuscitez, vifs levent e juant,
legers, enters e seins, cum geü ussent dormant :

790

mut en sunt esbaïz li paien mescreant.
uns chevalers gentilz, ki ala trainant

795

Auban à martire au puier le pendant,
ki Aracle avoit nun, e cist out le cumant
de decoler Auban receü du tirant,

800

quant veit le miracle Jesu tesmoniant,
e les resuscitez ki venent Deu louant,
au sabelun ù nuls unc hom ala avant,
chiet as piez Auban, si engette sun brant,
e dist en haute voiz, les sarrazins ouant :—

805

"cist est Deus poëstifs, dunt Auban va prechant ;
n'est autre si il nun, cist est li tut poissant !

despendu e perdu ai trestut mun viant,
ke ceu Deu n'ai servi ; mes ore nepurquant,
mes ke à tart, deveng sis hom e sis sergant.

810

hai! Jesu debonaire, k'Auban va tant prisant,
de trestutz mes pecchez, sire, pardun demandant :
à vus m'alme e mun cors abandon e cumant.
ta vertu prove l'ewe à toi obeissant,
e ço ke hem desdit, pur vers recumbatant,

815

tesmoine le element ke à toi est attendant.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-----|
| | hem, à ki Deus dune raisun à sun semblant,
e tei tuz jurs apele, 'k'alez vus demurant?'
kar guerpissez Mahom, guerpissez Tervagant,
e reclamez Jesu le verai Deu vivant." | 820 |
| fol. 37a. | atant regarde Auban à piteus semblant,
e dist :—“proiez pur moi Jesu eu ciel regnant !”
es-le-vus seisi, e pris de meintenant.
k'avant urent ire ore la vunt il dublant,
fremissent cum liuns ki vunt* proie sivant ; | 825 |
| | ù uns paëns haut s'escrie une mace portant :—
“tu mentz apertement, vassal failli puant !
mar unc le deis, mar l' alas cuntruvant ;
mes jo sai l'achesun, jo en ere voir disant : | 830 |
| | li solailz ke aürum, ki chautz est e raant,
la huntage de lui veit k'alum vengant,—
le flot ad tut secchi ki nus fu desturbant.
ki autrement le dit fableür est mentant,
e à ço pruver sui prest ploier le gant.” | 835 |
| | atant le fert du poin e du bastun pesant,
les denz lui fait voler des genzives devant,
du nies e de la buche li sancs ist e espant ;
derochent e debatent du cors le remenant,
brisent braz e gambes par lui li trespassant, | 840 |
| fol. 37b. | li nierf li sunt rumpu e tut le cors doillant,
la char noire e emflée e tut le vis senglant ;
ne remeint sein ne entier eu cors ne tant ne quant,
à peine chaut remeint li quors eu piz batant ;
des pez le defulent chevaler e sergant, | 845 |
| | pur mort le guerpissent eu sabelun gisant,
charoinne le tenent sanz alme enfreidissant,
à luus u chiens livré* e as oiszeus volant. | |

XXVI.

CIST ki Auban meinent sunt ja eu mund venu
ki fu à sun martire divisez e purvu.
de robes sunt trestuit e garniz e vestu,
u de haubercs dublers e de buclers escuz,

* 825 MS. *unt.*—847 MS. *livrer.*

e portent gisarmes e grantz couteus muluz.
mes sul Auban i est le cors e les pez nu,
entre espines ki va e les cailloz menu,
urties e charduns k'aspres sunt e agu.
là trovent grant pueple ki les ad atendu,
ki grant chalur ceu jur e grant sei i unt eü,
au jur ki dunc fu lung ki ne urent beü.

855

fol. 37, vers. a.

cient e bréent e à terre unt geü;
e li solailz les greve ki plus ert chautz ke feü.
funtaine ne trovent, rivere ne palu.
uns mortz, uns malades, autres recreü,
fremissent e crient dolent e irascu,
maudient Auban e escrient cum lu :—

860

“par vostre enchantement trestuit sumes* perdu.”

865

Auban les regarde, pité en ad eü,
des maus ses enemis dolentz est e meü,
e en plurant ad dit :—“beus duz sire Jesu !
ki regne en poësté, est, serra, e fu,—
ki de l'ewe dunas à Moyseus tun dru,
quant eu desert tis poples de sei fu cunfundu :

870

ore requor ta franchise ; demustre ta vertu,
ne suefre ke pur moi seit tis poples perdu !
ta creature est tut n'eit tei Deu rekeneü.”

875

atant es-vus du munt k'est crevez e fendu,
d'une bele funtainne est li roisseus hissu,
plus clers ke n'est argentz esmerez e fundu,
ki avau le pendant s'espant e est curu.
li mescreant en beivent, as moins l'unt receü ;
recunfortez en sunt de l'ewe e sustenu,

880

mes ne recunussent ki lur tramist salu :
au deu du solail en unt graces rendu.

XXVII.

ENTRÉ eus est ja levez noise e bruit e criz ;
atant s'escrie un paëns de Damnedeu maudiz :—
“par enchantement d'Auban, e les charmes e diz
est la nostre creance e poples maubailliz ;

885

* 865 MS. *sumus*.

k'alez vus demurant, fous, guardz, failliz?"
 atant sache l'espée e avant est sailliz;
 Auban saisist e prent cum fait lu la berbiz.
 à un arbre ki là fu, à reims bas e petiz,
 les cheveus Auban lie par les focuns crespiz; 890
 e cist ne gent ne grundille ne de ren n'est flechiz:
 le seint esperit reclaime e le pere e le fiz.
 li paëns l'ad feru du brant ki ert furbiz;
 au coup li fait voler le chef senglant du piz. 895
 du saint sanc glorius ki du cors est flaschiz
 la croiz k'Auban porta e li tertre est fluriz.
 la croiz prist e musça uns crestiens gentilz,
 ki à celée crut eu seint nun Jesu Cristz.
 des angles est portez eu ciel li esperitz, 900
 purs e esmirables cum cristals politz,
 raant cum solailz ki flamboie à midiz;
 curuné est de curune d'or esmeré requitz,
 de jaspes, esmeraudes e safirs eschoisiz.
 des legiuns des angles en est li chantz* oïz. 905
 Auban est ja seür, joius e esbaudiz.
 ne dute mais morteus feluns tirantz hardiz,
 à bon port arivez, de gueredun saisiz.
 à honur l'acoilt Deus of ses desmeine eslitz,
 le regne à recever ke il ad beu meriz. 910
 mes ki le decola, li las cheitifs peritz,
 n'est mie de sun fait lunges esjoïtz:
 au coup duner li sunt li oil du chief sailliz,
 e aval sunt chaëtz, tut est enobscuritz;
 le jur Auban cumence e li suens est finiz. 915
 effréez sunt paëns de ço e esbaïz,
 le poër Jesu prisent volentrис u enviz;
 li un en sunt joius e li autre mariz,
 dient entre eus suef:—‘n'est droitz k'il seit despiz,
 li Deus Auban pur ki mortz est e escharniz.’ 920

* 905 MS. *chatz.*

XXVIII.

AI! martir gentilz ! ki diable vencu as,
gloire du mund guerpis, ta char ne esparnias,
tun cors à martire pur la lei Deu livras,
eu ciel ore regnes e tuz jurs regneras,
ki pur tes enemis curaument Deu prias,
quant l'ewe lur secchis e puis la lur dunas,
piété te preinne de nus tuz, pecchurs las,
de ceus ki toi honurent n'eit ja part Sathanas !
ki primers Engletere par martire aürnas,
pur nus proiez celui k'est verai Messias,
ki en eroiz mort sufri, trahi ja par Judas,
k'il nus ki sa faiture sumes ne perde pas,
mais nus saut ; si en dient ‘amen,’ e haut e bas !

fol. 38, vers. a.

925

930

XXIX.

Ci cumence la passiun Seint Aracle

LI chevalers Aracle, senglant e debrisé,
quant ot des miracles ke Jesus out uvré
pur le martir Auban ki est ja decolé,
le vis à queuke peine ad vers le ciel drescé,
si en ad umblement Damnedeu mercié.

à genoilz e à cutes ad le tertre munté,
suvaus le cors Auban kar voer ad désiré.
li princes k'ert venuz, à sun destrer munté,
pur les merveilles ver ke Deus i out ovré,
quant cist veit Aracle ki tant fu maumené,

par felunie l'at escharni e gabbé.

“ hay ! ” dist il, “ Aracle, chevaler alosé !

mar reclamas Jesu le deu crucifié,

e Auban ki chief est ja du bu coupé !

va quere tun seinnur, tun maistre e avoué !

sun chief purras truver à un arbre lié,

par les cheveus i pent e as reims est nué ;

sur l'erbe ki verdoie, le cors ensenglanté.

di li k'il garisse tun cors k'est depescé,

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fol. 38, vers. b.

950

fol. 47*a.

tes nerfs ki sunt rumpuz e de tes os sevré :
 cist ne vus deit faillir, à seingnur l'as clamé.
 e sun cors gar ben ke ne soit pas emblé
 de egles u vulturs, ne de lus devoré ;
 fai—cum faire doitz—ke il seit enterré,
 e en sarcu marbrin ke soit li cors posez.””
 e cist li ad respundu à grant humilité :
 “ de eschars ne gas oïr n'ai soing ne volonté.
 ne deüsssez esjoïr si feüsez sené,
 ke par vus est Auban à martire livré.
 kar bien le eroi de fi e bien sui acerté,
 ke eu regne du ciel est martyr curuné.
 garir me puet si lui ben vent à volenté :
 plus a fait ui vertu puis k'il fu ajurné.””
 atant of sa mesnée est li princes passé,
 mais li francs chevaler Aracle est demuré.
 le chief Auban del arbre ù pendi ad osté,
 au cors ki à tere gut l'ad mis e ajusté.
 es-vus grant merveille ke Deus i ad mustré :
 au saint cors tucher le martyr honuré,
 se sent de ses dolurs Araeles tut* sané ;
 garies sunt ses plaies e sis cors restoré :
 ne fu unc plus delivres jur puis k'il fu né.
 lors ad la sepulture au martyr aturné.
 li parent Auban e si ami privé
 e crestiens plusurs cuvert e celé
 le gentil chevaler Aracle unt aidé ;
 le chief unt au cors mis, de dras envolupé,
 posé l'unt en marbrin sarcu e estué.
 si parent pur sa mort grant duel unt demené ;
 partent s'en atant, e d'iluec sunt alé.
 paën s'aperceivent e en sunt trop iré,
 quant unt veü Aracle, ke Deus out regardé,
 k'il urent cum freit mord guerpi e lessé
 eu tertre gisant, as chevaus defulé,—
 or l'unt veü tut saint du cors renuvelé,
 delivre e tut legger cum oisel enpenné,
 despuis k'il out le cors lu martyr tuché,
 par unt le los Jesu clers est e eshaucé.

fol. 47b.

* 965 Several foll. have been displaced in binding.—974 MS. *tun.*

955

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fol. 47, vers. a.

- suspris sunt de rancur e de ire envenimé;
dient par envie li las, li maluré :—
“ trop i a sun barat par cest pais semmé,
ki par ei passa, cist pelerin* lettré.
de nigromancie mut fu endoctriné ;
li crestien en sunt apris e entuscé,—
les ewes furent secchir, flestrir l'erbe du pré,
les mortz furent vifs parer e les vifs devié,
coup desturnent de mace e de brant acéré,
e veir furent tut parer chose k'est fauseté ;
e cist de ki batre tuit fuimes alassé,
charoinne le tenimes à lus e chens duné,
ore est seins e ligger cum uns osturs mué ;
tant se est par caractes e par sortz enchanté,
mes fei ke nus devum Mahum le reduté,
tut ne li vaudra un esperun roillé.”
lors l'und de rechies mut plus k'avant pené,
batu* de maques e à pez defulé,
de pere deroché, e leudit e nafré.
quant il unt acumpli quanke lur vint à gré,
li uns li ad du brant le chief du bu sevré.
l'alme s'en part, le cors à terre est trebuché :
si parent e ami l'unt en terre muscé.
li esperitz santz fin regne eu cel esteillé,
du gueredun seisiz k'il tant ad désiré.
entre les* seintz martirs fluriz e curuné
of* ses eslitz l'accoit li Deus de majesté,
e en la mesnée Auban est atitle,
le regne à recever ki ja n'ert terminé.
e li las dolenz ki l'a martirizé,
en la prisun est tuz jurs au maufé,
sanz rançun u rescusse retenu e damné.
atant s'en sunt partiz, vunt s'en en lur cité,
bien quident ki tut eient lur volerachevé
par tant ke destruite i seit crestienté ;
mes ne sevent mie cum Deus l'ad devisé :
fort est à eunbatre à flot k'est surundé,
herberge en muntainne ne puet estre celé.

* 996 MS. *pelerim*.—1010 MS. *butu*.—1018 MS. *le*.—1019 MS. *os*.

fol. 47, vers. b.

des citoiens en* ad bien mil u plus numbré,
 des plus honorables, riches e feffé,
 ki tuit se sunt de quor à Deu abaunduné ;
 ki ne flegchirunt, bien l'unt dit e juré,
 ja tant ne en serrunt requis u turmenté ;—
 par les grantz miracles, dunt il sunt acerté,
 ke Deus deigna mustrer as ses martirs privez,
 Auban e Aracle ki s'est acumpainné.

1035

XXX.

fol. 46a.

ARACLE vit en gloire remenant e estable ;
 ne dute mais tirantz, prince, ne cunestable.
 sis nuns est en estoire e escrit remembrable,
 mes de lui ki l'ocist n'est ja chançun ne fable.
 ai ! martir bonurez, kar soiez sucurable
 à ceus ki sunt à vus enclins e amiable ;
 ki seisiz estes ja du guerdun desirable,
 e regnerez tuz jurs en joie pardurable,—
 proiez pur nus pecchurs le roi esperitable,
 k' il del encumbrer nus gard de diable !
 mes cist ki tant poisant e tant est merciable,
 nus grante la joie ki par est delitable,
 au partir de cest secle ke si est trespassable !

1040

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Ci finist la passiun Seint Aracle.

XXXI.

Ci cumence la passiun Seint Amphibal.

LI martires de Auban fait est e acumplici ;
 li poples ki là fu, d'iluec s'en est parti.
 li solailz ja decline e li jurs envespri,
 par la nuit ki survint li airs enobscuri ;
 paëns se reposent cuchez e endormi.
 Jesus ki n'a mie mis Auban en ubli,
 de lui en teu manere la gloire descuvri :
 purs estoit li airs e sanz nüe seri ;

1055

* 1031 MS. an

de un feu ki plus ert clers ke solailz de midi, un rais ki flamboie, ki du cel descendit, sur la tumbe Auban se arrestut fichi. muntent e desendent chantant e esjoi li beus anges du cel ki desclot* e uveri ; aguetes e pasturs paëns en unt garni, ki mut s'en esmervellent e mut sunt esbaï. voient apertement li joyre e enchanter le sepulcre Auban, ke tut fu esclarci ; ben unt paëns les angles veü e eschoisi : plus furent beus ke rose u ke n'est lis espani ; e teus estoit lur chantz entenduz e oïz :— “Auban, ki pur Jesu en terre mort sufri, martirs est gloriüs curunez e fluri.” uns sarrazins des autres plus sages e hardi parole primereins as autres entur li, e lur dist :—“ citoiens, vesin, parent, ami ! entendez tuit vers moi ke jo vuſ lou e di. grant tens avum les deus sarrazinois sivi ; si firent noz parentz ki mort sunt e purri, ki tuit vunt une part si Deus n'en eit merci, en la prisun d'enfer ki sunt enseveli : si garde ne empernum si serrum nus ausi. penance demenum, ke ne seium peri, chescun endroit de soi, ço vus requor e pri, tant cum en cest mund vivantz sumes* ei. querum ceu crestien ki Auban converti, qui quist cum esgarez, ci ostel e abri ; ore pert ben k'il ne fu ne truan ne failli. sa bunté tesmoinne,—ben sumes* certz de fi,— Auban si deciples ki saufs est e gari. le sen au maistre prove li deciples à ki en la grant seccheresce li airs obeï, la terre, ki fruit ne herbe demi an ne rendi, l'ewe, k'il nus sustrait, ki puis du munt sailli, feu, ki à sa tumbe lut e resplendi,— li quatre element tuit l'unt beu servi, e du cel li angere joüs e esbaudi. de sun gueredun est hautement seisi	1060 1065 1070 1075 1080 1085 1090 1095
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* 1064 MS. *de cloz*.—1085, 1089 MS. *sumus*.

ke il par martire en terre beu meri.
 les deus ke servi ai, desore mais defi,
 k'à humein lignage sunt traitres enemi.
 Jovin apertement e danz Phebun reni,
 Neptun le marin, e Plutun l'ennerci ;
 Jesu desore mais recleim, en lui me fi.”
 e cist communement respunent à un cri :—
 “e nus dium autel, soium freres uni.
 ne larrum pur poür ja de brant furbi
 ke soium de s'amur desturnez ne flecchi.”
 entrejurez sunt e lur foi unt plevi
 ke il lur emprise ne larrant pur nulli.
 atant unt droit vers Wales lur chemin acoilli.
 la croiz of eus portent ù fu le crucifi,—
 li sancs Auban i pert aërs e endurci.
 mil sunt mes ke li uns remist enmaladi,
 ki par aventure de feblesce enpali ;
 morteu maladie le quor lui envaï,
 eu chemin demura, en sujur atendi,
 iluec geske Amphibal repeira, langui.

1100

1105

1110

1115

fol. 39a.

XXXII.

TANT vunt li citoien par païs querant,
 ke Amphibal unt truvé en Wales prechant,
 grantz vertuz fesant e paëns baptizant.
 cist ki la croiz porte l'ad salué avant,
 “amis,” dist il, “Jesus te gard li tut poissant !
 pur lui, pri, soiez ore vers nus atendant.
 tuit fuimes citoiens e riches e menant
 de Verolame, ù herbergez ches Auban fustes, quant
 passastes par Brettainne d'orient venant.
 de ço ke est puis avenu, vus ere voirs disant.
 Auban feistes guerpir la lei Tervagant,
 e le baptizas si tu l'es recordant ;
 encusez fustes andui à un cruél tirant.
 Auban, ki en fu garniz par un sun bien voillant,
 d'iluec vus cunveia ben devant l'enjurnant ;
 sa robe vus duna bruidée d'or lusant,
 vostre croiz retenir de vus avoit le grant.
 Auban en l'endemein pris fu de meintanant ;

1120

1125

1130

1135

fol. 39b.

fol. 39, vers. a.

ben recunust le ovre, ne ren ne fu celant.
 enprisunez fu puis sis mois en un tenant :
 dimi an n'en la terre ne pluveit tant ne quant,
 dunt damage encurumes unc à nul jur tant. 1140
 perdirent blez e fruit li gainnur paisant,
 flestri e anentti quancke estoit verdoiant.
 veimes ke par Auban fu cist maus tant durant ;
 de chartre fu menez, tuz de la curt veant,
 nupez* e megres e pales cum penant ; 1145
 creümes ke de sa emprise fust ja ben repentant,
 mes raed fu e estable cum fer u aimant :
 veintre ne flecchir nel pout hem vivant.
 asez li ofrimes,—jüeus, argent, besantz,
 mes il ne prisa tut un esperun vaillant. 1150
 à mort estoit jugez e amenez avant,
 dehors la cité vers solail levant.
 au passer de un pund à li flotz fu bruant,
 sunt chaëth e peritz chevalers e sergantz ;
 quant Auban ad ço veü, s'a dit en suspirant :— 1155

‘ Deus, ki hom furmer deignas à tun semblant,
 cel mal kar restorez ! ’ es-le-vus relevant
 e le flot tut secchi, dunt cist vunt Deu loant.
 Aracle, un chevaler hardi e empernant,
 k’ Auban lié mena, loing engetta sun brant ; 1160
 à Jesu s'est duné des dunc en avant.
 ne prisa mais noz deus à valur d'un gant :
 batuz e debrisez e defulé e senglant
 cum mort le lessames au pé du munt gisant.
 veimes apres ço grant gent de sei laburant : 1165
 par la prière Auban est surse du pendant
 funtaine freide e clere à grant ruissel curant.
 li uns le disoient, (mes faus cuntruvant,)
 ke ço fu la vertu du solail raant,
 ke teu solaz nus feseit ki l'alames vengant 1170
 de ses enemis lui cunredisant.
 suz un arbruseu, ki eu munt fu cresant,
 fu Auban decolez à genoilz Deu urant.
 mes cist ki le feri ne s'en ala vantant :

* 1145 MS. *huþez*.

fol. 39, vers. b.

Li oil li sunt chaët andui du chef errant,
tantdi seisi sa croiz ù si sancs est parant.
kar plusurs entendimes e ne estoium dutant
ke Jesus est e cel e terre guvernant,
e Auban of lui cum si leal servant.

1175

la nuit proceinne apres, un rais du cel lusant
sur la tumbe Auban resplendi descendant ;
angeres i aparurent à clere voiz chantant :—
“ martirs est gloriüs Auban eu cel regnant.”
nus tut ço veimes ke m'oëz recuntant.

1180

veez ci la croit Auban, ke il au muriant
teinst en sun sanc demeine de sun cors esculant.
pur ço nus assemblames tuit en un acordant ;
mil sumes par nombre e vus sul demandant,
mes ke un suls i faut malade sugurnant,
pur l'amur Jesu de ki vas sermunant,
pur ki avum guerpi maisun, muillere, enfant.
cum funt cist autre tuit, batesme demant.
clers es e apris l'as en tes livres lisant :

1185

à sauvacum di nus k'est apendant ;
pretz sumes tuit à fere à quor baud e joiant.
de fere santz feintise partut le tuen cumant
ne larrum pur losenge, ne pur mort manaqant,
ne pur trespassables richesces promettant.

1190

gariz est k'en cest mund pur Deu sun sanc espant :
ki resortist pur mort n'est pas verai amant.”

1200

XXXIII.

fol. 40a.

QUANT teinte eu sanc Auban la croiz les veit tenir,
bien set de li l'estoire unt cunté sanz mentir ;
Amphibal lors gette de parfund un suspir ;
de gendre e de lermer ne se puet retenir,
e dist :—“ croiz gloriuse ! croiz ki tant desir ?
croiz plus desirable k'esmeraude u safir !
croiz tant gloriuse ! quant jo te remir,
bien me deit d'Auban le gentil suvenir,
ki par lui trespassant me deingnat acuillir,
e à si grant honur en sun palois tenir ;
tant deboneirement e amer e cherir,

1205

1210

de sa robe ebruusdée honurer e vestir
 pur moi de mes enemis morteus garantir;
 m' ensegnement nun pas sulement oïr,
 mes à mes cumanz tant leument obeîr,
 k'il ne les vout unc enfreindre ne guerpir,
 ne pur lunge prisun fauser ne flechir,
 ne pur sun cors livrer* à torment e murir.
 ore vus requor e pri, ai ! glorius martir,
 grantez mei, par ta aïe, par martire venir
 au grant gueredun dunt Deu te plut seisir.
 proiez lui, ki te vout sun segrei deseuverir
 e* par avisoun tei à lui cunvertir,
 k'il m'ottreit par sa grace ceste vie finir,
 par peine e repreuver e pur lui mort sufrir ;
 e par esample de vus gloire du cel merir,
 k'à vostre cumpainnie, dunt tant ai eü desir,
 me doinst Deus ateindre sanz fin u resortir.
 e vus, citoiens gentilz, à keus plest eschoisir
 Jesu le fiz Marie, e Mahummet lenquier,
 plest vus dunc amer sanz fauser u trahir,
 e cum Deu recunustre e leaument servir?"
 e cist respunent tuit :—" oil ! sanz repentir !
 ne larrum pur les testes duner au brand ferir,
 pur losengerie, pur duns ne pur blandir."
 quant les ot Amphibal ço de quor geîr,
 un sermon lur ad fait, ki mut lur plut oïr,
 de la trinité ke crere sanz faillir
 cuvent à crestien, si il ne veut perir.
 e cist respunent :—" sire, tut à vostre pleisir."
 lors les ad baptisé pur la loi acumplir.

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XXXIV.

fol. 40, vers. a.

TOIST est à Verolame venüe la nuvele,
 dunt li princes espris de ire art e restencele ;
 ki ses hummes e amis e ses privez apele.
 "seignurs," dist il, " cist maus mut surt e renuvele,
 dunt l'onur des deus suvereins ja besille e chancele,
 par un clergastre avolez ki par terres sautele,

1245

* 1218 MS. *livet*.—1223 MS. a.

nupez e depanez, vestuz de viu gunele,
 mes plus set d' enchantement, d' art, e de favele,
 ke ne set de tanailles fevre ki martele.
 de Marie va prechant, une simple ancele
 ki enfanta e nurri Jesu de sa mamele,
 e apres l'enfantement remist mere e pucele.
 si fiz est Deus e hem, ço dit, ço est la lei faiele.
 e cist Deus k'en paraïs fist hom masle e femmele.
 puis* devint hem e mort sufri en croiz dure e cruële :
 la prophecie d' anciens ço conferme e saele.
 mes trufle est e contruvure, fable à rote u viele,
 ne fait plus à creire k'au vent k'en l'air ventele ;
 kar cum autres morteus furent andui cist e cele.
 dunt fei ke dei Palladei e Diène la bele,
 ki prechera desore mais de cele lei nuvele,
 acurer frai u enfrundrer de teste u de cervele.
 e ceu tafur, si quis deüst estre de ci k'à Burdele,
 prendre le frai e fors sacher du ventre la buële.
 kar tant cum vif, e estriu puis bailler pur munter sele,
 Jesu ne aürai pur ki ne doins une cenele.
 à vus cunsel sur ço demant ma gent k'estes loiele."

fol. 40, vers. b.

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XXXV.

SARRAZINS respunent : — “ ne vus devum celer,
 le deshonur noz deus le larrum de venger.
 mil citoyen nus faillett, ki au clerc d'utre mer
 se sunt alié, ço dient messager,
 noz veisins e amis e parentz k'eümes cher.
 mut serra la perte grant sanz restorer,
 si nus ne les pöum à maisun reamener.
 mais nus i irrum, s'il vus plaist cumander,
 par promesse u manace lur quers reapeler,
 u par largement tresor abaunduner ;
 e si trestut ço ne puet aver mester,
 tuz tuërum à glaive sanz nul esparniér.”
 e respund li princes : — “ mut me plest cist voler.”
 lors ad mandé sa gent, centaines e miller,
 e cumande k'en Wales tuit aillent sanz targer
 ceste grant busoinne sanz delaiachever ;

fol. 41a.

* 1256 MS. *pus,*

e cist s'en vunt cum ost bani e plener,
 à penuncel levé, ù unt fait aparer
 le solail e la lune ki lur plut aürer.
 or portent e argent en cofres à sumer,
 pur duner si par el ne poënt espleiter.
 ne finent à jurnées tut serré chevaucher ;
 si unt le cleric truvé par querre e demander,
 prechant e baptizant, ke çò fu sun mester.
 cist ki les autres guie parole premer,
 si ad dit par grant ire :—“vassal pautener !
 k'alez vus simple gent par barat enganer,
 ki ne se sevent de tes sortz garder.

1285

fol. 41b.

mes si veuz estre quites de mort e reprever,
 desdi ke tu dit as par tes gas cuntruver,
 ke peüsum of les noz k'i sunt, repairer
 sanz plus aver par vus travail e desturber.
 del avoir vus en frum mut largement duner.
 si çò nun, par la mort tuz lur cuvent passer ;
 n'a cist ki decolez ne seit du brand d'acer.
 dunée est la sentence, sacez, sanz returner.”
 li un des crestiens plus fermis e plus enter
 respunt pur Amphibal sanz vérité celer,
 e dist :—“mut cunussez petit cest prude ber,
 à ki tu cumences tant viument à tencer,
 k' ami est le Deu verai ki nus plut tuz criër ;
 çò purrez vus, espoir, devant vespre espruver
 par aucun langurus garir e restorer.
 vus ne savez mie sa vertu ne poér
 ne ses grantz vertuz e mesure e saver :

1290

fol. 41, vers. a.

‘cist se fert ki ne veit,’ dit hem en reprever.
 ne place à Jesu ki tut ad à guiér
 de sun enseignement ke nus puissez sevrer *
 par duns ne par turment ne par mort menacer.
 plus devum pur Jesu murir desirer
 k'en cest mund princes curunez regner :
 çò est nostre sentence k'esta sanz ja fauser.
 mais si estre volez of nus parcener
 de la joie du ciel dunt quor ne puet penser,
 guerpir vus cuvent Mahum, e receiver
 batesme of nus, pur voz maus espurger.”

1295

1300

1305

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* 1316 MS. *sever.*

quant ço ouent sarrazins, n'i out ke curucer ;
 lors sachent les espées sanz plus demurer,
 de parent u veisin sanz merci aver,
 fiz, frere, nevu, d'ocire e detrencher,
 ki oient une voiz pur eus recunforter :—

1325

fol. 41, vers. b.

“venez, li mien ami, ki ai à soudeër,
 saisiz ja en serrez cum loial chevaler.”
 ço ouent sarrazins, li glut adverser ;
 tant sunt il plus crüeus e plus fier
 ke tut dient ke ‘ço est par sortz au sarmuner ;

1330

tant aprist nigromant kant il ert escoler,
 l'eir fait à sun talent rebundir e suner.’
 li autre volenters muerent certz de luér ;
 premers voisist estre ki est li darrener.
 d'une part, veissez les uns decoler,
 d'autre, esbuëler, ocire, e desmenbrer,
 abatre e detrencher, as chevaus defuler :
 n'est hom ki n'en peüst grant pieté aver.
 tant cum li pere au fiz la plaie va bender,
 li frere li curt sure ki le vent esmanker.
 de ceste* cumpainnie, ki tant fist à loër,

1335

fol. 42a.

ne failli rundement* ke n'i eüst mil enter
 ke un sul ki remist malade en un senter.
 tut ço veit Amphibal ki plure e gent de quoer ;
 ne puet sanz martire les martyrs regarder,—
 cist sunt martyr de cors, cist de quor duluser,—
 mes à Deu les presente, ki les deigne apeler,
 e cist s'en vunt eu ciel sanz fin demurer :
 li angere les cunveient ki haut chantent e cler

1345

‘ gloire e loënges,’ pur joie demener.—
 quant paëns unt ocis tuz sanz nul passer,
 plus crüeus e irez ke n'est urs u sengler,
 senglantz cum liun k'à proie est devurer,
 Amphibal unt seisi sanz sei amesurer ;

1355

tut unt retté à lui cest mortel encumbrer.
 les braz li unt lié pur lui plus grever ;
 jurent Jovin lur deu li plus haut k'est sanz per,
 ne se desjunerunt—nis de un disner—
 einz ke à Verolame aient fait mener
 le cleric, par* unt lur deus mut purrunt paër ;

1360

fol. 42b.

* 1345 MS. *cest.*—1346 MS. *rundement.*—1364 MS. *part.*

cum sacrifice eu temple par devant lur auter.

1365

‘à la plus cruelle mort k'em purra deviser
ocire le ferum, pur autres chastiér.’

XXXVI.

DEUS, ki ne met pas les suens en ubbliance,
einz les honure tuz jurs, cherist e avance
ki lui ciment e en lui unt amur e esperance.
les cors ki ne estoient de nule cunussance,
decolez, esbuëlez de espée u de lance,
beus devenent e enters sanz nule demurance ;
les membres lur sunt restorez, pez e braz sanz faillance.
li sancs, k'avant les cors out teint, de leit ad ja semblance; 1375
les cors plus blancs ke de chemise n'est girun né mance,
ke cunustre les pout hom sanz faille u dutance :
queus jovres, queus veuz, queus gentil de nesance,
queus petiz, queus maëns, queus grantz de cresance, —
unc plus beus ne estoient jur puis lur enfance. 1380
li enemi Jesu en unt e envie e pesance,
e si ami ki ço unt veü, ne sunt pas en balance :
ki en Jesu creit ki cist la dreite creance.

XXXVII.

UN autre ad Deus pur ses martirs fait miracle e vertu :
par sun cumant est du desert un grant lu venu, 1385
e un aigles of lui ki à terre est desendu ;
les cors unt as gentilz martirs gardé e defendu,
k'il n'unt nis un des cheveuz entamé ne perdu :
Pegle oiseus enchace e les bestes li lu.
teu merveille en terre nc fu unc mais veü, 1390
ki li lu du bois, ne saûl ne peü,
e li aigles raveinnger, ki sunt ja devenu
gardeins de morticine par la force Jesu.
quant cist de la terre la merveille unt veü,
les cors unt honouré, reduté e cremu, 1395
ke il avant urent en despit eü ;
à Deu en unt graces e mercis rendu
de teu miracle k'en lur terre lur est aparu.

fol. 42, vers. a.

fol. 42, vers. b.

sepulture aturnent e à chescun sarcu,
en sueires les unt e mis e encusu ;
e en escrit unt mis le nombre e retenu,
k'en lunge remembrance seit escrit e leü :
nuef centz e nunante nuef la summe ad cuntenu.

1400

XXXVIII.

MUT en sunt curucez li sarrazin cruël,
plus ke leonesse ki pert sun léuncel ;
de cest travail si grant ke unc n'avoient tel
tut rettent Amphibal le clerc orientel.
 pris l'unt e seisi cum li lu fait aignel ;
les meins li unt lié à crüeuté e duël.
 tol. 43a. juré unt Mahomet e lur grantz deus de cel :
de cheval n'osterunt ne sele ne panel,
ne dormirunt chucez en lit suz lincel,
ne mangerunt à table, n'en tente, n'en ostel,
s'averunt à Verolame lur cité naturel,
vif u mort, mené lur enemi mortel ;
à Phebun le durrunt, si en frunt feste anuël,
sacrifice agreeable plus ke buef u torel.
li paën sunt grant pueple cum sumuns à cenbel
d'envaïr ost arei u cité u chastel.
n'a cist ki n'est muntez palefrei bon e bel,
chaçur, u fort runcin, u grant destrer* ignel,—
mes sul i est à pé li precheür Amphibel,
sanz chauceüre e nuz tut fors d'un mantel.
devant eus fuit cure le gentil juvencel,
escrient e l'ahüent plus viument k'un chaël ;
aler le sumunent de lance e de cutel.
tol. 43b. li chemins ferrez aspre e deshuël
l'alasse e l'ensenglante des plantes la pel,—
li sancs en curt raant cum ewe de ruissel ;
doillant li sunt li nerf e tut veins li cervel.
mes quancke il pur Deu suefre plus li est duz ke mel,
despuis ke à Auban aproce le seint martir nuvel,
of ki estre desire, k'il ne va querant el.

1405

1410

1415

1420

1425

1430

* 1421 MS. *dester*.

XXXIX.

LI languerus ki par chemin suspris de maladie
remist, ki ses cumpainnuns sivre ne pout mie,
quant veit Amphibal venir, à haute voiz s'escrie :—
“ Amphibal ! ami Jesu ki ciel e terre guie,
pité te preinne de moi ki peris sanz aïe !”
la rute des sarrazins de criér le chastie,
pur tant ne laist cist ke ses eriz ne eshauec e multiplie ; 1440
“ de Verolame sui,” ço dit, “ la cité enrichie,
ki me sui del tut duné à Jesu fiz Marie.
despuis k'Auban decolé fu à la espée furbie,
pur ki fere deingna Deus vertuz en ceste vie,
e apres la mort du cors, pur l'alme esclarcie.
assemblame pur ço gent en une cumpainnie,
vis nus fu, n'est autre Deu for cist k'en Sulie
en croiz murut pur delivrer* nus d'enfernal baillie ;
pur ki Auban haut martirs* est, quei k'enviüs die.
mil fumes d'iluec esmeüz en une cunestable,
of la croiz k'eu sanc Auban fu teinte e flurie,
pur aver de vus batesme, ki la gent seintifie.
suspris de langur remis en ceste voie haïe ;
le cors m'est feble e anienti, la char pal e flestrie.
bien croi, si tu requers pur moi, ta prière ert oïe.” 1455
Amphibal pieté en ad, vers lui s' enhumilie,
e Jesu mut humblement pur lui requert e prie.
atant es-vus s'angoisse tute s'en est partie ;
seins est e tut delivres, dunt cist mut l'enmercie,
e le grant poër Jesu lot e glorifie ;
dunt n'a nul des sarrazins ki ne (voille u nun) die :—
“ mut est li Deus as crestiens de grant seignurie,
ki lie k'à plaisir li vent e ki li plest, deslie.” 1460

XI

PRES sunt de Verolame, ja veient les mureus,
ede lur temples e paleis, tureles e kerneus ;
âune pleinne se arestéent ki vertz fu e jieus. 1465

* 1448 MS. *deliver.*—1449 MS. *matirs.*

iluec se reposent les sarrazins crüeus,
deslacent aventailles, heumes e chapeus.
mes repos n'i avoit entre eus suls Amphibeus ;
si cors est las, mais sis bons quors tut frois est e nuveus, 1470
de la busoingne Jesu faire cum sis hem leus.
e dist :—“ gentilz chevalers, par quei estes vus teus,
ke vus diables enfernaus reclamez pur Deus,
ki à sun semblant fist nus tuz morteus ?
tant mar fustes nez en cest mund corporeus !— 1475
trop par estes crüeus, durs, desnatureus.
mais duz e debonaires est Deus e dreitureus ;
il tuz vus apele cum pastur ses aigneus.
les pecchurs repentantz sunt ses especieus ;
de teus en unt grant joie li angre espiriteus.” 1480
atant se sunt duné à Deu li plusur de eus,
pur Jesu decolez, ki ore regnent es cels.
adunc se sunt muntez li uns des juvenceus,
ki destrers avoient plus fortz e plus igneus,
e sunt à Verolaime venuz à lur osteus, 1485
dire ke est venuz li traitre orienteus
ki tant ad gent trahi par ses sermuns desleus.

XL1.

QUANT cist unt la nuvele d' Amphibal oï
par ki unt perdu Auban lur bon ami 1490
e lur parent à lui atrait e asoti,
mut sunt de grant joie refait e esbaudi,
kar hautement ço dient, ‘vengé serunt de li.’
mais un de eus l'aventure cunta e descuvri;
ke cist pur ki furent tuit sumuns e bani,
tant furent en errur entrez e endurci, 1495
e à Jesu duné ki mort en croiz sufri,
pur tut l'or de Damas ne fusent resorti:
“ nus en fumes irez e dolent e mari,
e les detrenchames tuz au brand furbi.”
quant cist l'und entendu, mut funt grant noise e cri, 1500
en lermes e grant duel lur joie converti.
dist chescun lermant :—“ las ! pur quei nasqui ?
fiz, frere, nevu, ai ! tant mar vus vi.

fol. 44b.

frarins sumes e suls e tuz enorfani.
 eu desert gisez cum charoinne guerpi ; 1505
 n'estes en sarcuz posez ne enseveli.
 oisel te devurent e lu ensauvagi.
 tant mar reclamas le deu k'en croiz pendi !
 cist nigromanciens ki ja passa par ci
 par ses enchauntements* ces grantz maus nus basti. 1510
 chers deus celestiens, ki tant avum servi,
 pernez ent vengeance de ceu tafur failli !"
 pleurent e weimentent li joyre e enveilli,
 lur cheveus decirent, lur dras unt derami ;
 maudient Amphibal le precheür, par ki 1515
 tant sunt de lur parentz destruit e maubailli.
 mais quant la gent paëne lur gref pleinte entendi,
 dient :—" esmesurez vus, kar n'est pas si
 cum vus le quidez, beus duz amis cheri.
 kar ne sunt pas, sacez, ne perdu, ne peri ; 1520
 à honur sunt e gloire eu ciel acoilli.
 puis ke les cümes travez e eschoisi,
 e unc part par eus tuz severez e parti,
 mut furent manacez, deprotoiez e blandi :
 n'eüssum un de eus flecchi pur un val d'or empli ; 1525
 dunc les oceismes sanz pieté e merci,
 mais chescun de eus de murir avant se purofri :
 pesa al darreinner k'il tant fu esparni.
 veisez ke le pere le fiz au quor feri,
 tant k'as plaies bender li freres main tendi. 1530
 li sances cum un roiseus es plainnes se spaundi.
 atant de Jesu la gloire resplendi :
 une voiz oïsmes, chescun ben l'entendi :—
 'venez, mi chevaler, ki bien m'avez servi,
 desore of moi serrez en paraïs fluri. 1535
 pur turmentz corporeus ki ja sunt acunpli,
 le regne averez du ciel ki jamais n'ert fini.'
 nus en estoium e liez e esjoï,
 ke Deus n'avoit mie mis les noz en* ubli.
 gurent par ces champs defulez e guerpi ; 1540
 n'i peüst hem cunustre privé ne estrangi,—
 Jesus les restora, bien soiez certz de fi,

* 1510 MS. *enchauntement*.—1539 MS. *e.*

cum si il geüsent tuz vifs, enters, seins e gari ;
 li sancs k'avant les teint, plus ke laitz emblanchi.
 nus les cuntasmes tuz à cert cunte establi,
 e feimes enbrever à arrement nerci : 1545
 mil cors i truvasmes* mais ke un sul i failli.
 as cors garder vunt un grant lu enhanchi,
 de chens ne d'autres bestes ke nul ne fust blesmi,—
 e uns aigles, ki d'oiseus les cors bien defendi.
 cist k'avant les urent mut despit e haï,
 à honur les unt ja en sarcuz acoilli.
 si en devum tuit estre de joie repleni,
 ke Deus en ad des noz à sun uoes tant seisi.”

fol. 44, vers. a.

XLII.

RESPUNENT li paën, dient veraiement :— 1555
 “ mut est cist Jesus de grant enseignement,
 ki ceus ki en lui croient de huntage defent.
 li clercs ki de lui preche, ki vint del orient,
 ne fait pas à despire cum meint quide e entent.
 si il fust boiseür, ne feist, men escient,
 des cors detrenchez teu mescinement ; 1560
 par tant le pöum bien saver apertement :
 verai est sanz dutance li suen prechement.”
 quant ot co li princes ki i estoit present,
 tut est enflambez de ire e maualent ; 1565
 tant par est irascuz, à pou de ire ne fent.
 si a dit, cum losengers ki sun errur defent :—
 “ cist faus enginneür tant saet d'enchantement,
 cum nuls dire purra,—nel croi plus ke vent.
 ki bien de lui dira, u à ces mais entent,
 faus pauteners ki nus mentent uvertement,
 fei ke dei Phebum ki en tut le mund resplent,
 il en perdera le cief par jugement. 1570
 plus est fous ke beste ki les ot e i assent ;
 mes par Jovin ki guie terre e firmament,
 trop dure cist baratz, trop dure cist turmentz,
 trop nus ad fait damage, trop nus ad toleit gent ;
 uncore fra il plus, si il vive lungement. 1575

* 1547 MS. *truvas.*

fol. 44, vers. b.

cist clers de puteire, damage est k'il ne pent.
 mais plus ne mangera jamais de la dent,
 ke il ne cunpercera cest ovre cherement.
 jo en prendrai sanz delai si haut vengement,
 eum de itel felun traître prendre apent.”
 lores fait criér real cumandement
 en la cité, e partut ù sun poér s'estent,
 ke ‘tuz cum il aiment lur vie e tenement,
 bien armez le sivent là ù il aler tent.’
 à ceste sumunse nuls ne remaint ne atent.
 tant i a gent, li chemins nes cumprent ;
 mut nepurquant se penent d'aler hastivement :
 blasmez fu li darreinner e ki d'aler fu lent.
 li uns de eus s'en vunt par un adrescement,
 ki pur tost venir poinnent ignelement.
 Amphibal unt truvé, ki à sermun entent
 entur lui crestiens nuveus plus de cent,
 k'à Jesu se sunt duné nuvelement.
 mes quant cist le voient, grant ire les esprent ;
 lores l'unt seisi e pris e despoillé viument,
 e le unt turmenté eum diable les aprent.

XLIII.

UN peel en terre afichent li païen criminal,
 è la buële en sachent du ventre Amphibal,
 cum liun ki desire char de cors bestial.
 au peel l'unt ataché à grant turment cural ;
 les meins li unt lié, duné resne à cheval,
 nel lessent reposer ne nul liu prendre estal,
 entur le pel l'enchacent eum à chemin jurnal.
 de lances e euteus e gros bastun poinnal
 ferent, batent e poinnent cist pautener vassal,
 ke tut est esculé l'entrail corporal.
 des verges l'unt batu ke li sanes raa aval,
 cum fait de la funtainne li roisseus cursal :
 teinte en a la peitrine, le dos e flaunc costal.
 li martirs ki pense du rei esperital,
 ki pur ses serfs sauver, devint hom mortal,
 lier se lessa cum larrun desloial

fol. 45a.

à un piler, e batre sun seint cors real ;
 à curune de espines pur chapel capital,
 en croiz le pendirent li Giu desloial.

“ ai !” dist Amphibal, “ n'est pas cist turment tal
 cum Deus pur moi sufri, n'est de loing paringal.” 1620
 lors se rejoist cum se il n'ust unc mal ;
 dunt paien se curuecent, li fil Belial :
 ne virent la merveille en cest mund temporal.

XLIV.

IL en sunt plus aegre de li turmenter,
 de batre e de rebatre e de euteus naverer. 1625
 nel volent parocire, mais lungement pener ;
 tele est lur ire e lur voler pur ses turmentz dubler,
 pur murir e remurir e lunges duluser.
 e cist ne fine de urer e Jesu merciér,
 k'il le tenc digne pur li teu peines endurer. 1630
 aidunc plusurs de eus, ke Deus plust sauver,
 à Jesu se rendirent de bon e verai quoer.
 dient à haute voiz, n'unt cure de celer :—
 “ nus reclamun Jesu ki fist e terre e mer,
 e refusum Mahum sanz jamais returner. 1635

fol. 45b.

Amphibal ! ami Deu ki tut ad à guier,
 nus véum ja la gloire ke Deus vus veut duner ;
 kar requerez Jesum, k'en séum parcener !”
 quant ot ço li princes, n'i out ke curucer,
 cumande sanz delai trestuz ceus decoler. 1640
 li paien les detrenchent tuz au brant d'acer,
 veant Amphibal, ki cumence à precher,
 e ceus en la creance Jesu cunfermer ;
 “ alez,” dist il, “ martirs ! alez, leus chevaler !
 al haut rei de gloire, sun regne receiver.” 1645

“ hai !” dist un sarrazin, “ tres cruël pautener,
 tant mar nus as oui fait cest mortel encumbrer ;
 tu as à mort livré tant meint prude ber,
 ki ne se sevent de tes laçuns garder ;
 n'estes las ne saûl de Jesu langetter,
 deceivre simple gent e par diz enganer. 1650
 tu sul esacheisun de cest grant mal plener :

fol. 45, vers. a.

mil en avum ja mort ui sanz esparniér,
 k'au deu crucifié par vostre sermuner
 tuit sunt abanduné, peri sanz recuverer. 1655
 morz es e maubailli, ne purrez eschaper ;
 tuit sunt ti enemi ki tu* veiz ci ester.
 ore fai ke te dirai, se ferez grant saver :
 desdi ke tu dit as pur la gent enginner,
 reni Jesu ki Giu oserent encroër, 1660
 e recleim noz grantz deus ki tant sunt de poër ;
 tu les as curucé par tun grant nunsaver,—
 tu en purras granz ben e honur cunsirer,
 terres e tresor de argent e de or cler ;
 pardun purrez aver, si tu les voilz proier ; 1665
 de tes morteus plaies te purrunt mesciner,
 e ceus ki par tei ci sunt morz, resusciter.”
 respund Amphibal quant l'ad oï parler :—
 “ entenc,” dist il, “ vers moi, paën adverser !
 en pecches mut, e menz, quant te oï tes deus priser, 1670
 kar ne vaut lur poisance un butun d'eglenter.

fol. 45, vers. b.

sul Deu puet les morz à vie reapeler,
 e mun cors, si li plest, garir e reestorer.
 diable, ki servez e vus plaist aürer,
 mort sanz parmurir sufrent el puis de enfer ; 1675
 là est lur mansiun tuz jurs sanz fin aver,
 ù est grant tenebrur, nuit sanz enjurner,
 feu ki pas ne esteint, verme k'em ne puet tuër.
 là cuvendra il trestuz ceus demurer,
 en cest mund ki obeïssent à lur mauvois voler : 1680
 parjure e mescreant, desdeingnant Deu amer,
 avoutre e homicide, li felun guerroier,
 of lur deus lur apent en enfer sujurner.
 là te cuvendra of les dampnez aler,
 si tu ne guerpis tes deus sanz demurer, 1685
 e Jesu reclamer ki prest est tuz sauver.
 tant cum il lui plest espace otroier,
 retraire te cuvent e par tens cumenceer,
 kar la franchise Deu ne puet nuls parconter:
 les pecchurs repentanz acoilt sanz reprover, 1690
 les braz ad estenduz tuz tens pur embracer.

* 1657 MS. L.

par batesme te lou tes pecchez espurger :
 ço est la porte par unt cuvent eu cel entrer,
 ço fait hom renaistre e tut renuveler.
 e vus lou par tens de vus purvoier,
 ke ne soiez del tut peri par trop targer."

1695

XLV.

fol. 48b **C**O oient sarrazin ki estoient envirun,
 5 fremissent e flamboient cum saerpent u dragun ;
 lors tuit i acurent à un voler commun,
 de peres l'agradient, de zuche e de perrun,
 le cors brisent e batent, de mace e de bastun,
 ke tut est debrisé du frund gesc'au talun.
 e cist, cum il estoit en mortel passiun,
 vers lu ciel regarde e fait sa oraisun.
 al destre sun pere veit ester Jesun,
 des angles entur li une grant legiun.
 regarde e veit entré Auban sun cumpainnun :
 "ai!" dist il, "martir, ai! gentil barun,
 regardez moi* ki sui en tel mortel prisun.
 jo n'ai esperance fors en Deu e vus nun ;
 requerez Deu k'il mei par sa redempciun
 part doinst of vus là mund en cele regiun,
 ù est vie sanz mort, pais sanz cuntenciu ;
 e m'enveit de angeres consolaciun,
 ke ne me flecchissent cist mescreant felun,
 ne part ne eient de moi fiz de perdiuin,
 ke se peinent de mettre mei à confusiun
 par abanduner al enfernal Mahun."
 atant es-vus deus angeres ki de lur mansiun
 desendent, k'erent plus blancs ke cheinsil ne cotun,
 u quant se espanist lis en sa saisun.
 ces i enveit Deus à sun loial champiun,
 lui recunforter en tribulaciun.
 une voiz ki reahaite mut sa entunciun
 ot :—"ui receverez pur tun travail guerdun :
 of Auban tun deisciple seisi serras du dun

1700

1705

1710

1715

1720

1725

* 1709 MS. mo.

fol. 48, vers. a

ki garde n'a de fu, de verm, ne de larrun."
 de la voiz se effréent li sarrazin glutun ;
 lors le delapident trestuit à bandun,
 navrent e defulent à chevaus de randun.
 l'palme atant s'en ist de sa charnel maisun,
 angeres eu ciel la portent à grant processiun.

1730

XLVI.

fol. 48, vers. b.

ATANT surt une noise e un estrif mut grant,
 e s'entreeunbatent li paien mesereant.
 kar eist ki quis l'avoient e truvé preehant,
 e reamené de Wales, juré eurent avant
 par lur deus—Phébum, Mahum e Tervagant,
 k'il tuit amerroient le elere mort u vivant
 à Verolaine lur eité, e là, lur gent veant,
 pené l'oeiroient: tel fu lur cuvenant.
 mes li prince feluns, ki les vint eneuntrant,
 ne vont tant atendre, tant par fu ardant.
 e si le purvit dune Deus li tut poissant
 ke tuit fussent parjuré li traître senglant,
 ne lur voler feisent cist pautener tirant.
 lores eumenee li bruit, e un estur pesant;
 de maees e cuteus e de lance e de brant
 ferent nafrant e traient. atant
 un erestien le cors au martir vaillant
 sustrait, ke sarrazin ne erent apercevant,
 si fu la presse grant e mortel nepurquant;
 puis miist le cors en terre, en sareu avenant,
 e ses eumpainnuns martirs k'erent obeïsant
 à la lei crestiene dunt li clers fu prechant.
 les cors ad enterré suz bleste verdoiant,
 ke ne les devurassent bestes n'oisel volant :
 Deus li rende l'onur, ki fist solail raant !
 les martirs sunt en gloire el regne permanant,
 e li paën felun el fu d'enfer puant,
 s'il ne estoient el siecle puis verai repentant.
 " martir glorius ! jo vus quoer e demand
 ke nus—ceus k'en cest mund vus sunt honurant,
 servant e ami e vostre bien voillant,

1735

1740

1745

1750

1755

1760

fol. 49a.

soiez cuntre diable lur escu e guarant—
ke sauf soium ! si en dient ‘amen !’ veil e enfant.”

1765

XLVII.

GRANT fu la bataille, meint en i out blescé,
meint mort e defulé, maubailli e nafré ;
Deus prent de eus vengeance k'il tant unt guerroié.
un des grantz merveilles ki unc fust recunté
fist Deus pur Amphibal sun martir alosé : 1770
n'i out ki l'ust mesdit u mesfait de gré,
ke il ne fust du cors cuntrait, defiguré
de visage u de braz u de main u de pé,
desvé* u avoglé u mort u mahainné ;
ki avant fu chevaler preuz e alosé, 1775
ore est un cuntraitz u surpris de maufé ;
lur membres sunt destuers, desjointz e esluissé,
les buches traversent, li oil sunt reversé,
les langes lur ardent, li doi sunt replié.
de la cité li princes tost s'en est aragé. 1780
apris unt, n'a mester à nul de mere né,
en terre guerroier le rei de majesté ;
ne se pout nul vanter ki iluec eüst esté,
ke sanz grant vengement le eüst deshonuré,
e ses martyrs gentilz k'il unt à mort livré. 1785
tost s'espaunt la nuvele par trestut le regné ;
ne puet mais le poër Jesu estre celé.
cist k'en oient parler, al oil l'unt esgardé ;
trestuit à une voiz en unt Deu mercié,
à Jesu se rendent tuit cist de la cité, 1079
lur temples e auters à lui abaunduné,
lur deus, mais diables, de mailz unt depecé ;
mut en sunt repentant, k'il les unt tant amé.
pleinent lur ancesurs ki sunt ja devié,
qui tant les unt servi ; hai ! tant sunt maluré,
kar ore sunt en enfer à tut dis damné.
la croiz Jesu aürent à grant humilité,
e lui tuit aürent k'en croiz murut pené,

1079

1795

* 1774 MS. *dure.*

fol. 48b.

fol. 49, vers. a.

e nus reinst par sa mort d'enfernal poësté.
 bien unt ja recunu sa haute deïté,
 e ke de virgne prist en terre humanité.
 cist est sires* de terre e du cel estoillé ;
 bien geisent ke il a dreitureument uvré.
 baptizer se fuit tuit el nun de trinité,
 guerpissent lur errurs e maus e vanité,
 perment confessiun de folie e pecché,
 penance demeinent, e sunt à Rumme alé,
 de la lei crestiene pur estre endoctriné,
 mustrer al apostoille tute la verité,
 cum Deus par sa vertu les a revisité.

1800

1805

1810

XLVIII.

*Ci parolc eists sarrazins eunvers ki estoit
 presenz à tutes cestes aventure e tut
 mist en escrit ; ke puis fu translaté
 en latin, e apres ço fu translaté de
 latin en rumantz.*

fol. 49, vers. a.

JO, ki à ceu tens estoie mescreant sarrazin,
 de ceste estoire vi le eumençail e fin,
 despuis ke Auban reçut en sun palois perrin
 sun oste Amphibal, trespassant pelerin,
 gesk'à tant k'il furent mis en sareu marbrin,
 of les paëns estoie de la loi Apolin,
 Pallaide, e Diène, e Phébun, e Jovin,
 ki sunt dampné diable en enfer susterin,
 (mes le honur Jesu crest, e cist vunt en declin ;)
 la geste ai, cum la vi, escrit en parchemin.
 uncore vendra le jur, ben le di e devin,
 la estoire ert translatée en franceis e latin.
 ne sai autre language fors le mien barbarin,
 mais fei ke doi porter lui ki fist d'ewe vin,
 ne i deise fauseté pur tut l'or Costentin.
 à Jesu me sui rendu cum mi veisin ;
 desore penant deveng e preng burdun fresnin,

1815

1820

1825

fol. 50a.

* 1802 MS. *est sire est sires.*

VIE DE SEINT AUBAN.

nupez sanz chaceüre de cordewon caprin,
 pur esclavine eschaung mun pelicun d'ermin.
 ne dormirai au vespre ù jo lief au matin,
 si là k'en nief me mette au procein port marin ; 1830
 passerai Mun Giu, le roiste munt alpin,
 vers Rumme la cité tendrai droit le chemin,
 as Romeins nunciér, le pueple cesarin,
 kancke ai veü e oï jo peccheres orphanin,
 en l'eille ke cunquist Brutus e Cornelini ; 1835
 pur Auban ki l'ad teinte premers de sanc rosin,
 ki pur Deu decolé fu du brand acerin,
 musterai i mun livre escrit en veeslin ;
 tesmoin averai of moi mein veillart e meschin. 1840
 jo ne me os numer pur paiens de puslin
 mes pecchur cupable, dolent, poure e frarin.
 batesme i requorai de quor verai e fin ;
 à Jesu me abaundun, serf loial, enterrin,
 e la estoire de Auban ci finis e termin. 1845

*Ci finist li rumantz de l'estoire
 de Scint Auban le premier martir
 de Englettere, e de Scint Amphibal
 e de ses cumpainnuns.*

FINIS.

R U B R I C S.*

fol. 29 rect., no rubric nor illustration.

fol. 29 vers., two illustrations, representing Amphibalus and his disciple Auban, both seated.

- a. Amphibal cum clericis letteiz,
cunte à Auban cum Deu fu nez,
en croiz fu mis, puis [MS. *pus*] releva.
à la fin nus tuz jugera.
- b. Auban l'ot, mes pas nel creit,
ço k'il conte, ke voir seit ;
de lui s'en part par mautalent.
la nuit obscure le suspent.
- a. *candens absque nota quia mens erat huic bene loca,*
Albanum tota vocat hunc cognatio nota.
- b. *Albanus querit quae gentis gratia dirae*
christicolum tulerit gentilia regna subire.

fol. 30 rect., no illustration.

- a. *indicit Amphibalus quod item prohibere paratum*
posset nemo malus Christo sibi dante ducatum.

fol. 30 vers., Auban in bed ; – his dream.

- b. ci veit Auban en dormant
quanchise Amphibal li dit avant.
li cors dort, mes l'alme veille,
k'eu ciel veit la grant meuveille.
- b. *nocte revelatur Albano visio grandis,*
quomodo dominatur satrani pro salvificandis.

fol. 31 rect., Auban in an adjacent room watching the behaviour of Amphibalus, who is kneeling before the Cross.

- a. ci veit Auban par la fenestre
de Amphibal triestut sun estre.
mustrer li veit en bone fci
de sun sunge tut le segrei.
- b. Amphibal la croiz aûne
à genouilluns, suspirie e plure ;
ne tresuble, ne dort ne summe,
ke il ne face sa custume.
- b. *tuis tibi Christe datur; vigili pice crux*
omnia miratur Albanus quae speculatur].

fol. 31 vers., A. kneeling before the cross which Apl. carries :— Apl. baptizing A., who is seen half naked in a tub.

- a. là recunte Auban sun sunge ;
par la croiz veit, n'est pas mençuenge.
Amphibal ne li cele mie
l'avision ke signifie.
- b. Auban est ja baptisé
eu nun de la trinité.

Amphibal tut lui aprent

kancke à sauvaciu apent.

[tum,

- a. *prædicat Amphibalus cruce Christum virginem na-*
est qui vera salus mundi, mundasse reatum.
- b. *ex aegro sospes fit verbis hospitis hostes*
dum credens sacri mundatur fonte lavacri.

fol. 32 rect., the Sarrazin watching the baptism ;— informing the pagan prince of the perversion of A.

- a. uns Sarraziis ki s'apaerceit,
tuz lur diz ot, e lur faitz veit,
ne larra k'il ne descouvre
à un prince trestat cest ovre.
k' Auban ad la lei paëne
guerpi pur la crestiene,
de cest Sarrazin culvert
est encusez e descouvert.

- a. *dum baptizatur tiro sacer, insidiatur*
haec qui rimatur quae deculgare paratur.
- b. *non hoc protelat opus, at properanter h[an]elat; ;†*
custodi celat legum nihil; acta re[relat:]

fol. 32 vers., no rubric nor illustration.

fol. 33 rect., Apl. going off after exchanging dresses and leaving the cross with A.

- a. à sun palois einz jur returne
Auban plurans dolent e murne.
Amphibal cum pelerin
vers Wales tent droit le chemin.
- b. Amphibal ki en est garniz,
de la cité s'en est partiz.
Auban le cuenvit ki plure ;
la croiz retent, rent sa vesture.
- b. *consilio edidit dum clericus urbe recedit*
tillosam vestem linquens pro foedore testem.

fol. 33 vers., pagans discovering Auban kneeling.

- a. [first couplet is totally obliterated.]
- b. Auban truevenut Sarrazin
nuz pez e à la croiz enclin.
pis l'unt ; n'a cist de la rute
ki nel traic, u fere u bute.

- a. *missi perveniunt ad civis tacta ministri,*
sed non inventiunt nisi tantum signa magistri.
- b. *ostia confringunt Albani, brachia stringunt,*
vincis impingunt, pugnis os sanguine tingunt.

fol. 34 rect., pagans dragging Auban.

- b. Auban, li nuueus crestiens,
de ces pauteners païens
est trait nuz pez par la chauée

* The French rubrics run along the top of the page ; the Latin (hexameter couplets with casural and final rhymes,) are at the bottom ; a and b denote the right and left columns.

† The letters are quite obliterated ; but there can be little doubt of the reading given, as M. Paris always writes *hanelare*, for *anhelare* ; cf. Hist. Angl. vol. i. p. 124, p. 165, &c.

RUBRICS.

- au temple, à gent fu aünée.
 b. *nudatusque pedes trahitur Titanis ad aedes,*
ut non auctori sed solis cedat honori.
- fol. 34 vers., efforts of the pagans to persuade A. in presence of the prince to worship the image.
- a. Auban, par commun cunseil,
 au temple le deu du solail
 est trait, ke il lur deu aüre ;
 mes Auban de qo n'a cure.
- b. ne puet li prince Auban flecchir
 par manacer e par blandir,
 k'il Jesu à clere voiz
 ne cleime, ki murut en [MS. in] croiz.
- a. *non prece sive minis latratibus ille caninis*
praefecti cedit nec Phocbo fractus obedit.
- fol. 35 rect., scourging of A.
- b. pur Deu suevre ci Auban
 huitage, anguisse e hahan,
 ki de ces pauteners glutuns
 est batuz de peus e bastuns.
- b. *martiris est caesa caro virgac verbere durae,*
stat tamen illesa fidei constraintia purae.
- fol. 35 vers., imprisonment of A.;—people dying for want of water.
- a. mis est Auban en prisun ja ;
 sis mois e plus i dembra,
 tant cum il fu en la prisun,
 ne plut en ceste regiun.
- b. la gent murt par la destresce
 ki vent de la secheresse,
 flestrist foille e herbe en terre :
 ne sevent queu cunseil creire.
- fol. 36 rect., pagans tumbling over the bridge into the river while following A.*
- a. la presse est grant de ceste turbe :
 l'un de passer l'autre desturbe,
 du pond chéent, neient en l'unde ;
 kar mut par fu raedde e parfunde.
- b. qo veit Auban, de pité plure,
 e pur ses enemis Deu ure.
 Jesus sa uraïsun bien ot :
 li mort levent, secchit li flot.
- a. *pars populi sontis angusto tramite pontis*
turbis compressa perit alto gurgite mersa.
- b. *sic præcit immo perit, moritur ridens morientem :*
Albanum reperit stibi plebs prece subvenientem.
- fol. 36 vers., no rubric nor illustration.
- fol. 37 rect., Aracle flinging himself at A.'s feet; Aracle mauled by the crowd.
- a. quant veit li chevalers Aracle
 de Deu les vertuz e miracle,
 sa espèce engette, e chiet à terre,
 as piez Auban pardun require.
- b. pris est Aracle e desfulez,
 debatuz e delapidez ;
 senglantz remaint, ateintz [MS. atentz] e mat ;
- à peine eu cors li quers li bat.
- a. *fiumina siccati, defunctos vivificari,*
dum contemplatur, spiculator justificatur.
- fol. 37 vers., a spring of water issuing forth at the prayer of A.
- a. "Deus!" dit Auban, "de ki costé
 vi sane issir d' ewe medlé,
 cumandez ke une funtaine
 surde de ceste muntainne.
- b. funtaine surd de ewe vive :
 de l'ewe beivre chescuns estrive ;
 mes li purvers fiz de diable
 n'en sunt pas à Deu reddevable.
- fol. 38 rect., beheading of A., and fate of his executioner.
- (a.b.) ci decole un gluz de pulin
 Auban du brant acerin,
 nuit cumente au Sarazin ;
 au martir, claré sanz fin.
 l'un tent vers ciel, l'autre en declin ;
 au vespre est l'un, l'autre au matin.
 un crestien ki est veisin,
 la croiz prent, teinte eu sane rosin.
- fol. 38 vers., the prince mocking Aracle, who is taking down A.'s head.
- a. li princes k'Aracle truva,
 mut l'escharni, e dit li a :—
 "reclain tun maistre Auban uncore,
 di li k'il tun cors restore!"
- b. Aracle gent e suspiré,
 e dist :— "n'avez de gas matire :
 ki à autres ad ui valu
 me puet, s'il veut, rendre salu."
- fol. 39 rect., pagans carrying A.'s cross, going to seek Apl.
- (a.b.) assemblé sunt mil cítéein ;
 dient :— "querum ceu crestien,
 k'Auban converti ; atant
 vers Wales le vunt querant.
 pur enseignes unt portée
 la croiz Auban ensenglantée,
 li uns de eus, surpris de maladie,
 par chemin ne les siut mie.
- fol. 39 vers., no rubric nor illustration.
- fol. 40 rect., Apl. baptizing the pagans.
- (a.b.) li citoien de Verolame
 Amphibal querent par sa fame.
 en Wales le trovent prechant
 e là, Sarrazins baptizant.
 d'Auban li cument la estoire ;
 enseignes mustrent à [MS. e] memoire :
 la croiz à li sances parut ;
 e cist la croiz bien recunut.
- fol. 40 vers., space for the missing illustration.†
- (a.b.) li princes quant s'aperceit,
 sa gent en Wales enveit ;

* The first of the rabble rout, who is pushing forward A., is represented with these words coming out of his mouth :— "Ga ! ga ! ure castrisse feu!" which is the vernacular Saxon for the French of the poem, l. 754.

† A rectangular piece of vellum must have originally been fastened on to the MS., and the illustration therein depicted, for the contour has overlapped in some places, now that the upper layer has been removed. The same

e Amphibal en grefs liens,
ovokes tuz ses crestiens,
u remener u tuz oicre
cumande, à duel e à martire.
e cist s'en vunt, d'armes garni,
e muntez cum ost bani.

fol. 41 rect., the armed messengers finding Apl. baptizing the new Christians.

(a.b.) Amphibal unt cist truvé,
e lur veisins ja baptizé,
une part les unt séveré,
e muil les unt amonesté :
'k'il n'oient mais l'enchanteur
ki les ad mis en tel errur'.
mes ne poént exploiter
par promettre u manacer.

fol. 41 vers., massacre of the Christians.

a. ne esparnient cist d'ocire,
à duel, à glaive, e à martire,
ceus ki à Jesu sunt enclins,
amis, parentz, e vesins.
b. cist de ceste cumpainnie
ne cheut pas s'ems les oicie,
ne par fu pas ocise e morte,
ke Jesu ne les recunforte.

fol. 42 rect., the eagle* and the wolf guarding the dead bodies.

(a.b.) k'avant furent tut detrenchez,
tut senglantz e defulez,
cunussance est de eus veriae :
ne pert en eus ne coup ne pliae.
un lu, un aegle i sunt venuz,
ki les cors unt defenduz ;
li lus, de bestes,—l'égle, d'oiseus,
cist miracle estoit neuves.

fol. 42 vers., illustration removed.

(a.b.) quant li poples du païs
la merveille unt veu des oicis,
as bestes mûes unt apris
servir le rei de paraïs.
sarcuz unt à plenté quis,
les cors i unt à honour mis ;
kar ne sunt durantz ne esquis,
k'il ne regnent eu cel tutdis.

fol. 43 rect., illustration removed.
(a.b.) li paén Amphibal remeinent,
ki mut l'angoisoient e peinent ;
kar devant eus curt nuz pez,
e cist sunt as desters muntez.
n'a eist ki aler nel summoinne,
de glaive u de cutel poinne,
li langurus venir le veit :
cum il requiert, saunté receit.

a. *Hujus doctrinae fontem causamque ruinæ*

afflixere sine gentes pietate ferinæ.

fol. 43 vers., lamentation of the citizens at the destruction of their converted relatives.

(a.b.) à trois liues de la cité
se sunt li paén reposeé,
li martirs ne dort, ne sumuoile,
le sermon Deu k'il n'esparleile.
à la cité sunt uns venuz
dire ke en est avenuz,
li citoien de l'aventure
certz, fuit duel à desmesure.

a. *cives trist intur, plangunt, ululant, lacrimantur,*
quod morti d'intur sua pignora, nec tuimulantur.

fol. 44 rect., no rubric nor illustration.

fol. 44 vers., id.

fol. 45 rect., martyrdom of Apl.

(a.b.) peine ad cuintrivé nuvèle ;
ki du ventre la buèle
au martir, à une estache
en terre fichie, atache.
le pel li fuit enviruner,
e la entraille si esculer.
ne lessa par teu turment sufrir,
par sermum paéns convertir.

a. *extra trahit palus, quem verbere caesus acerbo*
circuit Amphibalus, populo cogente superbo.

fol. 45 vers., illustration and French rubric removed.

a. *martyris exspirat lapidum caro grandine fracta,*
sed mens respirat caeli solatia facta.

fol. 46 rect., decapitation of Aracle.

a. navré unt e defulé,
batu e delapidé
Aracle, le chevaler franc,
ki baptizeez est en sun sanc ;
à chef de tur uns le decole :
l'alme s'en part , k'en ciel vole.
les martirs vivent en gloire ;
ne murra jamais de eus memoire.

fol. 46 vers., celestial appearances at the tomb of A.

(a.b.) la nuit apres parut en l'eir
uns rais du ciel plus cler ke esclair.
e la clarté ki tant resplent
sur la tumbe Auban desent ;
pastors, guetes, paéns esveillent
ki de ço mut s'esmervillent.

fol. 47 rect., burial of A.

a. le cors Auban en sepulture
met Aracle à entente e cure.
au cors lu martir tucher,
se sent leger, sein e enter.
li ami Auban e parent,
e franc crestien ensement,
ki ne se deseuerent mie,
an chevaler sunt en aie.

is the case with foll. 42 vers., 43 rect., 45 vers., 48 vers., 49 vers., 50 vers., and 51 vers. The M.S. had also been written, for in some places the lines are cut in two by the missing impost. Elsewhere the drawings are on the simple vellum, on one side, or on both sides.

* Both capitally drawn. As bearing on the authorship by Matthew Paris, the execution of the animals may be noted as particularly good.

RUBRICS.

- fol. 47 vers., torture of Aracle.
 b. dient paën par envie,
 ‘ke tut est par nigromancie
 ke le cors Aracle est si sané’.
 lores l'unt de rechief turmenté. [MS. *turmetté*]
- fol. 48 rect., fight of the Christians and the pagans, and removal of the body of Aracle.
 (a.b.) des crestiens crest ja le nombre,
 ki ne puet tapir en umbre,
 si k'entre les crestiens
 e les adversers paëns
 est ja surse e cumençée
 apres tençun, morteu medlée.
 le cors au martir defulé
 endementers lur est emblé.
- a. *dissona credentes turbat discordia mentes :*
fur pius absentat corpus quod pugna cruentat.
- fol. 48 vers., illustration removed.
 (a.b.) le cors k'il cointement sustrait,
 li crestiens enterrer fait.
 gent crestiene multiple
 k'al enterrer [MS. *enterer*] sunt en aë.
 le martin of sa cumpainnie
 ne laist ke n'ensevelie,--
 ne vint à Verolame à l'hure :
 la gent paëne en est parjure.
- a. *trunca sepulturæ sunt plano corpora rure*
tradita, pressuræ non a modo subdita duræ.
- fol. 49 rect., devils twisting awry the heads of the mounted pagans.
 (a.b.) li homicide e li parjure,
 ke Amphibal pener mistrent cure
 e à Jesu mesdine e muire,--
 deus les contrait e defigure :
 n'est ki de mahain ne labure,
 frenésie, u avogleure.
 li prince s'arage à dreiture ;
 n'a deus ki l'aït u succure.
- a. *gens deformatur quae sanguine commaculatur :*
sensu privatür pars, et pars exanimatur.
- fol. 49 vers., illustration removed.
 (a.b.) quant sunt venu à Verolame,
 de Jesu crest l'onur e fame.
 n'i a celui de la rute,
 ki espruvé nel eit sanz due,
 ke 'n'a mester à nul mortel
 guerroier le rei du ciel'.
 lur idles unt abatu,
 e aûré la croiz Jesu.
- b. *Christus adoratur, virtusque crucis veneratur ;*
gensque recordatur quod dis deus hic dominatur.
- fol. 50 rect., baptism of the converts.
 (a.b.) fei e predicacion,
 batesme e confessiun,
 oecius e discipline,
 de lui peccanz lui sunt mescine.
 à Jesu se sunt duné
 e tuit nat lui errur lampné.
 despis ad esté Verolame
- sanx mesprisiun e blame.
 a. *crimina tam dura tollit confessio pura ;*
vota preces thura non dis plus exhibitura.
 [End of the Auban rubrics, &c.]
- From this, the illustrations and rubrics have no reference whatever to the contents beneath, which are, moreover, written by a different hand.
- fol. 50 vers., illustration removed.
- fol. 51 rect., departure of the bishops for England.
 (Sinodus. Germanus Aucissiodorensis Episcopus.
Lupus Trecasinus Episcopus.)
 (a.b.) vers seinte iglige en Engletere
 est surse ja nuvele guere :
 mandé sunt pur cel afere
 Lous de Trois, Germein de Aucere.
 au sené est purveü à veire,
 k'il se mettent laundroit en l'eire,
 la gent asenser de maleire
 de Deu amer e à droit creire.
- fol. 51 vers., illustration removed.
- fol. 52 rect., Germanus receiving Genoveva's vow of chastity, as she kneels before him.
 (a.b.) à Paris sunt atant venuz,
 ù sunt à honour receuüz.
 une pucele unt truvée,
 Genoueve de Paris [numée*].
 ele ot de ces seinz parler,
 k'en purpos sunt de mer passer :
 à saint Germein est venüe
 chasteté devant lui [vüe*].
- fol. 52 vers., Germanus taking leave of Genoveva, gives her a medal to wear.
 (a.b.) [la mein li prent*] du cement,
 sun purpos prise ke ele enprent,
 un dener au col li pent,
 de metal ki cler respirent :
 ['gardez ben ke*] ne enpreinnes,
 ne vu facez ke tu enfreinnes ;
 ke tuz jurs en cest purpos meïnnes :
 de moi portez [cestes enseignes].
- fol. 53 rect., embarkation of the bishops.
 (a.b.) quant Saint Germain de li s'en part,
 mut prie Deus ke il la gart.
 port enquert, tent cele part ;
 k'il seit passé, li semble tart.
 tost apres, à terme bref,
 se mettent li eveske en nef ;
 of bon vent eurent à plein tref,
 tant k'à port venent sanz gref.
- fol. 53 vers., debarkation of the bishops.
 (a.b.) arivent, en Bretaine venent,
 à Londres vunt, ù cuncil tenent,
 ù tu contre eus mandée
 de eveskes grant assemblée.
 là fu lui assen commun,
 ke la grut desputeisun
 seroit tenue à Verolame :
 par le pais s'espant la fame.

* A piece of the vellum is torn out here; the text I have supplied conjecturally.

RUBRICS.

59

fol. 54 rect., bi-hops kneeling before the tomb of A.
(a.b.) à Verolame sunt venuz
li eveske Germains e Louz,
d'Auban enquerent l'estoire,
dunt tant oient vertuz e gloire.
dist Germains :—“ martir Aubans !
cunfundez Pelagians !
tute ma cause à vus cumant ;
honur vus friai tut mun vivant.”

fol. 54 vers., disputation of the bishops and the
Pelagians.

(a.b.) cumandée est pais e silence,
ke n'i grundille nus, ne tence.
li eveskes Germains cumente
auctoritez de sa sentence,
concluse est e esbaie
Pelagiane cumpannie ;
ke euuangle e prophecie
passe lur philosophie,
n'unt anetur ki garantie
lur euntruure e lur folie.

fol. 55 rect., the bishops riding off home, Germanus
carrying a little box: “capsula continens pulvrem
adhuc sanguine Albani rubicundum.”

(a.b.) li eveske, ki seinte iglige
unt en bon estat ja mise,
ke nuls ne croie estrange aprise,
quei ke nuls lur chante u lise.
en lur païs s'en vunt, e gloire
rendent à Deu, de lur victoire ;
e au martir, dunt unt memoire,
precherunt partut la estoire.
(End of the mission of St. Germanus to Britain.)

fol. 55 vers., “Merciorum rex, OFFA,” setting out on
his expedition.

(a.b.) par guerre e par destrueciun
estrii e persecuciun,
par les trespass e les pechez,
dunt li mundz fu entuschez,
fu l'onur de seinte iglige
mut en ublance mise ;
si k'en grant e meint an
en ubli fu mis saint Auban.
li reis Offes de Engleterre,
agnes en païs, lun en guerre,
en Brettainne regna tut sulz :
ço ne fist devant li nuls,
l'orgoil ses enimis abat,
e tent le regne en bon estat,
cum cist ke ert de bone vie,
e flur de chevalerie.

fol. 56, victory of Offa. On the left, ‘exercitus regis
Offae’; on the right, ‘Boemredus tirannus, Retenses,
West-Saxones, Est-Saxones, Est-Angli et Northham-
bumbri [sic]’; in right-hand margin, ‘confederatio Offae
cum Karolo Magno.’

(a.b.) Jesu victoire eunsent
au roi Offe e à sa gent.
descunfit s'en vunt li bastard,
dunt li roi fait grant assart ;
e remeint en l'eritage
reis, of sun naturel barnage ;
e meintent dreiture e franchise
à ses baruns e seinte iglige.

fol. 56 vers., angel appearing to Offa in a dream.
(a.b.) li rois dunt jo vus cunt e di,
cum Deus le vout, sie merci,
une nuit chuchez dormi.
le firmament vit esclarci :
un rai du ciel ki resplendi,
plus ke [MS. kt] li solailz de midi,
uns angres ki descendri,
lui nustra, puis s'en parti.

fol. 57 rect., flame ascending from the ground.
(a.b.) ù li martirs fu decolez
fu ja li ius apelez
‘Holmhurt de hus,’ pur ço ke fu
tant espessemment encru.
iloe descendri la haïr,
ki fait la nuit ressembler jur.
li reis Offe apertement
veit dunt vent e ù descent.

fol. 57 vers., Offa journeying to see the spot.
(a.b.) li reis, quant se esveille, leve
matin, quant l'aube se escreve,
meintenant cele [part] tent
ù la haïr du cel descent.
tant ke le lin of le tresor
truevent, ki passe argent e or,
ben semblent cœus ki d'orient
vindrent ja fere lur present.

fol. 58 rect., a repetition of the flame on fol. 57.
a. li rai du ciel lur est conduit,
ki cler resplent e jur e nuit.
b. cité, k'est en munt asise
ne puet tapir en umbre mise.

fol. 58 vers., colloquy of the king and the bishops:
“Rex Offa; Humberthus archiepiscopus, Ceolwlfhus
episcopus, Vuwona episcopus.”

(a.b.) li reis sa gent venir cumande,
arceveskes e cuntes mande.
cist vindrent quant sunt sumuns,
clers e chevalers e baruns.
li rois l'achaisun de sa voie
lur comte, e cist en unt grant joie.
li roi sanz demourer va
faire ke Deus cumanda.

fol. 59 rect., the king urging on his people to the
discovery of the tomb of Auban: ossa martinis.*

(a.b.) [] joient de bescches e picois
asaartent borsuns e bois ;
enportent zuches e racines,
ostent blestes, ostent espines ;

* To the right are two personages watching the disinterment, one a monk, the other a bishop. The monk is raising his hands to heaven with the exclamation ‘te Deum laudamus.’ I regret to say that the bishop has his finger to his nose, as he ejaculates ‘redolet’.

RUBRICS.

en hotes portent eailloz [e tere.]
ne finent de chercher e querre ;
querent aval, querent amund.
li reis i est, ki les sumunt.
tant k'est travez li tresors
e les [MS. *le*] reliques du saint cors.
en[] lepe ker[] paille*
[] le cultur [] ille.

fol. 59 vers., the king superintending the erection of
a church.

(a.b.) li reis funder fait une iglise,
k'en meimes ceu lui est astise,
ù li seint martir Auban
pur Deu sufri mort e hahan.
maçuns [MS. (*m*)ancuns] mande e enginnurs,
ki fund les fundementz des murs,
voussures e pavementz,
pilers, basses e tablementz.

fol. 60 rect., building of the church.
(a.b.) mut met li reis peine e cure,
chescuns k'en sa ovre labure :
charpenter, maçun, verrier,
chescun sulum sun mester.
li uns asset, li autre taille,
cist coupe, cist bap, cist maille ;
cist de hache, cist de martel,
cist de maillet et de cisel.

fol. 60 vers., King Offa conferring the abbey on
Willegodus.

(a.b.) li gentils rois de bone vie,
Offes, parfait sa abbeie,
ben veit ke [MS. *ki*] Deus i cument.
ki avance sun cumentencie.
par cunseil de ses privez,
prelatz sages e ben lettrez,—
de moynnes congregaciu,
e abbe Willegond par nun,
met en sa bone mesun,
e gent de grant religiun.

fol. 61 rect., monks worshipping at the shrine of St.
Auban: ‘hic est vere martir’;—‘feretrum sancti
Albani Anglorum protomartiris delatum in sanctam
Syon.’

(a.b.) dehors Verlame la cite,
estoit de grant antiquite
une eglisette fundee,

‘Sancta Syon’ ki fu numee.
paëns cunvers la firent , l'an
ke decolé fu saint Auban.
en sun honur la firent fere,
ki premer martir ert de Engletere.
la chasse au martir ful la misse,
geske faitte [sic] eient la grant iglise.

fol. 61 vers., procession of bishops and King Offa
[same as mentioned on fol. 48 vers.]

(a.b.) tierz jur devant la seint Johan
fait hom la feste saint Auban :
arceweske e suffragan,
clers e baruns sumuns par ban.
as quartes nones k'en Aüst venent,
de sa truvure feste tenent.
sun title est propre e demeaine

‘le premer martir de Brettaine.’

fol. 62 rect., King Offa mounting his horse after
disembarking; servant following with the easket con-
taining the reliques.

(a.b.) n'est pas la entente tardive
du rei k'en sa terre arive.
cuntrue li barun e conte
venent ; cheval mande, e munte.
des muntz [MS. *mutz*] e mer k'il ad passe
travaillez est e allassé.
mes neupurquant pur eo n'est pas

du martir Auban servir las.

fol. 62 vers., page holding the King's horse.
(a.b.) à saint Auban pur la venüe,
du roi est feste tenue,
ki de sun purchaz fait present
al haut auter, veant sa gent.
ci finist d'Offes la estoire :
ben est droitz k'il seit en memoire,
tant gentil [MS. *geltif*] roi, teu crestien,
l'alme de li saint Deus. Amen !

fol. 63 rect., King Offa presenting his gift at the altar.
deus centisme an vittante sist

puis [MS. *pus*] ke Deus char de virgne prist,
sufri passiun Auban.
apres cent seisante terz an
vint Germein mescrancie abatre.
apres treis centz quarante quatre
de terre Offe Auban leva,
ki trente neuf ans regna.

* The whole side of the MS. has been cut away and patched.

As I have conformed the orthography in the Lat. rubrics, I give here a list of the alterations. Instances of *consonantal insertion*: *n*, *congnacio* 29 v.,—*p*, *dampnatur*, 30 v.,—*h*, *lavachri*, 31 v.;—*substitution*: *c* for *t*, *congnacio* 29 v.,—*gracia* 29 v.,—*constancia* 35 r.,—*solacia* 45 v.; *t* for *d*, *set*, 34 r.;—of *vocal substitution*: *e* for *ae*, *que* 29 v., 31 r., 32 r., 49 r.,—*querit*, *dire* 29 v.,—*predicat*, *egro* 31 v.,—*hec*, 32 r.,—*edes* 34 r.,—*prefecti* 34 v.,—*cesa*, *virge*, *dure*, *illesa*, *pure* 35 r.,—*preit* 36 r.,—*doctrine*, *ruine*, *serine* 43 r.,—*cesus* 45 r.,—*celi* 45 v.,—*sepulture*, *pressure*, *dure*, 48 v.;—*e* for *oe*, *federe*, 33 r.,—*Phebo* 34 v.;—*i* for *e*, *spiculator* (v. DC. vol. vi. 322, b);—*digraph*: *ii* for *i*, *diis* 49 v., 50 r.

N O T E S.

] A fol. has been lost in the MS. The poem as it stands at present opens with a description of the cross which Amphibal carried with him when he entered the city of Verulam and met Alban.

1] At the (necessary) cœsura in the middle of the verse (redoutée), the mute final e does not count, nor is it necessary that it should be followed, as in M.F., by a word beginning with a vowel. The principle of scansion is the triple* accent in each division of the line.

It is somewhat difficult, in individual lines, to determine precisely on which of two or three smaller words the beat is to be placed, or how far the principle of hiatus is to be admitted, but the general principle of three beats in each half is unmistakeable. This is the predominant metre, but vv. 589-619 deviate altogether. It will be sufficient for practice to analyse a few of the first lines. *Ki tânt | est ré dûte e || dé diâ ble én fernâl*,—the rest of the line is simple enough, save the word *diable*; but in O.F. words ending in a mute e, preceded by *muta cum liqu.*, the final vowel is frequently pronounced before the liquid, which allows *de diâ bel én fernâl*;—cf. our pronunciation of the final e in words like *fire*. 2 mes ne' ert | d'or á dublé e || ne d'aú tré métal,—the e in first ne is elided; in autre, each syllable bears a beat, as in M.H.G. poetry. 3 de pérles précjus es || de ivore né | roâl,—the final es in precuses is not counted;—the second half of the line is not so easy; but it is to be noted that *ne* can take an accent when it is followed by an unaccented syllable; thus in next line *ne gém me né | cristâl*. 5 de fust i fû furnmez || uns côts | d'um mortel,—note the single syllable *um* bearing the beat of the measure.

Cés te crôtz | aú re ||—in césté, the first unaccented syllable of the measure is absent just as in um of 1.5. 10. il vênt | à | Varlâm. 11 and 12 are better regarded as beginning with a trochaic instead of the usual iambic beat.—For the use of *de* with passive verbs v. Gloss. *de* 5, β. and cf. with the use of *par* (1, a, a).

— redoutee], cf. B. du Guesc. 10 qui tant fust redoubtez; O. E. redoubt, redoute; so Spenser F. Q. ix. 1. speaks of Redoubted knights and honourable dames. Chaucer, redoute.

— diable] note the omission of the def. art. in this word, cf. 287, 1048.

2 mes] occurs four times as often as ‘mais’ for the advers. conj.; but with the meaning ‘ever,’ (in virtually negative sentences, = *jamais*) *mais* is the form exclusively used. In the only case in which *mes* (instead of *mais*) is met, it is written as one word, (583) *desoremes*, whereas the same compound adv. in the other places of its occurrence (1100, 1104, 1262) is always written separately, *desore mais*.

— adubbee] deriv. from A. S. *dubban*,† to strike, (*dubban* to riddere, to dub a knight); the original meaning is still preserved in the Walloon ‘dauber,’ to give a blow, ‘*adibé*,’ one who has been severely struck. From this signification has been developed the series, to touch, arrange, fit, repair, adorn, &c. The chess expression ‘*j'adoube*,’ is about the only remnant of its modern usage; the compound *radoubier* is still used in the limited sense of repairing, refitting a vessel, and in a somewhat rare application to recovery of health, e.g. ‘il s'est bien radoubé.’ In O.F. and M.L. it was of much more general application. DC., I. 87 a, quotes (anno 1351) ‘octroyons que . . . les ysues de ladite ville soient adoubees et mises en tel estat,’ &c. Again, ‘marescallus diebus singulis de mane et sero *adibari* et estriari faciat equos corsierios, palafredos et roncinos’ (cf. Aub. 1420, 1421). It was even applied to some part of the process of tanning leather: ‘qui cordoanum (Aub. 1828) aportavit sive *adibavit*, juret quod mittat adminus tertiam partem de fauzil (fern)’ &c. Its more general usage, however, as in the Germanic languages, was to express the solemn creation of a knight, ‘miles adatus.’ [Thus Count Raoul *dubs* his young relative Auberi the Burgundian:

* A very good illustration of the function of ‘beats v. syllables’ in English poetry is to be found in R. Buchanan’s ‘Ballad of Judas Iscariot’:—

And of every flake of falling snow
Before | it touched | the ground,
There came a dove, and a thousand doves
Mâde | sweet | sound.]

† The O. Norse *dubba*, which Diez quotes, is a foreign word.

NOTES.

Raoul l'adoube qui fu molt ses amis.
primes li cache uns esperons massifs,
caint li l'espée dont li brans est forbis,
el col le fier com home bien apris,
“tien, Auberi,” dist Raoul li gentis,
“que Dame dieus, qui en la crois fu mis,
“te doinst pooir contre tes enimis.”

There is a very full description of the details of a knight's armour in Rom. de Troie, 1801 seqq.

From this technical application, it came to mean the adorning him with the necessary armour, as we have ‘deinde ab eodem ducere decenter est armis *adornatus*’, and thence generally ‘to adorn.’ In this way it could stand in place of the commoner ‘batre,’ cf. Aub. 20 robe bature d'or, or obtener à or. This ornamentation with gold is, however, very variously expressed. Thus in Chans. de Rol, we have à or bature, à or gemmée, à or pleté, d'or emparez, eume [helm] à or floris, broine à or endos-sée, haubert à or safrez, gonfanons à or listez, elme à or vergiez; cf. Aub. 1134 robe bruidée d'or lusant.

3 roal] DC., ‘rohanum,’ crystallum, ‘cristal de roche.’ DC. quotes a passage from the Laws of Normandy about wreckage: “dux sibi retinet . . . ebur, rohanum, lapides pretiosos,—l'ivoire et le rochal et les pierres precieuses, in versione gallica.” [The MS. however has *roallum* and *rohal*.] It was evidently part of a stock enumeration.

4 acastonee] An h in *acast* [*achast*] has been added in the MS. by a later hand, cf. Fl. et Blanch. 660 jaspes, topaces et *avates*. I suppose this to be the agate-onyx, though I have never seen this compound elsewhere in O. F. The sardonyx, camathous, O. F. camayeu, was used for this purpose, as we see in DC. sub voc. *camaeus*: “tabuleta auri: qua est unus lapis de *camahu* in forma crucifixi.” Cristal is equated with silex: ‘lapis pretiosus, de quo ignis est producendus.’

5 fust] The L. *fustis* takes a very wide range of meaning in M.L.: “fustis enim appellatio virgam et baculum, hastam, securum, malleum, clavam et vaginalatum gladium comprehendit.” It was used also to express the trunk of a (high) tree, of which, as DC. says, ‘manet etiamnum vocis vestigium: silvas enim, in quibus sunt procerae arbores, *bos de haute fustia dicimus*.’ Again, we meet ‘*fustum*, sive sceptrum, ex auro et gemmis.’ Besides *fustis*, there was a form *fusta*, for all kinds of wooden utensils, or for building purposes, planks, beams, &c., and another form *fustum*, meaning wood in general, *pièce de bois*; cf. “quatuor cruce de cupro et aliam de *fusto*”, DC. sub voce. So in Aub. 88. 230 *fust* is used for a cross.

— um] A reference to the Gloss. will show the variety of orthography indulged in, viz., em, hem, hom, um, hum, home, unme, humme(s). But it will also show that this variety was by no means arbitrary: cf. the following analysis:—

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	em hem hom um	— —
Acc.	— — hom hum	— —
Gen.	— — um	unme
Prp.	home	humme

From Gloss. it will be seen that *em* occurs six times, always with *k'*, and always nom.; *hem* occurs ten times, always nom. The gen. (with de) has the *u* form only, and has no *h*; whereas the acc. and prep. have always *h*.

6 cloufichez] [clavus fixare] ‘fixed by nails,’ then generally, ‘pierced,’ cf. Ph. Mousk. 10763 seqq.

fu par mains et par piés loiiés,
batus de verges et déplaiés,
de cief en cief, de grant corgiés,
et si fu couronné d'épines
dures et aspres et poignans,
dont contiè val couru li sans. . . .
et là fu Dieu crucifiés,
et de la lance cloficiés.

— a loi de] cf. B. du Guescl. 61 tant estoit debouté à loy de mescheant; ibid. 3556 à loi de bon ouvrier; ibid. 5576 à loi de recreant.

7 avau] [ad vallem] spelt avau when used as a prepos. with a case (7. 878), but written aval as an adv. (17. 914. 1610), cf. the old word *avale* (act. and pass.); Spenser F. Q. ii. 9, 10, from their sweaty coursers did *avale*; ibid. vi. 8, 25, could so meekly make proud hearts *avale*. The opp. is amont [ad montem]; so in O. F. vent d'amont = east wind, vent d'aval, west wind; Sp. and Pg. have vendaval, strong wind SWS.

costez] [costatus] DC. sub voc. quotes (ann. 1348) ‘vulneraravit ducem in costatu.’

raa] cf. Spens. F. Q. i. 6, 43, large floods of blood adowne their sides did taile; ibid. ii. 1, 40 (she) the clean waves with purple gore did *ray*; from raë, M.F. rayer, deriv. of rai = radius, (whence our *ray* and M.F. rayon); cf. glaive = glai-eul, where glai=gladius. The beams of the sun flash out as rays or spokes, whence (1169) solail raant; then follows the meaning of coming out in a jet (1429), li sancs en curtant; here the central starting point and the raying-out is denoted. Contrast with I. 896, where the earth is reddened with the blood, which du cors est *flaschiz*, a word that calls attention to the surface on which the liquid is thrown. In this last word, the root flache would seem to convey the notion which a wafer gives—of a flat body forming a *spot*, and hence would be a peculiarly inadequate word to express the idea of lightning, with which (as *flash* of lightning) one might be tempted to connect it. This *flash*, however, is probably from *flèche*, an arrow. Curiously flèche itself, which is usually connected with M.H.G. vлиз, flitsch, ‘a bow,’ has an O.F. form, with a guttural, viz., *flique*, which does not suit this derivation from the M.H.G. vлиз, but points rather to A. Sax. *flicce*, ‘fitch,’ O.E. *flick*. [However incongruous the notions seem, there is the same connexion in the O.F. *haste*, meaning ‘piece of meat,’ and of which the deriv. *hâuteur* (de la bouche du roi), ‘steward of the roast,’ has an antiquarian existence, while ‘armes d'hast’ mean long, pointed weapons.] And Spenser brings together the two words notably; F. Q. iii. 2, 5,

and ever and anone the rosy red
flask through her face, as it had been a *flake*
of lightning through bright heven fulminated.

— **sanes]** occurs ten times in nom. sg. with final s, which is absent only in the indef. form, 257 *sanc e we hissi*.

8 **serrein e m.]** adjj. used adverbially, evening and morning he prays; s *ten* is indeed used as a noun, Gaimar Hayeloc, (quoted by Rayn, sub *seren* V, 260) del matin tresk' al *scrain*, but I have never seen matinal directly used as a noun meaning 'morning'; it is found as s, m.=breakfast, cf. DC., 'ad' matutinellum pana ordeo et caseo,' bread and cheese for his breakfast.

9 *cum eist ki]* cf. 501, 660, *cum celia* ki n'a cure. With this definite form contrast our use of the indef. pron., as *one* who, &c. In Chaucer, however, we often have the pers. pron.; e. gr. Cant. T. 966, how Creon was of Theseus y-served as *he* that hath his deth right well deserved; ibid, 854, as *he* that wys was and obedient.

— **amis espacial]** so Chaucer, Cant. T. Melib, p. 155, first schul ye clepe to yourne counseil a lewe of yomie frendes that ben *espacial*.

10 **Varlam]** this spelling furnishes a proof of the pronunciation deducible from a metrical analysis of the word in its other forms. This is the only place of its occurrence so spelt, against nine other instances in which is found Verolame or Verolaine. Of these six (a) occur immediately before the caesura, and three (b) at the beginning of the line, following à or de.

ame	{ 1242 <i>tost est à Verolame</i> ||	J
	{ 1363 <i>cinz ke à Verolame</i> ||	
ame	{ 1414 <i>s'avertunt à Verolame</i> ||	(a)
	{ 1464 <i>pres sunt de Verolame</i> ||	
ame	{ 145 <i>la cité Verolame</i> ||	J
	{ 1485 <i>sunt à Verolame</i> ||	
ame	{ 1739 <i>à Verolame lur cité</i> ||	(b)
	{ 1426 <i>de Verolame, il herbergez</i> ||	
	{ 1441 <i>de Verolame sui, ço dit</i> ||	

In (a), it is theoretically a ditrochee, but as the final e at the caesura is not counted, it may be pronounced Vérolám, in fact our 'Verulam'; but in (b) it is metrically a trochee, and was pronounced 'Ver'l'am,' or as in this line *Varlam*. I have given this analysis in detail, because it establishes clearly the manner in which the beat of the verse was allowed to absorb the adjacent syllable. There is no other conceivable way of scanning the lines in (b), which are however on this principle perfectly regular, viz.:

à Vér	| 'lám' lür	| cité||
de Ver	| 'lám' iher	| bergez||
de Ver	| 'lám' sui	| ço dit||

neither the final e nor the medial o being pronounced.

— **luu]** even in M.F. this word keeps its irregular i, leu. The analogy of *joens, jeu;* *foens, feu;* *noufs, nouf;* *pop'lus, people;* in which the short accented ô becomes by rule eu, should give also *luu.* Jeu, leu, and leu, all occur in Anb. ju-ant, feu, fu, and luu; now the pronunciation of feu as fu is determined by the time, (85) n. 175 in 860 feu rimes with venu, &c. And in the same time-band we meet also *luu* [=loup, lupus]. I do not see

any way to avoid the conclusion that these must all have been pronounced alike, *venu, lu, fu*, with our long ü; but v, infra on 335. In Anb. the long sound of u is in two instances marked by 2 u (uu) in luns (§47), and luns (689).

11 **paringal** peraequalis, with a nasal inserted before the guttural, Pr. engual, acqualis; cf. O.F. jongleur = joculator; nightingale for O.E. nihtegale; cingler, O.F. singler, from O.H.G. segelen to sail; ancolie = aquilegia; so even when an original guttural became palatalized, e. gr. popinjay, O.F. papagai; messenger, F. messager; occasio, O.F. achsun, which in Spens (F. Q. ii. 1, 30) is eneheason. This spelling occurs frequently; cf. Blanche of Oxf. 202, a *ingalment* Dix departie la face al blanc e al vermeil; Ed., Conf. 474, n'ad *paringal*; Ph. Mousk. 6177, que tu donnas sans delai tous les deniers de mon ceval à povic gent tout *paringal*; cf. a curious passage in Vie de St. Thom. p. 55 (b), l. 10:

devant la pape esturent li messagier real,
alquant discent bien, pluisur discent mal,
li alquant en Latin, tel bien, tel anomal,
tel qui fist personnel del verbe impersonal
singuler e plurel avait tu *parigal*.

Without the nasal in Spens. Shep. Cal. Aug. 8, "whilon thou was *peregal* to the best."

— **gueres]** the s final is the s appended to so many adv. in O.F., e. gr. giérs, meimes, endementiers, aincotes, ihueques, lies, ores, onkes, sempres, vels, veaus, sisvans, (suvans 911), &c. The M. F. *naguere* is of course 'ne a guière,' cf. piega (even in Montaigne) for a pièce fa= il y a). The origin of gueres is doubtful; the initial g or w found in all the dialects and the sister languages, supposes a German source, and the O. Pr. form *gaisre* almost establishes the certainty of the derivation from O. H. G. *weigaro*, which indeed means fastus, fastidium, but is used in 'ne weigaro' [still extant provincially in Germany, e. gr. io wäger, yes faith; noi wäget, no faith] to equate Lat. 'non multum.' It is generally used in negative sentences.

12 **entushee]** Gr. τύλικόρ (poison for) allows, whence Lat. toxicum, cf. Ovid, Pont. IV, 7, 11,

aspecis et mitti sub adineo toxicia ferro,
et telum causas mortis habere duas.

O. F. *tosiche*, Pr. tucysec; DC. quotes "illuec su fread fu mort par un *tosiche* que li donna par felonie (un pautonier); hence Pr. entuysegar, O.F. entoscher, to poison; cf. O. Pg. entoxicar for Mod. Pg. envenenar. From the metaphorical usage, as in DC., "cum Ariana haecrisis venenata de radice flore *toxico pullularit*," came the derived ethical sense of 'contaminate,' 'pollute,' &c.

— si ne fust] the apodosis is easily supplied, out of the notion of 'guées,' which conditions the absolute negation 'sans paringal,' — "which was nearly (and would have been altogether) without any equal, if it had not," &c.

13 **Sarrazins]** M. F. is more chary of this liberty than the sister languages, but the omission of the def. art. is not uncommon in O. F., cf. 1200, 1325, 1697, 1750. The anachronism is of course patent; medieval

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writers however use the term very generally for pagans, unbelievers. So the Turks call Christians by the name Franks, Feringhi, another remnant of the Crusades; and the epithets *méscreant* (v. 1811) and *glaour* 'se valent bien l'un l'autre.' Saracen simply means *oriental*, from Arab. *sharaka*, to rise (of the sun).

— *fu*] for verb in sg. with two nouns expressive of two closely related ideas, cf. 257 *sanc e ewe hissi*; 265 *gloire e clarté les esceint*; 348 *trespasable est li mundz e tute sa beuté*; 883 *est levez noise e bruit e criz*; 886 *est la nostre creance e poples maubaillez*; cf. Hor. Od. i. 3, 9 *illi robur et aes triplex circa pectus erat*, (and see Bentley's list, Od. i. 24, 8).

14 en A. S. e B.] a curious mixture, for Apolin is doubtless Apollo. Reiffenberg in his ed. of Ph. Mouskes ii., p. 806, says:—"M. Michel pense que ce mot designe non pas Apollon, mais Apollonius de Thyane. . . Nons présumons, quant à nous, qu' Apollin est l'Apolion [Apollyon] de l'Ecriture." But neither speculation is at all necessary, nor probable. In 1817 we have *Apollo*, Pallas and Diana, and *Phœbus* and Jove, all of whom the Saracen worshipped; v. note on 1737.

— *croient*] this verb has always (in Aub.) *oi* in the root in 1st sg. pres.; in the 3 pers. it alternates between *oi* and *et*: the confusion comes to its height in the infin., where the four cases of its occurrence are *craire*, *croire*, *crere*, and *creire*.

15 *maistre*] a very common expression in O. F., chief, principal; hence adapted into Eng. *master-kyn*, &c.; cf. B. du Guesel. 876, *enmit voldrai soupper en ce maistre donjon*; ibid. 1367, *ke le maistre os del col li fist brisier*; Am. et Amil. 856, *en sa maistre maison*; Jourdain 1507, *en la plus maistre sale*; ibid. 1856, *au maistre tref s'en va*; Ger. de V. 357, *à maistre tré*; Alix, p. 40, 31, *parmi le mestre porte*; cf. St. Louis, Join. p. 12, *un vent qui n'est mie des quatre mestres ven*; Chauc. Cant. T. 2904, by the *maister street*.

16 *perrin*] M.L. *petrinus*; DC. 'muro pettino circum-septum'; cf. B. du Guesel. 19407, *est montez en la sale parine*.

— *casal*] the context evidently requires this to be taken as meaning a *common* kind of house, a farm-house. DC. has several forms and uses of the word *casal*, *locus vacuus ubi casae aedificari possunt*; *en ung vergier ou cassal*; under *casale* DC. quotes 'villas optimas quae Siculi *casalia* vocant; *casalia*, quae in Gallico *villae dicuntur*'; under *casalis*, 'fundos seu casales.' It seems also to have been taken 'pro praedio rusticó, *casa* scilicet cum certa agri portione, idem proinde atque *mansus*.' But it was also used for a hut; so the hermit 'supra montem humile casale sibi erexit.'

— *ne pert pas*] this expletive *pas*, essential in M. F., is comparatively rare in the old language. In simple negation, it only occurs about once in six; the other expletives *point* and *mie* are still more rare, *point* indeed occurring only once. A reference to Glossary on *pas* will show a curious usage, for *pas* never precedes *ne*, save when it is itself preceded immediately by *ki*.

435 la vostre maisnée ki pas ne se feindra.
492 cist l'en emercie ki pas ne la lenqui.

690 une chalur ki pas ne se seet atemprer.
(721 mes un de eus respundi ki çø pas ne ottrie.)
1678 feu ki pas ne esteint.

It is clear from a comparison of these lines that the *ki* in every case is a relative pron. referring to an antecedent in the same line, so 721 is not to be regarded as containing a noun-sentence accusative to *respundi*, i.e., as if *ottrie* were the 1st sg. pres. (as I have given in Glossary), but the clause is attributive to the *un* preceding, and is to be rendered "one of them (who does not grant that) answered and said."

17 *solers*] DC. 'solariū' (solare, *salaris*) = domus contignatio, vel cubiculum majus et superius; cf. Marie de F. ii. p. 202, *montez là sus, en cel solier*: in solaris vel cubiculis: dormiens in solario [Aub. 202]: mansionem co-opertam cum solario: domum de uno solario, et medio, et tegulis co-operata; not simply of a house, in dicta nave erat quoddam solarium cum camino, in quo comedebant milites: nor of one story, si domus habeat tria membra sive solaria, vel plura, unum super aliud. In Diefenbach, glossed hoch-, sumer-hus, esz-laub, &c., and still used in German, der Söller, garret, but our O. E. word *sollar*, *solere*, which had the same meaning of upper room, loft, is now technical and provincial. It is evidently intended here as characterizing a better sort of house, as may be inferred also from the contrast in 679, *prisna ad obscure pur sale e pur soler*; so Chauc. Cant. T. 3988, the *solere-halle*. It appears to have been a room built so as to catch the sun (cf. Mod. Gk. ὁ ἡλιοκήρης, a belvedere), Lat. *solarium*, a platform, terrace; Plaut. Mil. Glor. ii. 3, 69, *neque solarium, neque hortum, &c.*, the term being afterwards generally applied to the upper rooms of a house. The word *cenaculum* according to Varro (L.L. v. 33, 45) was similarly extended: 'ubi cubabant cubiculum, ubi cenabant cenaculum, vocabant; posteaquam in superiori parte cenitare coepérunt, superiori parti universa cenacula dicta,' and so DC. can gloss *stagium* (v. next word) by *cenaculum*.

— *estages*] we have preserved this word in our stage, in various senses; the O. F. meaning of *floor* or *story*, which is now obsolete, is found in our earlier writers. The ending *-age* corresponds to a deriv. *-aticus*, as usual, *e* being prefixed to words beginning with *s* impure. Italian has not found it necessary to prefix this helping-vowel, because every word in that language may end in a vowel, which vowel must appear before words beginning with *s* impure. It is interesting to note that the few words, viz., *non*, *in*, *per*, *con*, which infringe the rule, by *not* ending in a vowel, also compel the prefixing of a helping vowel *i* to words with initial *s* impure: thus *la Scoria*, but *in Isoczia*; *lo spavento*, but *con isparento*, &c.

— *celers*] 'cellarium, cella,' our 'cellar': cf. Scheler in Lemcke's *Jahrb.* viii. 1, p. 84, where *hyfogaeum* is glossed 'celer,' and p. 87, *prontuaria*, gl. 'celers.'

18 *seingnur*] this word (like *deigner*) is found with three modes of representing the liquid *n*, viz., *nn*, *gn*, and *ngn*, *scimnur*, *seignur*, *seingnur*. The phenomenon is old enough, for Schuchardt (*Vok. des Vulg.* i. 113) quotes such forms as *congnatus*, *singnifer*, *ingnes*, &c.

— *uis*] 'ostium,' the *i* after the *t* being attracted

into the preceding syllable, the *o* is brought down to *u*, owing to the presence of this *i*, cf. *ostrea* – *ostria* = *ois-tria* = (*h*)uitre. In other cases the *i* is owing to a softened guttural, e. gr. *nocte* = *nuit*; *octo* = *oit* = (*h*)uit; we have *oitisime* in Aub. 145, and the spelling *vit*, *vit* even is not unusual, cf. the last of the Aub. rubrics, fol. 63, *deus centismic an vittante sist* = 286th year. It is from this *uit* that we derive our old term *uit-as*, the octave of a feast day, the *uitas* of St. Hilary, meaning eight days after that term. From *uit* – door, still found in *huis clos*, we have *huis-sier*, Engl. *usher*.

— *seant*] cf. Fl. et Blancef. p. 55:

lā le troevent où siet, sous l'arbre,
sur un perron qui fu de marbre :
son cors d'richement vestu,
preudon lor pert, quant l'ont veu.

19 *atur festival*] all the details are rhetorical, to contrast the houseless, ill-clad pilgrim with the noble richly dressed pagan, so soon to become a convert and a martyr.

20 *d'or batue*] v. note on 2; cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 2164, his sadil was of brend gold newe bete ; so 2502, gold-beten helmes, &c.

— *nusches*.] M. L. ‘nusca,’ sometimes ‘museca,’ which DC. almost thought to be the right reading, but the forms with initial *n* are no doubt right. The Edd. of DC. curiously mix up with this *nusca*, the words *noddellus* and *nucleatus*! In Lemcke's *Jahrb.* viii. 1, p. 91, monilia gl. *nuches* sive *fremues* (-fermails); *murenula* gl. *nuches de or*; DC. sub *murenula* quotes Papias: “catenae lactae et spissae, de auro mire lactae, quae capite dellenues a cervicem ornandum.” DC. defines after St. Jerome: ‘mularium ornatauna aurea, quibus metallo in virgulas lentescente, quadam ordinis flexuosi catena collum eingebatur.’ Will. Tyr. “murenulae, inaures,” &c., “ubi vetus interpres Gallicus *mousches, fermaux* vertit.” The word is common enough, cf. Chans. de Rol. 637, à vostre femme enveier douz *nusches*; Brut. 1699, rices nosques, rices anix, xl. rices noches, rices frenaus. From this *nouche*, we have our O. E. *ousche*, *ouch*, *owch*, thus Chauc. Cant. T. 6325, an *ouche* of gold; but 8258, and set fir ful of *nouches* gret and smale.

Spens. F. Q. I. 2, 13:

And like a Persian mitre on her hed
Shee wore, with crowns and ouches garnished,

Ibid. I. 10, 31:

And on her head she wore a tyre of gold
Adorned with gemmes and ouches wondrous fayre.

Dr. Morris gives, in his gloss, to Spens.; *owch*, ‘a socket of gold to hold precious stones, a jewel’; M. Gantier gives ‘agrafes, bijoux.’ The Latin word refers to the neck, and the early E. and F. use, to the head. It seems, however, to have been employed generally = ornament. For the form *nouche* = *owche*, cf. O. F. *naperon* [still extant among us provincially as *nappern*] = apron, a word explained by Dr. Morris (p. 72) as if the *n* had been *prefixed*, which is incorrect, as the word comes from M. L. *nappa*. So from a form *nidaceus* (*nidus*), a nestling, came F. *nias* (callow, then booby), which entered into O. E. as *nias*, *nias*, afterwards divided ‘an *eyas*,’ a young callow hawk, Shaksp., little

eyases cry out; adder also was in A. Sax. *næddre*; cf. also on 273 anger for *nif-gar* = nave-borer, &c.; *n* is, however, at times prefixed, cf. *nombrial* (umbellicus), no doubt for *lombrial* with dissimilated *l* of article, as in Catalan *llombrial*. (For a curious instance of a confusion of an initial liquid, cf. Mussafia, Sitz.-Ber. der Wien. Akad., p. 226.)

— *aesmal*] for the digraph *ae=e*, v. appendix; enamel, common in decorations: DC. *cantharam auream cum pretiosis gemmis ac smalto; crucem cum gemmis et smaltis; calicem aureum gemmis et margaritis ac smaltis optime adornatum; botonos ex auro sive ex argento vel smalto*. From this we get O. E. *amel*, and our ‘en-amel,’ now meaning a composition of white glass and certain metallic oxides. It is not easy to say what is the precise meaning in Auban. Rayn. quotes, Lex. Rom. III. 163:

ar intret en las cambras qu'eran penchas am flors
e d'azur e d'esmaut e de mantas colors.

where it seems to mean some definite colour.

There are two possible originals of the word: *maltha*, a sort of cement, described by Pliny, ‘e calce fit recenti, mox tunditur cum alijs sullo et fieri’; and he thence uses the verb ‘malthare,’ to cement, to varnish. From this could easily come ‘ex-maltare,’ as in Pg. *esmaltar*, id., but also fig. to alarm. Besides the common meaning, in Ital. *smalto* also signifies ‘rem lapideam’; so DC. quotes ‘lapidibus, quos *smaltos* vocant.’ This derivation gives the vowel *a* occurring in all the languages: It. *smalto*, Sp. *esmalte*, Pr. *esmaut* (= *esmalt*), O. F. *esmal*. On the other hand, Italian has a verb *smaltire*, ‘to digest,’ which suits better the second derivation, viz., from O. H. G. *smelzan*, for *smaltjan*, (*smalti*), where also the attraction of the stem vowel *i* into the root, would account for *email*. Hence Diez prefers this latter explanation. It is to be noted, however, that his objection on the ground of the difficulty of accounting for the *i* on the *maltha* hypothesis, is obviated by the consideration that the O. F. is very often without the *i*, *esmal*.

R. de Trois 1539:

Li quatre pecol [foot of bed] par igal
furent bien ovre à esmal.

Alix. p. 12, 13:

el ciet li met un frain à or et à esmal.

Fl. et Blancef. p. 22:

car faisons faire un tombrel gent ;
fait soit de marbre et de cristal,
d'or et d'argent et à esmal.

Ibid. p. 41:

les pieres valent un tresor,
qui à blanc esmail sont assises.

Ibid. I. 651 :

(the tomb) de rices listes ert listée
de ciels esmaus avironnées.

and for the old *amal*, cf. Spens. F. Q. ii. 3, 27 :

golden bandes which were entayld

with curious antickes and full fayre *aumavld*.

21 *marechal*] as in O. F. this word seems to have been used = ‘seneschal,’ it is not to be wondered therefore that Ma. Paris has ventured on the derivation (p. 601, 49, Wats.) ‘utpote bellicosus et strenuus, dictus

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Marescallus, quasi Matis Senescallus! Its real origin is O.H.G. *marah*, horse, and *sealh*, a servant, so that it meant groom, &c. But it grew to be a title of great importance and dignity, defined secundus a Comite Stabuli [constable], whose prerogative was 'primae exercitus fronte praeesse'; cf. Lat. Magister Equitum, and the term 'constable' itself, before its degradation. There was, besides, a title Marescallus aulae, or 'intrinsecus,' whose functions are thus described: mensis praeparatis, mappis stratis, omnes secundum facultates suas evocare, et decenter et curiose collocare, et indignos ejicere, non permettere canes aulam ingredi, et toti familiae regis, ipso monente, hospitia liberare.

Chauc. Cant. T. 754:

A semely man oure ooste was withalle
for to have been a marchal in an halle.

Spens. F. Q. ii. 9, 28:

and through the hall there walked to and fro
a jolly yeoman, marshall of the same.

Acc. to another authority (Red Book of Excheq.) it was this Mareschal's duty tumultus sedare in domo regis, liberationes officiorum facere, ostia aulae regis custodire, &c. The reference of this title (further than as a mere honorary epithet) to Anban, is of course a mere anachronism.

22 *cuneuz* 'well-known,' 'there was no one better known, nor more familiar to the public.'

Vie de St. Thom. 39, 10:

en l'autre chambre avant sist li reis od sa druz,
ù ses conseilz teneit od les mielz concenz.

Alix. 108, 26:

nous sommes tout eslit e connut baron.
Bartsch Chrest. 394, 13:

povres estoie en ma terre
mais au moins cognus y estoie.

23 *aneesur*] after antecessor had been so modified as to become trisyllabic, it was further shortened to *ances'*, but between *s* and *r* it was a rule that *t* should be inserted, hence our ancestor, F. ancêtre: cf. essere, es'tre, estre, être; similarly, lazarus became lazre, lazdre, and then ladre.

24 *li clers*] in nom. sg. this form is invariably used, when preceded by the def. *li* or *cist*, (so also in pred. 1193,) but the indefinite nom. (322) is *clerc*, the form for all inflected cases. *Clercs* is used twice (600, 1558) instead of *clers*, in both cases followed immediately by a relative clause, which seems to have thrown some stress on the word and suggested (however remotely) the fuller form.

26 *benoie*] in the pp. this word is regularly rimed with *i*, cf. benefici with dis, B. du Guescl. 8898; Kell. Romv. 215, 28 (act.) *a benéis* with *garnis*. So also in the indic. pres.; e. gr. B. du Guescl. 8790:

descendent à pié trestuit à une ie;
à l'évesque s'en vont, qui tous les bénéfie.

Perhaps so in this subj.-opt. form.

— *vus*] this mixture of the sg. and pl. of the 2nd pers. pron. is very common throughout the poem, cf. 45-7; 68; 92-3; 94-5, &c.; cf. Abbot. Shaksp. gr. § 235,

— *tant*] I have given *tant* as adverbial to 'prude,' but it also emphasizes the verb 'pers,' being used *à πο* κοτρόει; sometimes it is not easy to decide with which

word of a clause it is to be immediately connected, or what is its precise grammatical function in the clause (v. 288).

— *prude*] obl. form of *preuz*, cf. 1774 chevaler *preuz*. So Spenser uses *proze*, F. Q. iii. 3, 24:

ne is thy fate, ne is thy fortune ill,
to love the *prowest* knight that ever was.

For the relation of these two forms *preuz* and *prude*, cf. Lat. *pro*, but prod-est,

— *ber*] (v. note on 301.) theoretically, this form of the word should be nom., obl. *barun*, but although 'barun' occurs in the poem, still *ber* is also used for the obl. case. In 62 it is gen. [where corrige Gloss.], in 1307, 1618 acc. (in both cases preceded by *prude*, as here).

28 *las*] may be explained in either of two ways, viz., as an interj. alas! or as an adj. = weary :—'I alas! who have no horse,' or 'I come weary, as I have none.' Either would be perfectly correct. For the use of this expression as an interj. cf. Molière, L'Etourdi, ii. 5, where *las!* occurs thrice closely together in the archaic conversation of Anselme.

— *palefroi*] M.L. *paravredus* (*πανοά* and *veredus*, whence O.H.G. *pherit*, Mod. G. *pferd*), our palfrey: DC. *veridi*, equi publico cursu destinati; derived by the ancients from *veho* and *rheba*, as in the verses, 'est vērēdūs equus, vectans rhēdam quasi currum,' 'rhēdae vectores nos dicimus esse vērēdos.' From this comes 'verēdārii,' courriers, qui non descendunt de equo, antequam liberant responsa sua: habent in capite pinnas ut inde intelligatur festinatio itineris: datur semper iis equus paratus, nec manducant, nisi super equo, antequam perficerunt. Brunetto Latini in his Tresor, chap. 155, gives:—*destrier* grant, pour le combat: *palefroi*, pour sommes porter; cf. 1421 palefroi bon e bel, châqr, u fort runcin u giant destrer ignel.

29 *ostel*] DC. sub v. *hospitare*, 'hospites in villa collocare': cf. 'si novi enim occupaverit, hospitium in Abbatia et servitium sibi demandat ab hominibus villa a se hospitate ministrari.' The direct origin of the Fr. word is, of course, *hospitale*, i.e. properly, aedes in monasteriis ubi hospites et advenae recipiebantur. These Xenodochia were not exclusively for the poor; cf. hospitum demique loca duo constitūimus, unum ad pauperes recipiendos, alterum ad nobiles viros undique confluentes.

Spens. F. Q. ii. 9, 10:

a goodly castle,
which choosing for that evening's *hosptiale*
they thither marcht.

31 *une part*] 'aside,' calls him 'on one side,' so also in 74, 1080, 1523; cf. the corresponding expression 'cele part,' 115.

Bartsch, Rom. u. Past. p. 279, 5:

pensis com fins amourous
Fautrier chevauchoit;
Robin oï qui touz sous [=seul]
demonoit grant joie.
cele part vins, sel[=si le] saluai,
et du revel li demandai,
dont il vient.

32 *penses*] Lat. *pensare* has given birth to three

words of very different signification, in this *penser*, to think; *panser*, to staunch wounds (for the latter of which, however, is quoted from Calpurnius the expression ‘pensare sitim,’ to quench thirst; and *peser*, to weigh. Our *avoirdupoise* gives the O.F. *pis* (-pes, i.e. pensum), which M. F. has transformed into *poids*, through an assumed connexion with *pondus*.

— *aler*] for this we have in O. F. also a form *aner*, which agrees with It. Sp. Pg. *andire*. It seems, therefore, that the root is to be sought in a form *anditure* for *aditare* (ad-ire), by nasalisation: cf. Pg. *āndito*, Lat. *aditus*.

— *dunst vens?*] this form ‘dunst’ (which occurs only once), is apparently written thus with an *s*, to distinguish this form of the oblique pronoun in its interrogative local sense (from whence?); cf. B. du Guescl. 13794, 14171, 14096 &c., *dont viens-tu?* Ger. de V. 1810, *dont estez vos et de kel parenté?*

33 *sujerner*] it is from this old form that we derive our *sojourn*. M. F. has *séjourner*, just as it has *selon* instead of *sulon* (v. 80 Aub.), thereby obscuring the origin, *sub-diurnare*, It. *soggiornare*.

34 *teser*] from *tendere pp. tensus* was formed the noun *teise*, a *toise*, the space included between the out-stretched arms (cf. *ἀργυρία* from *ἀργυρός*): whence the deriv. vb. *teiser*, *teser*, to stretch, used like the primit. vb. to go, *tendere* (*cursum*); cf. *peser*, Lat. *pendere*; in its more direct meaning, cf. Joinv. St. Louis 87, *ars [bows] si fors comme il les pooti tesar*.

37 *naistre*] from a normalised *nascere*, *pascere*, as from *crescere*, *cognoscere*, we get *naître*, *pâtre*, *croître*, *connaitre*.

38 *rescure*] = re-escure, cf. It. *ri-scuotere*, Lat. *re-excutere*, M. L. *rescutere*, our ‘rescue’; the old law term *rescous*, M. L. *rescussus*, is defined ‘tumultuosa et violenta erexitio arrestati, e manibus ejus qui licite cumdem are-tavit,’ which fits in well with the meaning here, men being supposed ‘licitè arrestati a diabolo’ for their sins, &c.; cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 2045:

and in the rescous of this Palamon
the stronge kynghe Lycurgius is born adoun.

39 *paraler*] Diez, II. 401, remarks on the rarity of new compounds of verbs with the preposition *per*, whose meaning he compares with the Germ. *voll in voll-enden*, &c. But the list which he gives as ‘nearly complete,’ is really not so, for even in Auban we have others not mentioned in Diez, as *parcourir* 1689, *par-mur* 1675, *parocire* 1629, as well as this *paraler*. I am not sure even that *par es* in 243 would not be better given as one word; in 1050 *par est* delitable, 1476 *trop par estes crœus*, 1566 *tant par est irascuz*, 1742 *tant par fu ardant*. As there is a predicate adjective, I have thought it advisable to keep the *par* separate as an adverb. With the *parocire* of 1629, cf. the Rubrics, 41 b., *ne par fu ocise c mort*. From this usage in the sense of finality (cf. O. F. *par-close*, *par-hin*, &c.) seems explicable this word *par-aler*, the *final* coming, which I do not remember to have met with elsewhere.

40 *sanz*] from Lat. *sine*, perhaps through the influence of the form *dans* [not in Auban], which has final *s*, but justifiably, as being from *de intus*; or it may be simply the adverbial final *s* as in *gueres*, &c. I do not

think that Ital. *senza* should be referred here (as is done by Diez preferentially), for it demands the assumption of a final *a* appended to a form *senes*, which is itself an enormous assumption, as what would Ital. do with this added adverbial *s*? It is better explained as being for *assenza*, *absentia*. Diez’s objection that this should give *senza* with open *e* is neutralized by the Old Ital. *senza*, which is still further from *sine*.

— *dener*] a very common phrase: 334, 1671 *un butun*; 1008, 1150 *un esperun* (*roillé*); but this is a poor account compared with the infinite variety occurring in the old poets. Chaucer Cant. T. has 16276, *nought worth a boterby*; 14582, the *valieu* of a *fle*; 182, *not worth an oystre*; 16946, a *botel hay*; 9139, *a bene*; though his general comparison is, not worth a mite 1560, 12439, &c.

cf. Koncess. 10239:

la vielie broingne ne li vault une aillie.

ibid. 2005:

li haubers ne li valut noiant,

ne la cuirie la monte d’une bezant.

Li Biaus Desc. 2993:

li escus ne leur valurent dens escorces.

cf. Plaut. Mil. Glor. ii. 3, 45, non ego nunc vitam tuam emam *vutiosa nuce*. Lippi, in his *Malmantile* ii. 9, has ‘non darei quanto un puntal d’aghetto’ (lace-tag). The extent to which the expression could be made to apply is well seen in the following absurdity, Guescl. 19453:

porroit couper un grant bois en siant

sans noise demener la *montance d’un gant* (!)

“not to make more noise in sawing a log of wood than the worth of a glove;” cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 1572, the *montance* of a tare; 17187, the *mountaunce* of a gnat; 14278, the *montaunce* of a corn of wheat; comp. also our phrase, “he is worth his weight in gold”; Rom. de Troie 318 (of a horse), *qui son pois valeut de fin or*.

The following examples will be found to cover most of the variations in B. du Guescl. and Alix.:

B. du Guescl. :

13987 *li trais n’i vali une pomme pelée*.

14092 *vaillant un paris*.

14330 *vaillant un esperon*.

14330 *vaillant un ongnon*.

16089 ce ne lui vasit la *montance d’un gant* (19453).

16280 *qui vaussint quatre gans*.

16441 *n’i valoit la monte d’un bouton*.

17347 ne il ne me prisot valissant *deus festus*.

17708 ne pot à moi valor *un petit fil de soie*.

17845 tout ne me vaudroit la *monte de deus déz*.

19496 toute la *defence* n’i vali *un tournois*.

19635 tout quant qu’avez oy ne vault *un ail pelé*.

20277 tout ce n’i vali *un seul denier d’argent* (17312).

21146 sans nous à empirer valissant *deus espis* (15740).

21246 en mains povres ki n’ont vaillant *un bastoncel*.

21255 tout ce n’i vali *la monte d’un fuisel*.

22003 on n’i conquesta vaillant *un angevin*.

9032 car je de moi ne veil la *monte d’un soler*.

14377 on ne li demanda *une pomme pourrie*.

16057 n’en donroie *un frelin*.

17186 Espaignolz que je n’ame *un ongnon!* (11260).

17442 n’i conquesterez la *monte d’une ortie*.

17695 tous les barons ne prise *un poi de croie*.

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18924 qui ne prisent Englois *la queue d'un siron*.
 19843 il n'acontoit au trait *un petit paris* (20312).
 21827 du vo n'emporterez la monte d'un tabour.

Alixandres :

31. 30 brogne c'ait vestue ne li vaut *une haire*.
 52. 11 ne laira ke vaille *une laitue*.
 72. 22 ne prisent lui et sa gent *un fromage*.
 75. 20 tout le siege del mont ne pris *deus besans*.
 88. 11 ne li valent les armes le pris *d'une castegne*.
 101. 23 pour lui ne feront qui vaille *une manille*.
 164. 22 li escus de son col ne li valut *un pain*.
 167. 11 jou ne val mie *une pume meure*.
 168. 12 ne valent sans lui le monte *d'un festu*.
 175. 1 ne perderai vallant *deus espors*.
 186. 17 ne li vaut à cel cop h'aubers *une nois*.
 197. 30 ne lor valent escu le *poumon d'une wake*.
 203. 22 ne l'prise mais li rois de cel mal *une allie*.
 229. 4 arme n'i vant *une paillie d'avaine*.
 251. 13 ja n'en aura ses sire vallant *un paris*.

42 *cumenteo*] is elsewhere followed by à, save here and 103. Lat. *cum-initiare*; in Milanesian we have the simple form *inza*; Spain, *empezar* exhibits the same insertion of *p*, as in the O. Sp. *com-p-enzar*, with which cf. Sard. *incum-b-enzai*. Wallachian, as often, keeps the Lat. word, *incipere, incēpe*.

— *esmervoiller*] deriv. of *mervelle* = *mirabilia*; cf. O. F. *teille*, from Lat. *tilia*, our *teil*-tree (*id.*)

44 *cument*] from *cum*, by the addition of the adverbial *mente*; the origin of *cum* will be best seen in this series: *cum* (*cume*), It. *come*, Sp. *como*, Lombard *comòd*, Lat. *quomodo*.

— *damage*] our word testifies to the O. F. *damage*. The M. F. *dommage*, with its modified vowel, is quite at variance with ordinary phonetic, as in L. L. *a* in position seldom becomes *o* or *u*; cf. Schuchardt I. 173.

46 *ki*] the words *ki* and *ke* have got into considerable confusion; here, evidently, there is needed the conjunction to introduce the noun-sentence, but the forms are not kept distinct in the MS., and I have not therefore changed.

48 *encumbre*] Lat. *cumulus*, Portug. *cômoros*, *cum'lus*, whence *cumble*, *cumbre*, M.L. *combris*; It. *ingombra*; cf. It. *sembrare*, for *similare*. The instances are not very numerous of Fr. *mbr* for Lat. *ml*, but *mbr=mbr* is frequent, *chambre* (*camera*), *concombre* (*cucumerem*), *nombre* (*numerus*); while *apôtre* (*apostolus*), *esclandre* (*scandalum*), instance Fr. *r* for Lat. *l*, where *scandalum* must have become *scandalum* before assuming its present form *esclandre*. For the use, cf. Jourdains 1778, *je te commandant au glorioz dou ciel, qui te ganise de mort et d'en-combrier*.

50 *espervier*] a very slight acquaintance with Trouvère expression would suffice to show the commonness of hawking among the amusements of the middle ages. Particularly noticeable, as one of the commonplaces of medieval poetry, is the reference to the hatred that the hawk bears to the smaller birds, and the terror it strikes into them; cf. Spens. F. Q. II. 7, 34, him snatched away more light than Culver [dove] in the Faulcon's fist; Am. et Amil. 2658—les voiles font drescier, li vens lor vient qui par vigor i fiert, ainsiz les mainne com l'aloee

esperviers; Li Biaus Descun. 5770, plus le criement li chevalier qu' estornel ne font espervier; Villehard. § 540, sitost comme il conurent le desconfiture ki sor eus tornoit, il se mirent au fuir sans plus atendre, et s'esparsent, li uns chà, li autres là, aussi comme les aloses font por les esperviers; Ph. Mousk. 7133, qui tout ausi coniine l'aloee fuit le mousket et l'éprevier plus que l'aubain ne le bruhier et tout li petit oisillon le houlet a l'esnérillon fuent pour lor vie sauver, tot ausement fuent paien. So, again, the eagerness with which the falcon darts after his prey is a usual simile with our poets, ex. gr. Alix. 271, 5, qui plus cort de randon quant on l'a esprouvé que faus ne suie aloe, quant il a jeûné; ibid. 101, 26; 196, 4; 227, 3; 242, 33, of a horse, qui plus vait de randon qu' esprivers après quelle; B. du Guescl. 14008, plus désirent la guerre qu' esprivier le hairon; ibid. 18376, ainsi seront surpris que du faucon la pie.

— *alone*] this is the simple form [from Lat. *alauda*, a word of Keltic origin, for the Lat. *corydalus*, *soor'aλāς*, the crested lark;] from which (Diez, I. 16) Grimm derives O. N. *lōa*, which can hardly be, as the O. N. word *lō, lōa*, means 'sand-piper.' From alone, by the dimin. suff. -etta, we have M. F. *alouette*, O. Sp. *alo-etta* (now *alondra*, for *alondola*), as it, allod-*ola*, by a different suffix, still further heightened hypocoristically in Dante's *lod-ol-etta* (Par. xx. 71, where, however, other readings give *al(l)od-etta*). For the change of *au* to *ou*, cf. *clou-fichez*, where *clou* = *clau* (*clav-us*), *lou* 1077 = *laud-o*.

— *esperver*] our significant 'sparrow-hawk'; for the deriv. is O.H.G. *sparwari*; cf. Goth. *sparva*, 'sparrow.' Old Sp. and Pg., with the sister languages, had the word *esparvel*, but they have adopted another term Sp. *gavilan*, Pg. *gavião*, Milanese *gavilin* (*ganivel*); from the old word *capus* (=falcon) *cap-ellus*, *cap-el-an*, *gavilan*. Thus, the root would be *cap*, cap-ere, to take, seize, which would equate the word with the other factor in our translation *hiwk*; A. Sax. *hafoec*, Mod. G. *habicht*, O.H.G. *hab-uch*, from root *hab-en*.

51 *respond*] the only case in which the un-Norman o occurs instead of the u elsewhere of this verb.

— *pelerin*] Lat. *peregrinus*, *pererinus* [in which form it still is in Welsh, viz., *pervirin*, a pilgrim, *pelerindod*, pilgrimage, &c.], and by dissimilation, *pelerinus*.* For our final m=n, cf. *ransom*, from O. F. *raançon*. The representation of the (F.) nasal by *m* or *n* is so common in the term, *un, un*, that *im* was to be expected for *in*, and so, indeed, the MS. has (996) *pelerin*, our *pilgrim*.

52 *herberge*] O.H.G. *heriberga* (=army-camp) has given rise to Mod. G. *herbergen*, and O.F. *herberger*, with the same modification of meaning, 'lodge,' although the O.F. had besides the original meaning; M. F. and the sister languages have adopted a form with a dissimilated l, (even in O. F. *helbere*) *alberge*, *auberge*, It. *albergo*, Sp. *albergue*.

— *marbrin*] *marmorinus*, *marm'rinus*, *marmbrinus* v. 48.

— *ja*] this particle is almost invariably placed between the auxil. *aver* and the pp., this being the only instance where the ptep. precedes both; v. Gloss.

* The form *pelerinus* occurs in Lat. of 4 cent. A.D. (cf. Schuch. Vulg. Lat. I. 137).

55 *sanz*] *sanz* c. e. fin.; v. Gloss. 3, a, b. for the example of *sanz*, with a pair of nouns coupled by *e* and *n* respectively; but the *sanz* is never repeated, as e. gr. Mätz. Altfr. 24, 29, sans blasme et sans vilomie.

— *cumencail*] for this termination-*-ail* appended to verbs to form nouns, cf. épouvantail; imitated from spirail, gouverail, &c., where it represents a genuine Lat.-*aculum*, spiraculum, gubernaculum.

56 *dresce*] [directare]; for Lat. *cti*=hard sibilant cf. M. F. *suer* (*suetare*), *chasser* (*captiare*), *noses*, *nuptiae*; cf. also *lesquin*, *lectio*, and the *-esse* suffix = *itia*. There is a notable difference between the terminations *esse* and *ece*, the former being the representative of Latin concrete nouns in *issa*, abstract *essa*, as *leonesse*, *pronesse*, *presse*, &c., while the latter *ece* is employed in abstract nouns in *itia* (It. *ezza*, Sp. *aza*); thus, in Anb. we have *lassesce*, *sechesce*, *richesce*, *feblesce*, *jofesce*, *destresce*. *Angolise* (n.) is one of the rare cases of ss for st, *angusta*.

— *aiere*] (Itc., 'eyre,' justices in 'eyre,' O. E. *errant* judges; cf. chevalier errant, Juif errant, i.e. *wandering*, &c. The word is monosyllabic, the final e being elided; cf. Vie de S. Th. 48, l. 21, *endementers ad fuit tut sun eire aprester*; B. du Guescl. 1680, lors aprestent lor orire trestout communement; Chanc. Melib. p. 153, thou schalt blesse God, and pray him to dresse thy wayes; Spens. F. Q. I. 10, 11: I futher came and this good knight his way with me address.

59 *garde*] it is from this form that we derive our word *guard*, with initial *gu*, cf. *garant* (57). In both these words we receive back through O. F. a Teutonic root: 'guarantee' is *warrant*, O. H. G. *werent*, *weren*,—and guard is *ward*, A. Sax. *wardian*, O. H. G. *wearten*. In 'language' we observe the influence of the same principle, the M. F. conforming here also; compare M. F. *garantir*, *garder*, *langage*, with the O. F. and English forms. There are no other words common to French and English beginning with *gua*, except our old *guarish* (Spenser), M. F. 'guérir,' where the é has preserved the *u*, but the English is to be equated with the O. F. *garuar*, O. H. G. *werjan*, A. Sax. *warwan*.

— *pourre*] I have edited so, in place of the usual *povre*, because our word *poor* is only explicable on this pronunciation, though I have no rhyme which would absolutely prove the matter. The case is probably different with *joire*, for we have the derivative *joinesce*, showing that the labial sound was more plainly heard; but cf. Mod. *pauvreté* and *jeunesse*.

— *conforte*] our language has done well in preserving this admirable word, which we have restored to Mod. Fr.; cf. also *descunfortes* (384); already Lie. Maicer (B.C. 66) uses the word *confortare* (stomachum), to strengthen much; and in charters it is equated with *corroboratione*, thus ego M. *confortari*, or ego D. *corroborationi*.

— *frarin*] for 'fratrin,' a deriv. of *frater*; DC, sub voc. 'fratinis,' quotes 'le suppli at. esmū de courage fratin.' But *frater* was regularly applied to

the monks (our *friar*), and with this common epithet, as Chauc. (Cant. T. 232) has it, 'men mooten given silver to the *pore freres*.' The epithet was a constant, and so the word came to mean generally 'poor,' 'wretched,' and is not confined to human beings, e. gr. Alix. 50, 18, et cevaunc la *mule* qui n'est mie fraine. In DC, supp. sub 'fratrin' are quoted *entre frain*, Renart. 19158; *escris fratins*, Partenop. 103.

60 *pest*] = *pascit famelicos*; cf. Edw. Conf. 1807, ki pessit les famelillus fors Aedward li gloriis; DC, sub voc. *famewe*, 'li goupils est moult atilleus, quant il est ampus *fameillus*'.

— *orfanin*] this form appears to have been introduced by Biblical usage into the common discourse, from the Greek *orpharion* in place of the Latin *orbis*, with which it is, however, connected. The *orphanotropho-r*, *orphanotrophium*, is glossed 'locus in quo parentibus orbiati pueri pascuntur.' Our word 'orphan,' it will be noted, is taken from the O. F., and differs from the M. F., in which we have the dissimilated *l*, to avoid the recurrence of two successive syllables beginning with *n*, *orpha-ni-nus*. So Lat. *venenum* is in O. F. *velin*, cf. Ital. *veleno*; but the original form was also used, whence we have in M. F. *venin*, and O. F. *venin*, *venim*, cf. *venom-ous*. In Prov. the *n* was dissimilated into *r*, *verenos*, or *venenos*; and even *vere*, *verti*, are used for *venenum*.* This in Albanian has become in one dialect *þrëpt*, in another gone into *þrëpm*; Schuch. iii. 72. So in Portg. we have *sarar* for *snare*, in Wall. *mormint* for *monumentum*, *fereastie*fenestra.

61 *ewe*] cf. with this our 'ewer,' for which the M. F. has a deriv. *aiguere*, from another form of the word 'aigue' [= *aqua*], which, itself, is still preserved in the names of some localities, cf. *Aigues-Mortes*.

— *Beethlehem*] a very noteworthy instance of word-degradation is seen in our use of the word 'bedlam,' from Bethlehem, which is stated to have been the name of a religious house in London, afterwards converted into a lunatic asylum. In any case the word occurs in a MS. life of St. Enstace, line 81 :

une croiz o le crucifi
de Jesu, k'en *Bedlem* nasqui.

so that the phonetic variation of the word is old enough.

62 *lu ber* A] this form of the article *lu* is only used in the oblique cases, cf. genit. 992, le cors lu martir; temp. acc. 58, bis, lui pri e air lu soir et lu matin; prep. 1704, vers lu ciel regarde. This non-prepos. form of the gen., it may be observed, is only found in the attributive use. In Gloss. I have wrongly entered both *ber* and *Architriclin*, which I had regarded, owing to *ber*, as being necessarily *nom*.

— *Architriclin*] one of the medieval blunders through ignorance of Greek. The source is the Latin translation of the N. Test., John ii. 8, which the Vulgate gives 'haurite nunc et late architriclinio; ut antea gustavit architriclinius aquam,' &c. But the blunder

* A very curious instance of this substitution of *r* for *n* is found in the Gælic word *mna*, *mnaoi* (the inflection of bean, a woman,) which is pronounced *mra*. So, too, every word in Gælic beginning with *en* is pronounced as if it were *er*; cf. *groma*=*γρῳμα* (Schuch. Vulg. I. 140).

NOTES.

did not stop here. Of course in a monkish tale like Auban, the word could hardly be misspelt with the Vulgate in common usage; but cf. in Guesclin, *nostre sire Dieux qui de l'eau fist vin | le jour qu'à noces fust de S. Archedeclin.*

64 *meint*] prob. from Kymr. root; cf. Welsh *maint*, magnitude, bigness.

— *mescreant*] our word miscreant, Lat. minus credentem; cf. mischief, O. F. meschief, Sp. menos cabro, minus caput, ill end; misfeasance, O. F. mesfaiseance; misnomer, O.F. mesnomer; misprision, O.F. mesprisun.

65 *guerpir*] O.H.G. *werfjan*, M.F. only in 'déguerpir'; M. L. *guerpire*, 'possessionem reialicuus dimittere,' 'et si tunc eam uxorem habuerit, mox ei abrenuntiet quod lingua Francorum *gurpire dicimus.'*" Grimm, Rechtsalt., p. 122. This meaning arose from the old legal custom of signifying a cession of property by *putting* or throwing a token into the hand of the new owner: we still have the custom as flourishing as ever in the manual transfer of a key in giving up a house that has been ever rented. The root means *to throw*, O.H.G. *werfan*, A. Sax. *worfan*, Goth. *vairfan*, our *warp*, used in Piers Plowman in this sense 'to throw words'; cf. v. 87:

ecche a worde that he *warpe*, was of an Addres tonge,

v. 369, the fyreste worde that he *warpe*, &c.,

which, by the way, is precisely paralleled by a usage of the word in Icelandic—*hvæt er that manna er verpumk or si á*, who is it that *casts words* on me, speaks to me. Another common Icelandic usage of the word is to *lay* or cast eggs (of any bird); thus *ædar-warp* is the laying of eider-ducks, &c., which we may compare with the Fr. limited use of *pondre*,* as 'to lay eggs,' cf. the Lat. *ponere*, *to put*; and *warp* is in provincial English still used in the sense of cattle *dropping* their young, (also a common phrase,) though *warp* is specialized into a premature birth.

66 *puant*] I prefer to take this as qualifying 'enfer' (rather than Apolin); the same construction is met 589, en la prisun... gisent obscure; besides, this 'puant enfer' is just the *stagnum ignis et sulphuris* of Rev. xx. 9; 1769, el fu d'enfer puant; cf. Prov. putnais fuc d'infern, (v. note on 289).

— *buc*] prob. from a Kymr. root; cf. Welsh *bwch*, buck.

— *mastin*] prop. 'house-dog,' from a form *mansatus*,† M. L. deriv. of *mansum* = house, 'manse.'

67 *lez*] 'latus'; cf. as-sez, ad-satis, (aim-ez, am-atis). This preposition is obsolete, except geographically; e. gr. St. Denis-lez-Paris, &c.

— *maufé*] 'male factus;' Diez quotes Neap. *brutto*

fatto, similarly used for the devil, 'the ugly one'; as Gachet says, 'ce mot sert à nous montrer de quelle façon le moyen âge avait compris la personification de l'esprit du mal.'

— *cunpainz*] M. L. *companium*, in Lex. Salic. for society, from *com* and *panis* after the model of O. H. G. *gi-leip*, where *gi*-Lat. cum; for this short form, cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 3709, *compame*, [riming blame].

— *vesin*] the commoner form in A. is *veisin*, Lat. *vicinus*; for the s, cf. *raisin*, racemus.

69 *Rin*] the Rhine as a boundary is no unfamiliar expression of the trouvères; cf. B. du Guescl. 10, qui tant fust redoubtez jusqu' à l'eau du Rin; Kell. Romv. 220, plus fort larron n'ot onques jusqu' à Rin. Unfortunately the MS. has a hole in the vellum here, which I have supplied conjecturally; the omission of the relative adv. *ù* in such sentences is common enough.

73 a *merveilles*] cf. B. du Guescl. 4717, ceste nouvelle fist nostre gent moult joians, | que li cuers lor revint à merveille poissans.

75 *foreine*] an 'out'-house; so 'rue foraine,' a byway; marchand forain, 'foraneus,' who sells his wares *abroad*; foraneus canonicus, one who resides out of his prebend.

76 *serganz*] 'servientem' has given rise to two forms both preserved in English, *servant* and *sergeant*, with an excellent dissynonymy.

79 *pucelle*] 'pu'cella,' pullicellus, dimin. of *pullus*, a word prop. applied only to the young of animals, but used as a pet term of endearment for human beings; cf. the *pullus* passer of Catullus and Horace's male *parvus filius*, dignified as *pullus*.

80 *sulum*] 'scelon,' from sc[undum] Ion[gum] acc. to Diez, but the O. F. *sulum* (as here), *sulunc*, &c., make it more natural to take *sub-longum* as the origin of this prepos. (which originally denoted *space*).

81 *ke*] a thing which, 'id quod'; it seems better to take it so, than as a conjunction = for, introducing a causal clause with the noun-sentence in 84, for the subject; for it could not be, methinks, intelligible, that God (84) deigned, &c.

83 *ne jo né*] for the repetition of the negative, cf. Mahom. 841, *ne jà de mot n'en mentrai*; 1003, *ne jà point ne s'en meffera*; 1235, *ne jà partir ne s'en volsist*. Common enough in our older literature; cf. Spenser F.O. I. 1, 22, *ne can no longer fight*.

85 *unde*] this expression for 'water,' in the enumeration of the elements, is noticeable.

88 *glaive*] Lat. 'gladius'; the *i* can only have been inserted while the *i* was yet pronounced: *gladius* = *gla(d)i* = *glavi*; cf. *gravir* for *gradire*, *parvis* (*Chaucer's parvis*) for *paradisus*, through *par(a)vis*. So avoutre

* In a word of related signification the same specialization is observable in Fr.; thus Lat. *trahere*, to draw, but Fr. *traire*, only to draw milk, to milk. Here in these two very common Latin words *ponere* and *trahere*, both of which are preserved in the other Rom. langg., the Fr. modification of meaning indicates the more agricultural habits of the people;—the *egg-laying* and *milking* form still two very important items in a French peasant's daily life, and *pondre* and *traire* are no unfamiliar words in a French village.

† To this form (which is M. Brachet's), Scheler objects that there is no suffix *-atus*. This is true, but just as his *mesnata* formed *mas-nat-inus*, so could *mansata* form *mansat-inus*. Now, the form *mansata* exists; in fact *mansata* is used for family, thus DC. quotes 'at Itali, secundum quosdam vocant homines de *mansata* quasi de familia, et illi quasi pro servis habentur.'

(1682)=a-outre for a'dulter,* where, however, the *u* following a vowel naturally produced its kindred *v* before it, just as in pou'yoir from po-oir, and in ruya (v. 109, 138); cf. Pg. *louvar*, from laudare, *ourvir*, from audire, (O. F. oir). In exactly the opposite direction, Ital. has *pa-d-ighone* from *pa-p ilionem* [out of which Mod. Gaelic has *paillium*]; and cf. *clavus*=*clau-us*=*clo-us*=*chio-o*=(Ital.) *chiodo*.

89 *enbeuz*] cf. Scheler in Lemcke's *Jahrb.*, x. 3, p. 254, sub voc. *embut*; nequident bien furent enbut | si compagnon, et assés barent; FL et Blancef., p. 79, dont parient il si déceus, | et par vostre or si embéus, | que de joie à vos piés carra | et homage vous offerra; Villon, p. 81, comme homme emben, qui chancelle et trepigne, | l'ai venu souvent quand il s'alloit coucher; cf. O. Span. *berdo*=one who has drunk, just as *comido*=one who has eaten; Lat. *cenatus, potus*.

90 *ostez*] prob. from a form *haustare*, frequentative of haurire: there is a gloss of Festus, *exhaustant=efferrunt* (quoted by Scheler sub voc.)

sareu] Diez derives from O.II.G. *sare*, coffin, with suffix -el, *sarqu-en*. He objects against *sarcophagulus*, that it would give sarfaul. True, but with retracted accent, *sarcophagulus* might very well give *sarciuel*; we have a parallel case in *écueil* for *scopul-us*, so *sarcophagi-gl-us*, *sarcue-il*; cf. also F. *cueillir*, Ital. *avigliere* from Lat. *colligere* instead of *colligere*. It is curious that in other words of similar termination, such as *lnecul*, *écuueil*, *chevreuil*, the accent has been carried onward, and the Latin *-olus* becomes the Romance *-illus*. (For the rare syncope of *f*, cf. *écrueilles* from Lat. *scrubella*, where Scheler's scruples, and suggestion of *scrubella* as the origin, seem quite unnecessary.)

92 *enganez*] It. *inganno*, Sp. *engano*; (Wallach. *ingaim*, which means besides railler, also singier, balbutier, embronner;) the word can hardly be other than a Latin word. Now, in O. F. this form *enganer* alternates with *enginguer*, which latter certainly is close enough to *ingenium*, to remove Diez's objection on the score of phonetic laws (I. 230). Whether the O.II.G. *gaman*, contracted *gamin*, did not then become *ganno*, just as *dammum*, *danno* (cf. *sonnus sonno*, *domina donna*), and get mixed up with an 'ingenium' form, it is not easy to say, but the Wallach. *ingaim*, &c., could not come from the O.II.G. word, and it can hardly have been borrowed (as Diez suggests) from the Ital.

93 *fuisez*] for the omission of the conj. *si*, cf. our 'were you discovered,' &c.; I. 465 is the only other instance in which this sequence of tenses occurs, with *condit*, in apodosis, and imperfect subj. in the protasis of hypothetical clause.

95 *ke ne*] cf. Chauc. Cant. T., 1605:

Thou schuldest never out of this grove pace
That thou ne schuldest deyen of myn hond.

and v. note on 1771.

— *detrenez*] of obscure origin. Diez suggests *in-*

ternware (which occurs in Prudentius), whence Prov. *en-trenca*; others have proposed *int-ri-mare*, *in-trim'care*, which I prefer. Littré's derivation, from *truncare*, does not allow for the general prevalence of the *i* sound in the root.

— *brantz*] O.II.G. *brant* = Lat. *titio*, whence Sp. *tizo* (- half-burnt charcoal), and Sp. *tizón*, 'firebrand,' which in the Old Sp. Poema del Cid (2436) [always so in the *poema*, as contrasted with the later *tizona* of the *crónica*] is the name of the *sword* won by the Cid from King Bucar.

96 *iraseu*] as naistre [nasci] made nasceu, from a base *nascens*, so from irastré [irasci] came iraseu, Prov. *irasent* (cf. O. F. *rescu*, M. F. *récu*). But just as besides, the Lat. ptc. *natus* left *n*, so *iratus* produced *ré* (985, 1356).

97 *par Deu*] as this is evidently the predicate, it is to be regarded as dependent on a *sui amené* to which *ki m'amène* is equivalent, the relative and principal clauses having changed places: I, who have come and stopped in this country, have been brought by God to save you.

99 *vout*] a very unusual sequence of tense: the pres. subj. *sotiez* following the pret. *vout*. It may possibly be a mere error for *vout*.

100 *almosne*] the intermediate stage between *eleemosyna* and M. F. *aumône*. The modification of this word is peculiar. O. Sp. has *almos-na*, Mod. Sp. *almosna*; but Pg. has turned it upside down, *enola*, the consonants of which may be contrasted with our *alm*.

— *franchise*] the general idea conveyed in this word is the kindness of a noble nature; cf. 580, *en nos ad franchise e ducur* (so also 779, of God's *franchise e debonnete*); in 872, 1689, it suits most our 'loving-kindness'; here it means rather 'beneficence.' It used to be of very familiar usage: Chauc. Cant. T., 11828:—

fro his best yet were him lever abyde,
than doon so high a cheerlich wretchednesse
agains *fraunchis* of alle *gentilesce*.

ibid. (16150):

to compleyne
the deth of *gentiles* and of *franchise*.
The adj. *frances* also occurs (969) in the sense of 'noble.' The two deriv. *franceis*, *franchise*, present *c* and *ch* as the final consonants of the root. The former springs from the Latinized *Francia*, the latter from the O.II.G. *Franco*; cf. It. *francese*, but *franchezza*, for the guttural letters of German stems remain guttural in the derivyv, (and Fr. *ch* = It. *ch*).

101 *sis*] in masc. nom. sg. we have *sis*, *si*, and *sun*, just as *mis*, *mi*, *mun*, and *tis*, *ti*, [*sun* does not occur].

— *dru*] It. *drudo*; but whether of Keltic or Germanic origin is not determinable. O.II.G. has *druit*, *drút*, lover, friend, which is close; but the Keltic root *druth*, meretrix (Mod. Gael. *druth*=lechery), corres-

* W. Stokes in his translation of Cormac's Glossary gives Breton *acoultr* as the equivalent of Irish *adaltair* (adulter), but the Breton word is simply borrowed without alteration from O. F.

NOTES.

ponds to another very common meaning of *dru*, It. *drudo*, viz., paramour. The Welsh *drud* means both *daring* and *costly, dear*. [Possibly the two words, O.F. *dru*, *drut*, and M. F. *dru*, are to be kept apart.]

102 al nun] I have given this in Gloss. as 'on occasion of the mention of the name,' starting from this name as the foundation of the discourse; it might also mean 'in the name of,' the usual 'in nomine' (Dei, &c.); but cf. Ovid's 'nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram' (Heroid. 14).

— *guier*] It. guidare; as *haïr*, from *hadir*, and that from Goth. *hatjan*, so *guier*, It. *guidare*, M. F. *guider*, probably from Goth. *vit-an*, watch, heed, A.-Sax. *wita*, *sapiens*; but the change of a German *t* into *d* in Romance, is very rare (Diez 1, 290).

103 *despliōr*] [from de-ex-plicare, rather than from an assumed dis-plicare]. Compare It. *impiegare*, employer, from *implicare*, with F. *(d)espliquer*, It. *s-piegare*, Pr. *espliegar*, from *explicare*. Besides the two forms, *plier* and *ployer*, there is the (older) dialectic *ployer*, all of which we have in our *ply*, *deploy* (troops), *display*, from des-*pleier*, or rather dis-*plai-er*, with the peculiar Norman *ai* for *ei*, Burg. *oi*; cf. *friçare*, making O. F. *froier*, M. F. *frayer*, se *frayer une route*.

104 *escute*] [aus-cultare, It. *ascolto*, Sp. *escuchar*.] This is probably to be taken as a parenthetic clause of simultaneity, 'Auban the meanwhile listening,' &c., or, perhaps, 'Apl. begins and A. listens.' But it could very well be taken as an introduction to Apl.'s discourse, and is quite in keeping with the formulas of the time: 'Auban, listen well, and give ear to it heartily.' Ben (*bien*), it may be noted, always precedes the 'verb, of whatever mood or tense; and there is an example in 388, of *le* preceding the imper., 'pur Deu le m'otriéz,' where *le* also has a somewhat similar meaning, nearly = the demonstrative *ço*, 'for God's sake grant me this'. But still, in the MS. there is a distinct paragraph mark at 105; and I doubt whether *le* could be used as *ça*, in the meaning of *rôle*, as referring to what follows, though like *rôle*, it may, as in 388, resume deictically what has preceded. Besides, the imper. 2 sg. is elsewhere always *entencé*.

— *quor*] the rime here proves conclusively that the word was pronounced nearly as the M. F. *caur*. It is somewhat difficult to decide which is the form of the word (in 104) that should be adopted. The MS. has fully written out five 'quoer,' eight 'quor.' The contraction *qr*, which occurs fifteen times (together with four times in the word *reqr*) should be written 'quor,' of course, though in the only case where any test can be applied, viz., at the end of a line, it is written *qr*, but rimes with *per*. (In pronunciation there is not any reason to suppose that it was at all different from what it is now.) For this rime with *per*, cf. the German rime *entbehren* and *schwören*, to be noted in the spelling *queur* in 158.) In the compound verb where the forms occur, it is to be noted that in the present tense (where alone it is met,) the 1st sing. has *reqr* (all the four times), but the 2nd sing. *reqrs* (= requers), and the 3rd

sing. also *rejrt* (= request), while the 2nd plur. has *requerez*, written fully. [The simple verb 1 sg. has *quoer* (1761) fully.] Besides l. 104, where it is *qr*, though riming with *per*, the other four cases where it rimes with *er* (205, 685, 1348, 1632) are written out *quoer*. It is never rimed *o*, but there occurs a play on words thrice in the poem, showing that the sound was different, yet close to the open *o*:—

365. ke hem vus face au cors u au quor maufé.

1350. cist sunt martir de cors, cist de quor duluser.

1470. si cors est las, mais sis bons quors tut frais
est e neveus.

105 *per*] Lat. *par*, our 'peer,' equal, but not confined to persons; cf. our 'its like was never seen.' Fl. et Blancef., p. 165:

li donerent une coupe bien ouvrée,
onques sa per ne fu truvée.

For an example, in this sense of absolute equality, cf. Mar. de Fr. I. p. 227:

c'est que Diables li cunscilla,
par sa feme qui l'engingna,
et li pramist si grant honour
que pers serait au creatur.

106 *defendij*] hence in O. E. used = forbid; cf. Chanc. Cant. T., 13925, when he ect of the fruit defendit of a tre; ibid. 14006, now wil I yow defende hazardre.

— *manger*] Lat. *manducare*; cf. *venger* from vindicare, *plonger* (plumbicare), *juger* (judicare), *charger* (caricare), *forgier* (fabricare).

107 *le*] disobeyed him (God)? transgressed it (the law)? I think, the latter.

108 *dreitzeus*] deriv. of *dreit*, *droit* = directum; cf. strictum, estroit (764), M. F. *étroit*, our *straight*.

— *nes*] not to be confounded with *nis* (= even, 792), but = *ne les*; cf. es (1482) = *en les*.

— *esparnier*] prob. from O.H.G. verb *sparen*; cf. *lorgner*, from O.H.G. *luren*. There is another form *esparnir* (451, 1528) from the same root, as if from a deriv. form *sparn-jan*. As a rule (Diez, II. 366), verbs borrowed from German roots belong in Romance to the 1st conjugation, but those from the derivative verbs [*in-jan*] belong to the 3rd conj. [=ire], thus *hunir* from *haun-jan*; *guerpir*, O.H.G. *werf-jan*; *guarir*, Goth. *var-jan*, &c.

109 *ruva*] Lat. *rogare*, ro-er, ru-v-er; cf. *glaive*, 88.

— *ambesdeus*] *ambos duos*; Sp. *ambos á dos*, O. Sp. *amos* (P. del Cid 100 *amos las manos*); for other strengthenings, cf. Ger. 'alle beide,' M. F. *tous les deux*. We have this *ambes* in Shakspere's 'ames-ace' (All's Well, III. 85) = both aces; so M. F. *ambes-as* with the contraction *besas* (and *beset*), of the two aces at backgammon. This form is only used in the obl. cases, the nom. being always *an-dui*.

— *exuiller*] for the diphthong, v. appendix and cf. *butuiller* (677). I do not think that the orthography is owing to the connexion with 'ex-sul'; v. note on *bruidée* (1134), and cf. *ebruusdée* (1212).

110 *demener*] hence our 'demean,' the active use (found in Milton) of which, however, in the sense of

conduct, carry on (an affair), is obsolete. Spenser (Col. Cl. 681) has to demean a person well, = to treat her well. For the Mod. Fr. use of *démener*, = to struggle, strive hard, use violence, cf. Lat. *delirium*, to get out of the *furrow* [lira], (cf. also *malmener*, *fouroyer*); but the O. Fr. simply meant 'to direct,' with a deriv. *déménement* = demeanour. The simple *mener*, to lead, should prop. mean to drive cattle with *threats*, from Lat. *minari*; cf. the alteration of meaning in *toxicum* given under *entuschée* (12).

110 *cuvint*] 'none could be a guarantee, nor any avail that it should not behove them to go thither, viz., to Satan, whose counsel it pleased them to hear, &c.' The appositional use of *tuz* with the dat. pron. *lur* occurs again in Aub., 1302, *par la mort tuz fur cuvent passer*. In Aub. *cuvent* is used only with the infin., so Fl. et Blancef. 214, or ne agent nel puet garir que ne les coviegne morir; elsewhere it occurs also with subj., so B. du Guescl. 22527 nos François en Bretagne firent telle aramie qu'il convint à la fin li ducs tournast en fine.

113 e] the conj. has here the force of a preposition: 'together with all their lineage.'

— *laz*] M. F. *lacs*; in 1649 we have *laç-uns*, from Lat. *laquens*, It. *lacio*, Sp. *lazo*, 'lasso.'

— le] for other examples of this *le* in the attrib. genit., cf. 102, 583, 798, 973, 1709, and v. *lu* (62).

114 *mester*] This word (Lat. *ministerium*) has several sides of meaning: 1. O. E. mister, a *trade*, M. F. *métier*; — 2. advantage gained by anything, aver mester, (as here,) to carry profit, to be useful; cf. Spens. F.Q. III. 7 51, as for my name, it mi-tréth not to tell; — 3. possibly through the influence and analogy of *opus est*, (It. è d'upò,) the longer word *ministerium*, which naturally meant *opus*, *work*, came to be used in the secondary sense of *opus*, *need*; so It. è *mestieri*, Sp. *es menester*, it is necessary, but O. Sp., P. del Cid 135, *ha menester*, (he has need of) *seiscientos marcos*.

116 *ki cunseil*] 'cuius consilium'; for this gen., (also in 736, 948) cf. Vie de St. Thom. 61, b. 12,

la fai li reis . . . me-prise
as baruns ki pere estableirent l'iglise;
i.e. *quorum patres*.

For other obl. cases cf. (Aub. 1309), St. Thom. 83, 26 li reis, qui [= cui] li regnes apent.

118 à ki . . . à lui] for this repetition of the pers. pron. with the rel., cf. Dante, Inf. V. 69 (*ombre mostrommi*) più di mille, che amor di nostra vita dipartille; unless indeed it is to be regarded rather as a confusion of two constructions, viz., 'cil à ki' (cuvint 121'), and 'il plut à lui.'

119 *engetter*] *jactare*, from which the derivv. present very characteristic forms in the mod. langg.; It. *gittare*, M.F. *jetter*, Sp. [j]echar, Wall. (a)jepta.

120 *diable*] is of course governed by *descumfire*. The whole clause however (118-123) shows that it was just as difficult for a writer of the 13th as it is for a writer of the 10th cy. to carry on a long sentence grammatically. 'Cil prepares the way for the nom. *li hant pere*, and the intervening clauses are so much explanatory matter in a somewhat vague, half conventional way:— 'he whom it pleased (even Him who had created us,) to deliver us hence by his grace, and whom it behoved through the agency of man to discomfit the devil,—the High Father of heaven could trust none but his dear Son in that business.'

121 d. e. *mater*] a very familiar pair; cf. Alix. 239, 22 par tens les pores vus desconfire et mater; ibid. 248, 34 et Daire desconfit et ses hommes matés; B. du Guescl. 39 chascun se tenoit desconfis et matez; ibid. 2407 pour veoir le champ desconfire et mater; ibid. 4819 quant la bataille fu desconfite et matée; ibid. 13407 et uns hons desconfis vault autant que matez.

— *descomfire*] [*dis-conficer*], (sicere: fire = dicere: dire); *conficer* was used exactly as Mod. Germ. *ein-machen*, to preserve, pickle, whence Eng. *confit* (also *confect*). But the common Lat. usage, to kill, was also continued, thus M. L. *confectura* meant both F. *confiture* and our *discomfiture*.

— *mater*] is prob. not to be connected with Lat. *mactare*, but is a deriv. from *māt*, (check-mate, Pers. shah *māt*, the king is dead).

123 se vont fier] the poem carefully avoids prefixing *se* immediately to the governing infin.; cf. 690 se éet atemprer; 707 se pout garder; 1204 se puet retenir; 1649 se savent garder; 1783 se pont vaanter; and compare with 1615 lier se lessa; 1804 baptizer se funt.

124 *busoinne*] of obscure etymol.; perhaps O. H. G. *bi-siungī* (= *scrupulositas*), from subst. *bisiungi*, whence *besoin* (of which M. F. *besogne*, O. F. *busoinne*, is the fem. form; cf. Prov. *besonh*, and *besonha*). Our *busy*, A.-Sax. *bysig*, has no relationship with this word.

127 *issi*] the final element in this word is certainly *sic*, but it is not so clear where the other syllable is to be referred. Besides this form, we find *ainsinc*, (shading off through the dialectic *ansin*, *ensin*, into M. F. *ainsi*; Sp. has *asi*, O. Sp. *ansi*, It. *così*, Sicil. *accussi*). This last form suggested to Diez *aque sic* as the origin of all the forms, (cf. It. *cotale*, prob. for *aque talis*.) which I accept for the It., but I am not sure that in our word *issi* there is not simply a compound of *ita sic*: as to the nasal in M. F. *ainsi*, it has not yet been satisfactorily explained (cf. *ensemant* 186).

128 *mulier*] this Latin form, as compared with *mul-lore* (1191), is probably intentional in the Salutation.* All the Rom., except M. F., have preserved the word, It. *moglie* (ia), Sp. *mujer*, Pg. *mulher*, Prov. *molher*, Wall. *muiere*.

* In precisely the same way we find in an old Ital. poem, edited by Mussafia, in Sitz.-Ber. der Wien. Akad. XXXVI, p. 202, l. 151:

Oi beneeto puer de Beleem
per Deo Mesér, no vegnirme unc'a men
ke tu no exaudi lo prego e la vox mia.

129 faitz a] this construction of *faire à* with inf., to be worthy to be —ed, (cf. 1345 tant fist à loir), is one of the most characteristic and frequent in O. F., and Prov.; Diez (III. 230) refers the origin of this phrase to Lat. *facit ad rem.*

133 esbaie] M. F. ébahir; possibly a deriv. from the interj. *bah* of astonishment.

134 barun] 'for she did not wish to experience the company of a husband:' cf. Chauc. Cant. T., 2313 nought wol I knowe the company of man.' For 'barun' in this sense of husband, cf. Kell. Romv. 238.19 voir, je l'amaisse, se n'eusse *baron*: (the Queen says) faith, I would love him, if I had not a husband. Mar. de Fr. II. p. 271 elle respunt à sun barun; B. du Guesc. 6916 et doint reconnoissance roy Pietre, mon baron; Ibid. 16159:

mais mon père gentel . . .
ot plévie ma mère par bone entencion
et si just avec lui, et en fist tout son bon.
et lors fu je engrenagez, et en celle saison
ma mère le pooit bien tenir à baron :
e-pouser ne pooit fame voir se elle non ;
et pour ce, ne suis ne bastaird ne coistron.

136 recunser.) cf. B. du Guesc. 8764, where the

137 enumbrer ; text (Dieux) 'qui pour nous t'escussons
la vierge Marie,' has an altera lect., qui 't'aombras,
&c. Rayn. iv. 370, quotes 'le St.-esprit surviendra en
toi, et la vertu du souverain t'enombrera', which is a
literal rendering of the Vulg. Luke I. 35. spiritus sanctus
supervenit in te, et virtus Altissimi obumbrabit tibi.
Instead of *recunser*, we generally have *escunser*; cf.

B. du Guesc. 6681 quant on prophetiza
 la venue de Dieu, k'en virge s'esconsa.
Burg. I. 235 (R. de l. V.) par le Saint angele Gabriel
 mandas à la virge el canciel,
 Dous Dex, k'en li esconseroies
 et humanité i prendroies.

The meaning appears to be that of 'hiding,' [from a Lat. *absconsus*]; thus of the setting of the sun, DC. quotes under *absoncia* 'soleil levant ou soleil esconssant', ann. 1325; B. du Guesc. 2022 ains solail resconser; Ibid. 20873 ains qu' esconse sodeaux; Ibid. 21352 aincos que landemain soit le soleil escon; and with a wider signification, Blonde of Oxf.

se j'estoie aussi rices hom
com vous estes, une maison
tous jours o moi emporteroie
en quoi mon cors *ensconcroie*—

of which there is a good example in DC. sub abscon-
cia; Sic Deum deprecatur;—

fai moi de Toi un esconsail,
un abril et un repostail
où je me puisse aler bouter.

cf. also Froissart's 'ils estoient ensconés entre arbres où
on ne les povoit voir', and this brings us to our E. use
of the word, viz., to *ensconce* one's self.

[188-9] The construction is confused, apparently from a desire to get the two pronouns together, *tei lui*: 'it befits to be born, and *thee* to bring forth, *him*, who has lordship, &c.'

138 poer] 'power,' as *büele* (1265) becomes bo-w-el;

in both cases, the F. having destroyed the dental that separated the two vowels, a mediating *w* was afterwards inserted. The root of this word is a constructed pot-ere, for Lat. verbs, with no union-vowel, esse, velle, posse, &c., were not adopted by the Romance families, who regularized them all: thus It. *esse-re*, F. *ess're* = *estre* (*être*), [but Sp. has *ser*, O. Sp. *seér* from *sedere*, Diez II. 162;] so *velle* became It. *voler*, F. *voloir*; *posse* became It. *potere*, F. *pooir*, Sp. *poder*. In Sp. *alabar*, the *w* has hardened into *b* (cf. Paulus, Pablo), *laudare*, O. F. *loër*, Sp. *lau-ar* = *lav-ar* = *alabar*.

141 reprever] DC. 'reprobare,' "Gallice alias *reprover* pro *hodierno reprocher*;" so also our reproach and reproof (s. 1690). In 1314 it is employed in the derived sense of 'proverb,' as frequently in O. F. The two ideas are commonly enough united: cf. our byword, = a common saying, but also used as a reproach = town's talk, he has become a byword, Petræca's *farola fui gran tempo.*'

142 ottret] M. F. octroyer [auctoricare], It. otriare, Sp. otorgar, O. Sp. atorgar, P. del Cid (18). It is noteworthy that the M. F. has brought back, both in spelling and pronunciation, the *c* of the first syllable, viz., 'octroi.' The word octroi, in its modern sense, has gone through our 'grant' into the more precise meaning 'town dues, toll.'

143 devis] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 12194 that schal I thee
devise. From 'divisare,' freq. of dividere, to analyse,
arrange; hence to discuss, and so to narrate. From
the meaning to arrange, distribute, &c. (56,849,1028),
comes that of planning, making a device; the success-
ful carrying out of the plan is denoted in 'point-device.'
As the coat of arms used to be divided conventionally
for the purpose of distinguishing its wearer, it was
natural that the characteristic emblem should be called
a device: 'loricas induunt et desuper picturis variis se-
cundum diversas armorum differentias, se distingueant'
And finally, as in M.L., dividere is used = to dispose of by
will, so we have the O.F. 'je doins et devis' of our wills.

145 oitisme] from a base oct-esimus on the analogy of centesimus, &c.

[148 *vertuz*] common in the sense of 'miracle': cf. Fl. et Blancef. p. 172:

là où gisoit toz estanduz
fist Diex por lui si granz vertuz.

—paraletics] for this litany of sick people, cf. Ed. Conf. 4427-4434, which includes many more than are mentioned here.

149 kaif] 'epileptic,'—in Marcus Empiricus, we have *cadivus*, to signify one attacked with this disease, the *falling* sickness, epilepsy; he couples both words, cap. 20, etiam *caducus* datum prodest; nam si vel duos cyathos *cadivus* inde sorbeat, &c., and Pliny 15. 16. 18 had used *cadiva* (*mala*) instead of the commoner *caducea*. *Caducus* is found glossed ἐπιληψικός. So the sale of a (horse) was annulled, if it was aut *coccum*, aut *hermiosum*, aut *caducum*, aut *leprosum*.

— *avogles*] [ab *oculis*] I take this as an adj., because the *s* termination is not usual with pteps.; in 1774 however, where it also occurs in an enumeration with *déservé*, it is probably a ptcip.

— *désvez*] a word very variously written [even in Aub., 1774] the M.S. apparently has *dérez*], but the meaning is well fixed by d'Is' passage in *Vie de St. Thom.*, p. 151: en terre est deus od nus pur amur al martyr, e les mors fait revivre, matz parler, surz oir, les contrair redescier, gatus, fevris guanir, ydriopiles, leprus, en santé restablir, cius veir, en *tur ens les deves reverir.*

The origin of the word is prob. the Lat. *desipere*; M.F. has it in the comp. *endeiver*, to be mad.

152 *feiz*] Lat. *vicem*, with an unusual change of initial *v* to *f*; cf. 28, *palefici*. The M.F. *toutes-fois*, however, does not contain this word, but is an alteration of O.F. *totes-voies*, our always = all ways.

153 r. e. pris] cf. Chauc. Cant. T.

ne renoun, ne veyne glorie of pris of armes.

156 *guetez*] O.H.G. *wahthen*, It. *guato*, our 'wait'; it occurs also (1005) in the compound *aguete-watches*; cf. the M.F. *guet-apens* = premeditated ambush, and Mod. F. *aguets*, used in the plural.

157 *leidiz*] O.H.G. *leit*, A.-Sax. *læd*, our *loathe*. Even in O.H.G. *leittuon* meant to do an injury, as in Mod. Ger. *ei hat mir ein leid gethan*.

158 *Lungis*] there is hardly any O.F. poet who has not taken occasion to mention this personage, who pierced Christ's side. He received Christ's pardon, and was cured of his blindness by the blood which flowed from the wounded side. Cf. *Poema del Cid* 352:

estando en la cruz virtud fecist' muy grant;
Longinos era ciego, que nunqua vió alguandre,
dió't con la lanza en el costado dont yxió la
sangre;
corrió la sangre por el astil ayuso, las manos se
ovo de untar,
alzólas arriva, lególas á la faz;
abrió sos oíos, cató á todas partes,
en ti crovo alora, porend' es salvo de mal.

Ph. Mousk. 10776:

Longis le féri el costé,
et, quant il ot le sanc tasté,
à ses ious touça, s'ot véne,
qu'il onques mai n'avoit éue.

B. du Guesc. 14284:

(Dieux endura) la mort
dessus la crois, quant Longis le perça.

Aymon (in Bek.) 710:

(en l'honneur) du pardun
Longis, qu'ou corps le voulut frapper.

Amis et Amil. 1305:

sanc ot e eye de vo costel issant,
Longis qu'ainz n'ot vœu en son vivant,
terst à ses iex, si et alument.

Stengel p. 7 (Digby Codex 86) gives the follg. charm:—*Pur saunc esbaucher, pur saune esbaucher dites cest orcism. Nosire seignour fu pris | et en la crois fu mis | Longis i vint à lui | e de la launce li feri*

| saune e ewe en issi tret | * ses oilz leve et cler veit,
| par la vertu ke deusi fist coair les veines e 'e
saune | ki ne se'n plus avaut | den veray pere p. ter
no-stre III, fez le direz. So in Mort. Dart. II. xvi.

159 *marut*] these rapid résumés of the well-known story are very common, and are all cast in the same mould. Possibly there was a rhetorical pause intended here after the first word in the line, which would be somewhat unusual.

160 *bis*] It. *bigo*, Portug. *buzo*, Sp. *bazo* (pan, brown bread, pain *bis*); all these convey the meaning of a darkish colour, but the origin of the word is not so plain. Rom. de la Rose 1198, qui ne fu ne brune ne bise, ains e're blanche comme nois. DC. under *bis* quotes from Frederick II.'s Book on hunting, (c. 1250) qui primo anno sunt *bisi* seu cinericii, &c., . . . quibus tempore coitus, florescent snæ plumace et pennæ quodam flore pulveroso et *biso*. So *bisetus* was 'panni' species, a colore cinericio sic dicta.' Voss proposed *bissus*, *cotton* colour, which would suit well enough with Pg. *buzo*, and M.L. *basis*, DC., which is glossed in Aelfric's *featu*, fallow, yellow. But Diez prefers (*bom'bycin*, found also *bumbacium*, It. *bambagio*, whence could come Sp. *bazo*, with the omission of first syllable). And the forms of *bombycius*, *Lambucinum*, *bumbacium* would thus run parallel with Fr. *bis*, Pg. *buzo*, *bazo*.

161 *murnes*] Goth. *maurnan*, O.H.G. *mornen*, our 'mourn'; Portug. *mornino*, in the signif. of lukewarm (lit. or fig.), thus *aguas mornas* means ineffectual remedies.

162 *dulurus*] (*dolorus* of 354;) Shaksp. uses this adj. in Ant. IV. 2239, you take me in too dolorous a sense; Mort. Dart. II. 19, the dolorous stroke.

165 *Iesu*] this is the only instance in which this word used in the nom. has not the final *s*. The acc. is generally *Jesu*, but occurs twice in the Latin inflected form (101. 1705 *Jesum*).

— *releua*] never used pronominally, as in M. F., but simply, and with the full force of the particle *re*, 'rose again.'

— *poestifs*] M. L. 'potestativus;' generally used as adj., esp. with the word *sires*, but cf. also Alix. 13.17 il en estoit sires et poestifs.

166 *chéitifs*) 'captivus', It. *cattivo*, our *caitif*, M. F. *chéitif*. A captive tends morally to become a *caitif*, 'cattivo,' and physically *chéitif*. Here, as throughout the poem, the O. F. form is to be taken in its ethical sense, 'wretched'; cf. Chauc. Cant. T., 926, where those who had been queens are now *caitifs*; ibid. 1554, 'so *caitif* and so thrall.'

— *prisuns*] [prehensio, prensio]; O. F. agrees with It. *prigione*, and Sp. *prisión*, in employing this word also in the sense of *prisoner* (as here). So in Portug. *prisão*, is used to denote the *quarry* at which hawks are flown.

* It appears to me that something is wrong here; the charm should rhyme at issi: blood and water came out (sg. for pl.); | *tert ses oilz et cler veit*, &c. I do not know how Stengel would translate, but I think he has mis-understood the passage.

NOTES.

167 *a destre*] ‘ad dextram sui patris;’ in 1705, *al* destre is used; the latter apparently = (antiq.) M. F. au côté dextre.

168 *seinz* F.] in the three instances of its occurrence in nom., we have *espiritz* always, but 13) *scintz* E.; 168 *seinz* E.; 340 *scint* E.

170 *les m. et v.*] for this freer use of the def. art., cf. 153 *la renounée e pris*, where two nouns of even diff. genders have only the one article.

171 *dirra*] I do not think that the form has any etymol. bearing, *du-ra* quasi *dic-ra*. In faire the whole of the root, save the initial cons., has disappeared, the future forms *frai*, *fras*, *fra*, *frum*, *frez*, *frunt*, being as lopped as they well could be.

— *mes*] *mes*, not *mi*, seems entailed by the rime, i.e. the needful gentils led to the use of the inflected form for all the last four words of the line.

— *leaus*] nom. sg. has *leal*, *loial*, *leus*; the pl. is only used here. Cf. our *loyal*, and the Scotch (*land o' the*) ‘*leal*.’ In fem. *loiele* (1268), cf. *faiele* (1254); so in our words *fealty* and *lealty*, *fidelis* and *legalis* have assumed parallel forms.

173 *mortz*] this *might* be taken as nom. to *naſtra*, parallel with *noise*, &c., but I prefer to take it as acc. pl. ‘where (nothing) ever hurt the dead, neither ‘noise,’ nor ‘duel,’’ &c. (For the omission of the art. cf. 151 *mortz resuscita, guarì les ydropties*.) Besides *jamais* must be taken as negat., even *without* ne, though it is rarely so used; but on the other hand the ne . . . ne are *never* used without a negat. attached immediately to the principal verb.

— *naſtra*] also *naverer* (1625): It. *naverare*, from O. II. G. *nabagér*; Germ. *näber*, Icel. *naſtar* ‘gimlet,’ M. H. G. *nabegér*, or *nebe-gér*, where *gér* = Groth, *gaſtrum* = ‘stimulus.’ The word itself is familiar to us, for as in Dutch the word has become (n)avegar, so we have transformed it into *auger* (O. E. *navegor*).

From this use it was transferred to that of ‘pierce’ in general, whence the deriv. verb *navier*, to wound.

— *noise*] = quarrel, strife, contention. Lat. *nausea* or *noxia*; either can be defended as to the form, though the meaning does not correspond, and the Eng. use (derived through O. F.) of *noise* = clamour, &c., sufficiently complicates the matter; (apparently, quarrelsome and so noisy). Cf. R. de Troie 3310:

mes ja par lui n'aurez vos guerre,
noise ne tençon ne meslée.

— *duel*] [twice (485, 1409) rimed *duel*, as a dissyll.] ; M. F. *deul*, It. *cor-doglio*, from Lat. *cor-dolum*, cf. Plaut. *Poen.* I. 2.89 *ibi tibi erit cordolum*.

— *estrifs*] our ‘strife;’ possibly from O. H. G. *streban*, but perhaps rather from O. II. G. *strit-an*, as there is an O. F. *estrif*, cf. *soif* from *sit-is*.

174 *tut dis*] a variation of the common ‘*tuz jurs*,’ but is to be preferably written as one word *tutt-dis*, as the *tut* is uninflected both here and 176) à *tut dis*, whereas it is always *tuz* with *jurs*. For the *di*, cf. *lun-di*, *mar-di*, &c.

— *eu feu*] the ellipsis is easily supplied from Matth. xxv. 41, *discedete a me maledicti in ignem aeternum*.

176 *en*] in gloss. will be found a number of instances

where this pron. is altogether redundant; here it denotes a sort of general reference to the preceding word: and then he answered him ‘on that head,’ ‘in that matter,’ &c.

— *puis*] v. note on *uis* (18); all the mod. langg. have the vowel *i* in the root syllable, perhaps through *postea*: viz., Fr. *puis*, Pr. *pois*, Sp. *pues*, Pg. *pois*, [Scheler, after Diez, sub ‘*puis*,’ gives Portug. *poz*, but the modern word is *pois*, though *pos* is found in Old. Pg.,] It. *poi*, Wall. *apoi* (= ad post; the simple *poi*, however, is used in *poi-maine*, post mane). Cf. also the comp. *dipuis*, *dipoi*, *despuis*, where Wall. has the form *dupā*.

177 *cuentement*] as a definition of the word, DC. quotes: ‘aestimatio et conditionis forma et ratio, qua quis in republica subsistit;’ in the Suppl., from Partenop. ‘por apprendre l’us del pais, et de François l’afutement, le mors et le contencement.’

178 *estabiliz*] cf. D. C. ‘maledictionem relinquimus, si hoc stabilimentum frangere tentaverint;’ ‘une estable ou ordonnance.’

179 *curage*] ‘if the fancy takes me;’ *eurage* means the will, determination, and not ‘courage.’ In Span. and Portug. it often means anger, ‘eso me da tanto corage,’ puts me in such a rage; the fundamental meaning being any violent emotion of the heart.

— *par aventure*] these two words are variously written; Chaucer has *par adventure* (6655), but also *paraventure* (11267), and the shorter *paraunter* (11783.14350); translated ‘by adventure’ (25). This word, in the short form *aunter*, has gone over even into Welsh, *antur*, an attempt, a venture, with various derivs., as also into Germ. *abenteuer*, M. H. G. *aventure*, through the medium of the Old Fr. romances.

180 *ke*] I take *ke* here as introducing a noun-clause (in gen.), i.e. *curage* [de ce] *ke deveingne* = *curage de devenir*; but it would certainly be quite possible to explain it as a clause of the *effect* (whether final or consecutive), i.e. (result) intentional or non-intentional, of the idea expressed in the chief clause, *curage me prent*, ‘if desire takes me to the end that I *should* become, or that all events I *were* to become.’

— *enseignement*] (in, -signum), the root *insignare* preserves in Wallach. the fundamental notion of ‘marking,’ and *inscīmē* = to mark, quote, distinguish, &c., but it has not acquired the secondary sense, in which the other languages use it, viz., of *teaching*, as in Sp. *enscūar*, Pg. *ensinar*; [for the common (not liquid) *n*, cf. Pg. *sino* (= bell), from signum, and F. *toc-sin*.]

181 *ke ferai*] there seems a distinct progression, ‘what I shall do, what I ought to do, what is the right thing to do,’ i.e. my conduct, my proper conduct, everybody’s proper conduct. Unless 182 is to include a ‘hereafter’ — i.e. what I shall do *at first*, and what I shall *have to* do hereafter. Still the *after* is not expressed.

184 *e e esprent*] ‘light and heat;’ *esprendre* is constantly used of love or anger, or indeed any strong emotion, and is frequently accompanied by the other verb *alumer*, &c., *me dame qui m’âlume e esprent*.

185) *vot* the 2 sg. pres. occurs thrice, each time differently spelt: *vot* 185, *venz* (1297), *volz* (1665).

186 *ensemant*] also without the nasal, O. F. *esement*, Prov. *eissamen*, *cps-amen*; the latter shows the origin, Lat. *ipsa mente*; the *n* is inserted, just as in M. F. *ansi* (cf. issi 127). Curiously, the pron. *ipse* itself becomes in Wall. *ins*, and in Sardinia the dialect of Caghiai has *insoru* [= *ipsorum*] for the poss. adj. pron.

187 *veralement*] *verai*, from *velacis* (for *veras*) ; hence our *very*, through the older *verray*, primarily used as an adj., his *very* image, the *very* thing, cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 1750 *verray woumanhede*; 1533 by *verray lyne* and of his stok *ryal*.

190 *apres*] [ad *pressus*], nearness in linear sequence implies succession, which naturally led to the meaning *after*; cf. the phrases ‘he came very *near* to his rival,’ ‘*proxime accessit*,’ &c. The older language had also the form *prof.*, *prefi.*, *aprefi.* from *prope*, *adprope*, in the same sense; Laws of Will, Conq., p. 326, No. 5, si autre vienge aprof (= afterwards) dedenz l'an e le jur. This *adprope* is the regular word in Wall., viz., *aproape*.

In the sense of ‘near’, *apres* occurs in Old Sp., P. del Cid 1235 *apres de la verita* = Mod. Sp. *junto a la huerta*.

191] the metre in this line is awkward; but I do not insert anything, preferring to read simply with the regular three accents: Aúban li ad dit | i-téémént.

194 *senglement*] some of the Fr. *patois* still preserve *sanglier*, = *unique*, from Lat. *singulus*, as indeed we also have it, but the distributive *singuli* has disappeared from the Rom., except in Old Sp. *senos* (cf. P. del Cid, 359, dos ladrones contigo, estos de *señas* partes), and Old Pg. *selhos*. It has left, however, a very interesting deriv. in *sanglier*, M. L. *singularis*, a wild boar, from its solitary habits; cf. *paúriug*, and *oiwrig*.

195 *désore*] throughout I have so edited, because it is always written *so*; but *des hier*, and *des dunc*, as they are given in the MS.

196 *droitz ne raisons*] a very common pair to express the single idea of ‘right’ in all its forms (alike the dictates of law and reason), and so used with verb in sing.

— *ne*] This is the commonest construction, viz., with the first *ne* of a pair omitted (v. Gloss, ne 1. 2. b.)

200 *uraisun*] ‘*orison*’ so *benison*, venison, from the O.F. *bénaison*, *venaison* (= *venatio*).

201] With this discourse of A. and Apl. may be compared the dis-pute of the Christian Roland and the Saracen Ferragns in Ph. Monsk. 5915–6017. It is noteworthy that in all their disputes the doctrine of the Trinity seems to have been the great stumbling-block to the Pagans, and the one thing specially enforced by the other side.

204 *deinno*] The construction seems to be as follows:—God does not wish to abandon him [and he shows this clearly], in that he [ki = quippe qui] deigns to disclose the hidden quarrels, &c.; I take *deinno* as indic.

206 *sanz fentesme u d.*] in 204 *sanz fentesme u folage*; ‘phantom, phantasm,’ cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 5457, *parfay*, thought he, fantom is in my head, i. e. it is a mere delusion.

207 *cum*] not simply a substitute for *ke*, but always

involving something of the idea of the manner, corresponding to its origin, ‘*quo modo*,’ as indeed in 1028 it is expressly so used. Cf. our vulgar *as howe* (M. F. *comme quoi*), and Chauc. Cant. T. 1387 him thought that *how* Mercurie byforn him stood.

209 *achever*] [à chef, ad caput], to bring his life to a head; Shaks., and so grow to a point, Mids. N. D. i. 2. to, which does not mean ‘come to the purpose,’ as Schmidt gives in Lex., but *finish*.

211 *ren*] often *rien née*, anything in the world: without hiding a single thing. This ‘*res nata*’ has divided itself between Mod. Fr. and Sp., thus while the Fr. says *rien* (*rem*), the Sp. says *nada* (= *natam*). Somewhat similarly the Mod. Gr. has broken up the old *ord-e-rv* into *ēr-r* – not, where the negative particle is totally omitted, as also in the Scotch and Ulster Irish *cha* for *no-cha*.

212 *par tens*] cf. *betimes*, Shakspere’s, ‘all in the morning *betme*’ Ham. iv. 5. 49.

214 *sa*] as a rule *sa* is never elided, and is found before all the vowels, thus before *a*: 214 sa *avism*; 619 sa *adanture*; —*e*: 305 sa *encarnaciún*; 1147 sa *emprise*; 1724 sa *entunciún*; —*i*: 490 sa *siglise*; —*o*: 1704 sa *oraison*; —*u*: 327 sa *uraissim*.

215 *beus hestes*] ‘fair guest’! Henry Eighth I. 4. 35, my fair guests; commonly as a mere prefix of courtesy, fair cousin, fair nephew, &c., so common as to be ridiculed in Troil. iii. 1. 46. Spenser has the original *beau*, cf. F. Q. iii. 1. 35, *beauperes* = fair peers, companions, and the euphemism *beldame*, which we have so hopelessly destroyed into *beldam*; cf. Bedlam from Bethlehem.

216 *sum*] This is the primary F. form of Lat. *somnus*, from which the M.F. for distinction’s sake has by means of the dimin. suff. *-eil* [= *icibus*] made *sommeil*. It is interesting to note the different verbs, with which various members of the family connect *sommeil*: here we have *prendre sum*, M.F. says *faire un somme*, Wallach. a *trage un somm* &c.

217 *sungai, ne esties*] the paratactic combination is much more frequent in O.F. than in Mod. F.; we indeed omit the rel. constantly, just as in O.F. and Prov., but M.F. no longer permits the omission. The secondary clause is usually negative, as here. Perhaps the omission of the rel. was conditioned by the form to be supplied, viz. *dunt*, for *dunt ne oistes une* would have had a very unpleasant sound.

219 *jo*] besides the ordinary forms of the pers. pronn., M.F. has secondary forms, obtained from the inflections, viz. *moi*, *toi*, *lui*, *eux*, which are used when the subject has the rhetorical accent, or are contrasted. But M.F. generally uses the secondary form in conjunction with the weaker primary form, thus producing a doubling of the subject, *mais moi, je le ferai ainsi*, &c., *je ne suis guère content, moi*. O.F. however, used the weaker form even in cases when the pronoun was to be emphasized or contrasted, and that too when the s. bj. was used elliptically; cf. 610, where *jo* is separated by an adv. extension of the predicate, 1811, by an attributive relat. clause to itself, and 476, where *jo* is separated from its verb by its regimen and an attrib.-relat. clause to the latter.

NOTES:

cf. Rom. de Mah. 721 qui de pechié se va lavant,
en molt grant franchise se met,
quant à Dieu servir se soumet;
ses fils devient, et il ses peres.

In 807 there is a good instance of this form, n'est autre Deu si il nun; cf. Rom. de Troie 3396 à votre rei n'ai rien a faire n'il à moi.

221 ke ne voille] never shall any condition of life or death be able to sever us so widely as to make me unwilling to abide in your teaching.

222 seri] calm, pleasant, cf. Part. de B. 6321 li tans est sois et sérirs; Benoît 768 beau tens fais-éit, seri et cler, cum senz pluverie e sens venter; B. du Guescl. 19030 là garderons le pas... tant et si longuement que nuit sera sérir; Ph. Mousk. 14886 et la nus vint coie et sierie (quiet and calm). It was applied to sounds, and Gachet sub voc. gives 'faisant noise sérir, a dit à trois sérir.'

224 li cels] the pronunciation of this is determined by 1482 where it occurs, es cels, rhyming with term.-eus, regularly; cel and ciel are used indifferently like chef, and chief.

225 b. e delitables] cf. the 'delectable' mountains; Li Biaus Dec. 4377 (ens el palais) qui moult ert biaus et delitable; Chauc. Cant. T. 11211 in other places delitables; 8075 a thorp, of sighte delitable.

230 eschiv] our 'eschew,' from O.H.G. *skiuhan*, whence the adj. It. *schivo*, O. F. *eschiu*, our 'shy.' Of the deriv. verb *eschivir*, the dialect of Coire has preserved the nearest form *schivir*, but O. F. has *eschiver*, where Mod. Fr. has *esquiver*; cf. Mätz. Altfr. xiii., 10 chascuns l'en doiv hair et eskiever. In DC. both forms occur, *eschivire* and *eschivare*, the latter is the better form, v. note on *espamar* 108.

231 prest e seisi] so our phrase 'he took and seized him'; in Aub. cf. 823, 889, 1408, 1598.

— seisi] M. L. *sacire*. The forms of *seisir*, *saisir*, Prov. *sazir*. It. *sagire*, bear very well the deriv. from O.H.G. *sazjan* (*bi-sazjan* would = Mod. Germ. *besetzen*, A.-Sax. *bisettan* *beset*); for it is noteworthy that DC. quotes two corresponding formulas, 'ad proprium *sacire*' = 'ad proprium *ponere*', thus equating *sacire* with *ponere* = *sazjan*; precisely as in modern times a *squatter* may be said to *seize* his land. To this deriv. Scheler objects the It. *staggire*, as presenting an initial combination *st* which could not come from a form *sazjan*. But *staggire* (*staggina*) means 'to sequestrate,' of things, 'the prolongation of a debtor's imprisonment at the instance of his creditors,' and this meaning connects the form *staggire* rather than *staggio* = *ostaggio*, whereas *sagire* is used exactly as Fr. *saisir*, and no deriv. connexion of the words is necessary. Similarly *saison* (1721), Sp. *sazon*, must be severed from the It. *stagione*; this last is from Lat. *statio* (cf. Germ. *stunde* from *stehen*), whereas the Fr. and Sp. are to be referred to *satio*, the sowing-time (cf. vere *fabis satio*); DC. sub 'satio,' quotes inter ambas sationes (*hibernaticam et aestivaticam*) possunt seminari e modii.

233 escharni] the *a* of the root here is probably owing to the *r*, for the O. H. G. has *skörn*, derision, *skirnō*, and is therefore more closely followed by It. *scherno*,

schermine, than by Sp. *escarnio*, or O.F. *escharmir*, where however, the other form *esclernir* is common enough.

Ph. Mousk. 22841 quar païen füssent escarni,
ibid. 5609 mais Agoulans, pour escarnir

lor oeuvre et lor mangier blasma.

234 escurgies] our 'scourge,' It. *scoreggio*, wlip; from Lat. *corriga*, strap, It. *coreggia*, Sp. Pg. *correa*, Pr. *correja*, Mod. F. *courroie*, Wall. *curé* (= *cureā*); cf. Vie de St. Thom. 156, 30 s'il eussent sen cors tut nu à mi ergié | des curgies l'eussent troné tut depescié [where it would perhaps be better to read *d'escurgies*]; for the whole passage cf. Bartsch, Chrest. Prov. 123, 27:

dens se laisse vendre per nos salvar
en receup mort, en sofri passio,
el auniron per nos juzeu fello,
en fon batut e liatz al pilar,
en fon per nos el trau, qu'er en la fanha,
martiriatz de correjas ab notz,
e coronat d'espinas en la crotz.

— gesk'aane e.] This construction is the result of an assimilation of the preposition *à* (which relates to the infinitive *espandre*.) with the def. art. of *sanc* governed by the same verb, viz., gesk'a (le sane) *espandre*,—an inversion which the language permitted, while it did not tolerate the side-by-side existence of *à* and *le*. It occurs 913, au coup duner, or the giving of the blow; 973 au scint cors tucher, on touching the holy body; 1234 (per les testes duner) au brand ferir, to the stroke of the sword; 1530 as plaies bender, in order to bind up the wounds; 1548 as cors garder, in order to guard the bodies. With these instances may be compared the commoner construction of the infinitive used as a substantive in the dative; 258 au sanchez de la lance, on pulling out the lance; 1051 au partir de cest siecle; 1153 au passer de un pund. Cf. Villehardouin, Const. 147 'fin li conseils des batailles deviser' = 'le conseil était pour ordonner les corps de bataille'; ibid. 157 qnant ce vint aslancess baissier; Mätz. Altfr. 45.17.

236 entravers] this cannot be right as it stands. Bartsch in Chrest. 345, 22 has *entraviers parmi* ses musians | jut une grant hacie danoise, i. e. *en travers* = obliquely; so I render here, crucified transversely between [two] others; but the autre should be autres, qy. was the *s* omitted for the scansion?

— parmi] a very unusual, quasi-adverbial position of the preposition; cf. Montaigne (II, 3) il y a quelque plaisir corporel, naturellement *mes'me parmy*.

237 encroa] M. L. *incrocicare*; not connected with *crux*, but from *croce*, a hook, i. e. to fasten on a *hook*; hence frequently found in this connexion 'encroizo e pendu.' For the root *croce*, O. Norse *krókr*, cf. our to get by *hook* or by *crook*, which very often amounts to *encroaching* upon another's property; thus *incrocamentum* (encroachment) with the English jurists was the exaction by a lord from his tenant or vassal of a greater 'relief' or service than his due.

242 huni] O.H.G. *hōnjan*, to shame; Goth. *haunitha*, O.H.G. *hōnida*, Fr. *honte*, It. *onta*: familiar in the well-known 'honi soit qui mal y pense.'

244 demeine] the use of this word, = one's own, is clear enough here, and 293, 1186, where it always follows its noun. But in 909 l'acolt Deus of ses desmeine

eslitz, [where note that it is uniquely desmeine, and also precedes its noun.] it is barely possible that it has a more primitive meaning, viz., those possessing 'demesnes,' i. e. barons, vassals, &c. Both meanings are well authenticated, and are in fact closely related. The domaine was no doubt the *dominium*, which the lord held as his *own*; *oīo* would then be either 'his own chosen ones,' or 'his chosen *vassals*'; but in the latter case the omission of the final *s* would be very irregular. I prefer the former.

244 *autri*] M.F. *autrui*, It. *altrui*; in Wall. we have not only the gen. sg. *altui* = alterius, but the gen. pl. *altor* = alterorum.

In the Rom. there is indeed much more vitality in the inflexion of the pronouns than in that of the nouns, and forms of all the cases,—nom., gen., acc., and dat., have been preserved and utilized for the sake of distinctness and convenience; cf. It. *io* = ego, *loro* = illorum, *me* = me, *cui* = cui. Very arbitrarily indeed: for hardly any single form is confined to its primitive meaning. This termination *-ui* was widely extended among the pronouns, thus we have O.F. *auan-ui*, *nul-ui*, as gen., *lui*, *celui*, as acc. &c. Of the gen. pl. in *orum*, we find Sardinian *insoru* = ipsorum, It. *loro* = illorum, as in O.F. *lor* (Aub. *lur*). Quite in keeping with the origin, *lor* is not inflected, even when used with a plural, as a poss. adj. pron. [just as in Mod. Ital.], for it was felt to be = illorum; Mod. Fr. has wrongly added the plural *s*, *leurs*; but at least it has no separate feminine form.

The analogy of these genit. forms in *orum* makes strongly for the derivation of *ui* from *ius*, [so that *autri* would = *alt'riūs*], as against Diez's other suggestion of *hui-c*, and *cui*, though certainly the regularity with which all the langg. have adopted *ui* is sufficiently startling, either way, nor has *ui* = *iu* anything to recommend it phonetically. The genit. meaning is seen very clearly in this line: 'save thy own body as thou couldst that-of-others.'

246 *merci*] cf. Shakspere (Merry Wives, iii., 5, 27), I cry you mercy = I beg your pardon, common in M.L. *merciam clamare super*, &c. In M. L. the word *mercia* has three meanings: 1, merchandise, 2, fine, 3, forgiveness, this last being found very early; the Lat. *merces* means *interest* on capital, hence the later 'trading,' return for conduct, hence 'a fine'; but perhaps the third meaning has arisen from a confusion with *misericors*. [We may further note the use of the word in Span. and Portug. as a term of respectful address given to all who are not nobles, Sp. '*usted*' = *vuestra merced*, Pg. '*vocē*' = *vossa mercē*; with which comp. our expression 'your worship,' *worth-ship*, your grace, Germ. *cure gnaden*, which, however, are titles of honour; but the Hungarian *kegy-ed* (*gratia tua*) is precisely as the Span. *usted* for *vuestra merced*.]

For *merced-* = O. F. *mercit* (Alexis 37, 54), where Lat. *ē* becomes Fr. *i*, cf. *cir* from *cereus*; generally, however, such instances are owing to the attraction of an *i* of the following syllable, as *ecclesia*, *ecclēsa* = *eglise*.

247 *cist*] as It. *questo* = *eccl'istum*, so *eccl'illum* produced It. *quello*, O. F. *cel*. There is a very sharp distinction (in Aub.) between the *i* and *e* forms, for

cist is nom., but *cest* is obl., v. Gloss. From the latter *cet*, M.F. derives its *cet*, lightened before consonants into *ce*, precisely as in Engl. the indef. *an* (= one) lightens itself of its final *n* before an initial consonant, thus *cet ange*, but *ce livre*, as *an angel*, but *a book*.

250 *Adonai*] I do not remember having met this word elsewhere used in an O. F. poem: it was no doubt familiar to the monk M. Paris, from the Vulgate, Exod. vi. 3, *et nomen meum ADONAI non indicavi eis*, though I believe it does not occur anywhere else in the Latin version (save in Judith xvi. 16).

251 *cumant*] 'commendo,' DC.:—*in commendationem potentiorum, se et res suas ponebant inferioris conditionis homines ut essent qui se et sua tuerentur et protegerent contra inimicos aut bonorum invasores, usque in tuitionis mercedem alicuius census pensitationi sese adstringebant.*

252 *trembla*] 'tremulare', for which Sp. has *temblar*, omitting the *r*, while Portug. preserves the word fully, *tremolar*, to flutter in the wind.

253 *desira*] Mod. F. *déchirer* = de + eschirer, where eschirer = O. H. Gr. *skírwan*, A.-Sax. *scrān*, to cut, shear, &c. In 1514 we have the form *decirer*, but in 533.1602 *desirer*. For the omission of the reflexive *se*, with these essentially active verbs, cf. 1064 *cel ki desclot e uveri*, with 224 *li cels se desclot e uvri*.

254 *froisirent peres*] prob. from the 'petrae scissae sunt' of the Vulg. (Matt. 27. 51). The word 'froisirent' seems formed from Lat. *frendere*, whose ptc. is *fresus* and *fresus*: from the latter we should have regularly *froiser*, altered into *froisir*, *fruisir*; M.F. has *froiser* with double *ss* and 1st conj., just as in Aub. 652 *froisissent*. The same collocation of this verb with *en-palir* occurs 652.

— *enpalir*] for the prefix *en*, cf. *enbanchi*, *enobscuri*, *enmaladī*, *enorfani*, *ensauvagi*, *envespi*, *enjurner*; in all of which the inchoative notion is included:—in *enhumilie*, *enmercie*, it seems wholly otiose; [492 *cist l'en emerie* shows that the *en* is a prefix, not the pron.]

256 *de eus*] I call particular attention to this collocation: *de* is never elided before *eus*, perhaps to avoid confusion with *deus* or *Deus*; at all events there is no instance of its elision: cf. 256. 410, 721, 1481, 1493, 1325, 1527, 1592, 1768.

— *curaille*] cf. Th. Mousk. 2674:

dont commanda li rois c'on aille
oster del conte la *coraille*,
et fust portée en Aliscans
là ont-il l'*entraille* entierée
en vaissel rice, et ensierée .

deriv. from Lat. *cor*; similarly Span. *corada* = entrail, chitterlings, and It. *coratella* (liver of birds), which is used 'degli altri visceri contenuti nel tronco verso la regione del cuore.'

257 *sane e ewe hissi*] for the sg. verb, v. note on 13; here the line simply follows the Vulgate 'et continuo exiit sanguis et aqua', (John 19. 34).

258 *saucher*] (elsewhere always spelt *sacher*) cf. *désacher*, *tounsheath* [*de-saccus*]; prps. through [*ex-saccus*] *es-sacher*, and so by omission *sacher*. If simply from *saccus*, *sacher* ought rather to mean to *sheath*, but it is always used = to pull out.

NOTES.

259 *felun*] two ideas are included in this word : treachery and cruelty ; it is used in Aub. in the latter sense, but always with a deprecative significance. We have preserved it provincially in the sense of *fierce*, cf. Tennyson's *North. Farin.* x., 'the bees is as *fell* as owt.' As to the origin, nothing is agreed : Diez suggests O. H. G. *fillo*, *skinner*, scourger ; and there are many more theories far less probable. But I do not see why we should not take the natural explanation, viz. Lat. *fello*, on the analogy of *laron*, from *latron-*. For the meaning, the obscene use of the word by Martial indicates a word commonly used in a bad sense, and in fact the word is simply the equivalent of the low slang transcript of Mod. Fr. *bougre*.

265 *esceint*] I have given this as a pres., = en-ceint, from *cindre*, Lat. *cingere*, (cf. (195) *eschainement* for *encl.*) ; but the connexion with *fluri* is not clear.

266 *lez*] also *liez* (1538), Lat. *laetus*, It. *lieto*; we have still in M. F. a remnant of this adj., viz. *lie*, joyous, in the phrase of Lafontaine, faire *chere lie*, to make *glad cheer*.

267 *vestir*] constantly used actively : cf. Joinville, p. 80, car moy ne mes chevaliers n'avions povoir de *vestir* *haubers*, to put on our mail.

268 *esbaudi*] 'were joyous, merry : ' from Goth. [balthus] *balthjan*, to be *bold* ; cf. It. *baldoria*, 'feu de joie,' from *baldore*, in Aub. 558 *baudur*. In 1195 à quor band, with glad heart, and cf. the deriv. *baud-et*, the little merry beast, the ass. The root has gone through many a variation : Mod. Germ. has *bald*, soon, M.H.G. *swift* ; O. Norse *ballr*, stubborn ; [perhaps A.-Sax. *baldor*, lord, Beovulf 4848 thâ *mec* since *baldor* à minnum fâder genam, the Eddaic Baldr (Baldr) ;] and in Goth. it means 'outspokenness', 'daring assertion', (us-baltheins, *ðaπαρστιβαι*, conflications, 1 Tim. vi. 5.)

269 *rentinc*] given in Gloss. under *retenir*, with the meaning, 'I retained in memory', I heard and remembered ; the verb is not elsewhere written with *n* after *re*, which may be a mere mistake ; but as the collocation, *rentinc e entendi*, is itself doubtful, I am suspicious of some further error.

273 *nel*] la joie is a nomin. pendens, and the neutral *-l* refers to the whole clause : 'as to the joy that was there and which I heard there, heart cannot imagine that state, nor do I tell it wholly.'

274 *plus*] seems still to continue the idea of comparison involved in preceding verse : 'to a greater extent [than can be imagined] did God show me the heavenly secret, which I refuse to reveal to you, for I dare not, you may be quite sure.'

276 *cert e fi*] certi, fidi, cf. our 'sure and certain' ; the construction 'cert *de* fi' is perhaps more common : cf. Spens. F. Q. ii. 12. 12, 'uncertein and unsure.'

Alix. 13. 8 d'une reins soies vus, sire, seurs et fis.

Mar. de Fr. I. 78 de la mort est seurs e fis.

Ph. Mousk. 666 g'en sui ciers et fis.

ibid. 966 chiertains et fis.

278 *k'est ke s.*] I think the second *ke* is here to be taken as the pregnant demonstr.-rel. = co ke,—'what is that which it signifies?' the line might also be regarded as containing two co-ordinate queries : 'this vision, what is it? what does it mean?'

282 *primes*] to be taken as an adverb with the -s final, as in *gueres* (11) ; still it might be the nom. of an adjectival form, cf. 1075 *parole primerains* as autres, where, however, it means 'in his capacity of leader.' The adj. use of *prime* still obtains in *de prime abord*, *de prime saut* (*prime-sautier*), and cf. *prim-temps*, Chauc. '*primetemps* full of froste white.' Chauc. often, indeed, uses *prime* in Rom. Rose, in imitation of course.

283 *marage*] a common epithet to *peisun* : yet M. Michel in his ed. of Trav. of Charl. 581, reads :

encore ai un capel de almande en gulet

d'un grant peisun *mage* que fud fait en mer.

In his Gloss, he gives up the word *mage* with a reference to Schiller's Teuton. Dict. ; but both metre and sense are restored by Henschel's emendation *marage*, v. Hofmann's note in his *Amis et Amiles* 1301.

284 *ki*] 'which does, in fact, comfort him' (in his agitation), rather than 'that it may.'

285 *parage*] from *par*, 'peer,' so that it is equivalent to 'peerage', which is similarly used absolutely, 'the peerage,' those possessing an equality of rank, generally used with *grant* or *haut*, Rom. de Troie 75 :

qui tant fu sages et poissant,
riches, et proz, de haut *parages*,
et clers merveillousement sages.

Chauc. Cant. T. 5832, used absolutely,

if that sche be riche and of *parage*.

Rayn. iv. 423, quotes from B. de Ventadour, 'panbres e ries fai Amors d'un *parage*' = love levels all. We have it, indeed, best in our own 'disparage' ; Chauc. Cant. T. 874 :

him wolde think that it were *disparage*
to his estate, so lowe for to light.

Spens. F. Q. IV. 8. 50 (of the opposite case) :

so, as it fell, there was a gentle Squire
that loved a Ladie of high parentage ;
but, for his meane degree might not aspire
to match so high, her friends with counseil sage
dissuaded her from such a *disparage*.

289 *giue*] the orthography of this word is plentiful : the short form *Giue*, *Giué*, has given us our *Jew* ; in *Gineu*, *Jueu*, we have the earlier and better form, = *jud'eu*(s). As to Brachet's idea that it is the Lat. *d* which has become M. F. *f* in *Juiif*, it is not tenable, even for this reason, that the old language used no *f*; the *f* is merely a hardening of the *labial* at the end of the O. F. word *jüeu* = *juev*, written *juif*. Just so, *feu*, *feiu*, *fiev*, *fief*; *veuf*, Lat. *vixus*, (cf. Alexis 99, *ved-ze* = *vid-ua*) ; in *soif* from *sitis*, the *f* is hardly to be explained as by the influence of Germ. *saufen*, to booze, but is, I think, much more prob. through the homonym *soif*, from Lat. *sevum*, which should regularly give *soif*. This acted upon the form *soi* from *sitis*, producing *soif*. Then, after the two words had run together, the vowel of one was slightly modified *suif*, [*ui* = *oi*, as often] : the process may be shown thus :—

sev-um = soif } then changed { suif
sit-is = soi = soif } soif

→ *putago*] B. du Guescl. 16397 et s'ai creu Juifs qui sont de put asaire. There is a whole group of words connected with this adj. *put*, Lat. *putidus*, stinking, v. 66. 1759, in fem. 524 à pute destinée ; prps. it had

been better 1597 to have given 'deputeire' as one word, cf. *debonnereté* 779; and see also note (1841) on *pushin*.

292 *guage*] our *gage* and *wages*; formed from M. L. *vadum*, *vadum*, which, indeed, even Mod. Gr. has borrowed, *βάσιν*. The term *vadum*, and the regular initial *g* (*gu*), in the Rom. words, indicate a Germ. orig., [*not the Lat. *vas*, *rad*-*is*, at least not immediately] viz. Goth. *vadi*, pledge (our *weed*, *wedding*), whence also to put in pledge is *en-gager*, to free a pledge *dégagor*. Prov. has *gadi* = 'last will,' testament.

294 *sunge*] Lat. *sonnum* = *sonn-jum* = M. F. *son-ge*; cf. *lincum* = *lin-jum* = *linge*; so *dominarium* = *dot(m)-jari-um* = danger. In other cases the same combination *nge* has risen from *mia*, thus *commateus* = *conjat* = *congē*, *simia* = *singe*, so *louange* and *vendange*, from *laudemia*, *vendemia*.

295 *autre*] appears to mean here *ἄλλος*, rather than *ἄλλοι*, 'not by another kind of language'; (unless indeed, it ought to be *autri* = *alterius*).

296 *mué le curage*] 'changed your heart'; Mätz. Altfr. xv. 37 *si l'en deut plus curages muer*; cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 1354:

anoon his *harte chaunged* and his mood.

297 *lingance*] 'al-legiance,' from root *lige* (our *liege*), which is prob. of Germ. origin; thus DC. quotes from a document (ann. 1253), '*ligius homo, quod teutonice dicitur ledigmann*'; as Schilter gives it, *qui uni soli homagio obligatus est*, i. e. a man *free* from all engagements towards others (than his lord), from *ledig* = *vacuus*, &c. As to the form of the suffix, we have in M. L. *ligantia*, *ligantua*; the words 'lingarce e humage' are a familiar pair in phrases like 'redierunt in homagium et ligantiam meam,' 'homagium cum ligencia facere.' The word seems to have been used also in a wider sense to express the general relation of 'subject,' for in the laws of Edw. Conf. 25 (in Schmid's Gesetze der A.-Sachs., p. 509), we have: 'omnes Judaci, sub tutela et defensione regis *ligiae* debent esse,' from Cod. Harl., where Hoveden's text has simply 'sub t. et d. domini regis dehent esse.'

299 *ligger*] from *levis* was formed an adj., *leviarus*, whence It. *leggiero*, M. F. *liger*. From the same root, we have Sp. *aliviar*, but It. *allegiare*, Fr. *alléger*, while Pg. has both *allivar* and *algeirar*; cf. *suage* (284), from Lat. *suavis*, *suavi-are*.

— *voltage*] Lat. already used *volaticus* in the same sense, = volatile, light-minded, cf. Cic. Att. 13.250 'aerarium volaticam . . . modo hoc, modo illuc!'

300 *vasselage*] Rayn. Rom. Lex. V. 470 quotes 'avetz venuet per vestre vasselage'; cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 3056:

and certainly a man hath most honour
to deyen in his excellency and flour
thanne whan his name appaled is for age :
for al forgotten is his *vasselage*.

The root is Kymic, cf. Welsh *gwlas*, a youth, early adopted into M. L., under the form *vassus*, 'quos *vassos* vulgo vocant,' young man of the lord's following, able for

fighting, thence brave, whence *vasselage*, bravery; we have the concrete *barnage* from *barun* in next line, (cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 3008, 'by alle the counsel of the baronage,') though *barnage*, *baronic*, have constantly also the abstract sense, *bravery*. From this root *vass-*, by deriv. -*al* came *vassal*, further derived into *vassellus*, *vaslet*, *varlet*. A lower *vassal* was called *vassus* *vassorum*, whence the term *vassus* (575) or *valvassor*, It. *vassassore*. Thus in Laws of Will, Conf. 20f., we have the grades: *de relief à conte*; *de relief à barun*; *de relief à vassassor*; *de relief à vaslin*.

301 *barnage*] this word *barun* has not improb. gone through precisely the same series of meanings as *vassal*. Its origin can only be Lat. or Germ., (because it possesses the variable accent, *ber*, *barún*,) not Keltic. Now the Schol. on Persius explains the word *báro* (which as a genuine Lat. word occurs in Cicero, meaning block-head,) by *servus militum*, 'the burden-bearer for the troops,' and says it is of Gallic origin. This it could not be, for the reason given above; but it was easy for the schol. to mistake Germ. for Keltic, and the probability is that it is Germ., and derived from Goth. *bárafn*, to bear, from which we could have an O. H. G. form *bero* (acc. *beron*), bearer, hence *active man*, and so on, as in *vassal*. With the sense of *man*, is naturally connected the meaning of *husband* (Aub. 134), cf. *vir et femina*, *mann und weib*, man and wife, &c. Curiously enough, while *barun* means husband, but also 'man of high rank, *bonda*, (whence *hús-bonda*), besides its common significance of husband, meant in A. Sax. *churl*; the *bonda* was neither a *thral* nor a *thegen*, a thrall nor a thane, but a *liber pauper*, v. Gesetze der A.-Sachsen, p. 242, § 3, where a penalty is imposed, of 30 pence on the *bonda*, 30 shillings on the *thegen*, but the *thral* pays with his hide.

304 *le fiz*] of this obl. form instead of the nom., there are several examples, some of which may perhaps be explained by assuming a kind of attraction, e. gr. 306 *le peuple le veistes* *Gneu sunt*, *populum quem vidistis*, but in others the obl. case seems used without reference to any determinate rule: v. app. on article.

— *meimes*] indec. 650 à lui *meimes*; 342 par Deu *meimes*; with final adverbials. The forms with the dental, viz., O. F. *medisme*, [so always in Alexis, 24, 87, 108, 123,] It. *medesimo*, O. Pg. *medes*, Pr. *medeps*, in Boeth. *smetessime*, lead to the origin, a Lat. *semetipsissimus*.

307 *mesprisun*] The meaning of this word is 'error,' cf. Spens. F. Q. II. 12. 19: —

which through great disadvantage or mesprize
her selfe had come into that hazardize.

I have given in Gloss. 'ill-usage', from 162 urent *e* *mesfai* e *mespris*, which would seem to imply more than mere 'error'. The proper technical meaning of the word is 'the non-disclosure of a felony committed by another'; but *misprendre* in M. L. was used in a much wider sense, = *foris-facere*, apparently of any ill deed towards others. It is commonly followed by

* There are, of course, examples of Lat. *v* = F. *g*, ex. gr. *vagina*, *gaine*; *viscus* = *gui*; *volpeculus*, *golpil*, *gupil* (Aub. 555); so also *vespa*, *guépe*, where O. H. G. *wefsa* prob. had some influence, just as O. H. G. *watian*, to wade, in *gue*, from Lat. *vadum*.

NOTES.

vers of the person on whom the wrong is done : *s'il a vers lui nule chose mespris ; si je metoie en plet, je mesprentoie vers lui.*

309 *jadis*] Lat. *jam diu*, as *tandis* (Aub. 1176 *tantdi*) from *tam diu*; the final *s* either simply adverbial, or owing to some confusion with a plural case of *dies*.

313 *a bandun*] from Goth. *bandyan*, to denote by signs, we have Ital. *bandire*, O. F. *bannir*, to announce, proclaim, cf. *ost bani* (1285), [also to *denounce*, It. *bandito*]. The subst. *bann-um*, *band-um*, thus meant 'edictum', 'proclamatio', whence our 'bans of marriage'; hence also *contre-bande*, illegal trading; it also meant 'interdictum'; hence *forban* [*foras bannitus*] is an *outlaw*: cf. our use of 'proclaimed district'. From this use of the word arose the adverbial use of *à bandun*, signifying 'at the discretion, in the power, of anybody'; whence M. L. *abandum* came to mean (DC.) 'rem arbitrio cuiusque expositam'. Following the more original sense of a *sign*, we get the meaning 'standard', ' vexillum quod *bandum* dicitur', whence Pr. *auri-ban*, gold-banner, the 'oriflamme'. Another deriv. in M. F., *arrière-ban*, has arisen from a misunderstanding of O. II. G. *hari-bannum*, the summoning of the army to take the field, which in O. F. is correctly *ar-ban*.

317 *liueus*] an allusion to the idea that lion-cubs have not really life till three days after their birth, and that then they are awakened into existence by the voice of the lion.*

Of this the following allegory is given by de Thuan, in his *Livre des Creat.* 683 seqq.:—

or fait l'un questiun des caels al leun
que ieo signifie, que iij. jurz sunt senz vie,
enz el cummencement de lur founement;
e puis venent à vie par le liun ki crie.
e geo est grant signefiance, aiez en remembrance,
dés sud mort en terre iij. jurz., pur nus conquere,
sulunc sa humanite, nent sulum deited.
par le cri del leun la vertud Deu parnun,
par qui resuscitad, enfern despillaud.

320 *viel*] there are three forms of this used in Aub., which may be connected somehow thus: Lat. *vetus* = *veclus*, a plebeian Latin form, (*tl* = *el*, cf. Schuch., Vulg. Lat. I. 160,) whence by vocalisation *viel* (I) Aub. 1765; so *pariculus*, *pareil*; *articularis*, *orteil*; in It. cf. *specchio* from *speculum*, and *vechio* from *vetulus*; this combination *vl*, = the liquid *l*, frequently became simple *l*, hence *vel* (II), or, with final sibilant of nom. sg., (vls. =) *vez* 1375. But the *e* being now short and accented, became *ie* (cf. *bene*, *bien*; *tenet*, *tient*;) whence *viel* (III) 746, the immediate parent of

the M.F. *vieux* (= *viels*), where the fem. *vieille* preserves the liquid *il* form of *I* (*veil*), and *vie-ill-e* = *ve-cl-a*.

— *senglant*] Lat. *sanguulentus* was used already in the first cy. A.D. for 'sanguinolentus'; its meaning as an abusive epithet is paralleled in modern vulgar usage; 1744 *li traître senglant* is just literally a vulgar expression. The vowel is always *e*, *senglant*, as contrasted with the *a* of *sane*; cf. *ensanglaenté*, 534, with the form *ensengl*. of 952. 1428.

— *dragun*] this is the Apocalyptic representation; cf. Revel. 20.2 'et apprendit draconem, serpentem antiquum, qui est diabolus et Satanás, et ligavit eum per annos mille'; Chauc. Cant. T. 5054, 'he that for our redempcion bonde Sathan'.

323 *en sun*] 'on the top'; Lat. *summus*, cf. sum 210, sleep, from *somnus*, where M. F. has had to distinguish by adopting in place of the latter the dimin. *sonnen-ceil*. The *n* spelling, though not organic, regularly occurs, and misled Grimm into rendering the common 'par son l'aube' (Hibernice, the *top* of the morning!) by 'per sonitum auræ'. From the form *sum*, we have our summit, M. F. *sommet*. The word itself, M. F. *son*, has yet another application, viz. *chaff*, as being the *uppermost* in the winnowing; cf. the Sp. *soma* (the coarse meal used by farm-servants), which seems decisive for this etymology of the word *son* = chaff, as against that of Littré, viz. *son* for *seon*, = secundus, la *seconde* mouture, for certainly Sp. *soma* could not be thus derived.

324 *entaille*] the root of this word is Lat. *talea*, a cutting for planting, whence came a verb *taleare*; Diez quotes from Nonius 4.473, 'etiam nunc rusticâ voce *intertaleare* dicunt dividere vel excindere ramum'; so Span. *entretallar*, to cut, slash, &c., but also to sculpt in bas-relief, cf. It. *intagliare*, which is used di *relievo* or *d'incavo*. The O.F. word we meet often enough in our old writers; Chauc. Rom. Rose, 162, an image of another *entayle*; Ibid. 3711, this lady was of good *entayle*; Spens. F. Q. II. 3, 27: golden beades which were *entayled* with curios antickes; Ibid. II. 3, 7: a work of rich *entayle* and curious *mould*; which pair, *entayle* and *mould*, exactly correspond to the *entaille* and *fifun* of Aub. In M. F., the word *entaille* means notch, groove, or slash with a sword: the simple *taille* has been allowed a pretty free range of meaning; the edge of a sword, the *hew*ing of stone, engraving on wood or copper, the *cut* of any thing, † or body, 1, his stature, 2, his waist; but is now obsolete in the sense of bas-relief.

328 *weimentisun*] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 904, *waymen-*

* I am indebted to the kindness of Prof. Land of Leyden, for a copy of his translation of the Syriac 'Physiologus' published by him, and from which I extract the following passage, p. 32, 'quando leaena catulos suos parit, mortuos eos parit; verum leaena custodit eos ad tertium usque diem, quo ad eos pater venire solet. Qui ubi advenit et accedit ad eos et mortuos eos inventit, spirat inter oculos eorum et eos surgere facit.' The explanation is the same, of course, as in de Thuan: 'eodem modo etiam Deus surgere fecit die tertio primogenitum omnium creaturarum, nempe Dominum nostrum Jesum, filium suum dilectum.' Physiol. continues: 'praeclare enim dixit et Jacobus: "dormit instar catuli leonis, et quis cum surgere facit?" cf. Genesis 49, 9 [where the Vulg. differs considerably], and see also Dr. Land's notes, p. 137, op. cit.'

† The Frenchman seems to have noted how his coat was *cut*, and looked after a *tailleur*; the Italian and Spaniard were particular whom they got to *mend* it, so It. *sartore*, Sp. *sastre*, from Lat. *sarcire*. We borrowed the *tailor*, and have imitated the *fashions*. The Germans also borrowed a deriv. for the cutting of their bread and butter, viz. *teller*, a plate, from *tailloir*, a board on which to cut bread, a *trencher*, (tranchoir.)

tyng; the verb also occurs as *guaimenter*, which may be possibly a made-up verb, out of *-menter* from la-menter, and the interj. Lat. *vai*, It. *guai*, O. F. *wai*, Goth. *vai*, our *woe*. Somewhat analogous is 'compliment', which is a deriv. from O. F. *complir*, rather than the Lat. *complementum*, though no doubt influenced by the latter.

335 [Neptun] according to Diez (I. 414), the old Norman *u* which comes from Lat. *o*, never assonates with the *u* from Lat. *u*, i.e., words like *barun*, *amur*, are not assonant with *aleun*, *dur*. This theory is not tenable in Auban, for here we have distinctly Nepoun (Lat. *Neptūnus*) rimed with a whole set of *ui* for Lat. *-o-onis*. Again, we have (1699) *commun* (Lat. *commīnis*), Jesun, Mahun, among the Lat. *on* rimes. In the *ur* rimes (541-588), we have still clearer examples, for along with *amur*, *pastur*, *crrur*, &c., i.e., Lat. *or*, we have (550) *maür*, and (573) *seur*, i.e., Lat. *matūr-us* and *secūr-us*. In the *-ure* rimes (589-619) there occur *cure*, *obscure*, *due*, *nature*, from Lat. *-ura*, along with (693) *aüre* (*ad-ōrare*) and (608) *honure*, both of which (584-5 *aüir*, *honur*) are found amongst the *ur* which is Lat. *or*.

As to Fallot's theory of two Norman *u*-sounds, = M. F. *oue* and *eu*, we have (86) *fu* (fire), and (860) *feu*, rimed with (85) *fu* (was), *vertu*, &c., and both again with *lu* (864, 1389) M. F. *loup*; i.e., we find equated in assonance three different *u*-forms, viz., M. F. *fu*, *feu*, and *loup*. It is evident that no sharp line of division can be maintained between the sounds of these three, whatever the precise sound may have been.

— *descenus*] for this use of the word, = disown, cf. Mar. de Fr. II. 219:

dunt s'en volt as corbiaus aler,
e corbel revolt resambler;
mes il l'unt tuit desconeue,
si l'unt sakié et debatu.

337 *paene*] in classic Lat. 'paganus', rustic, came to mean *civil* as opposed to military; so Pliny says, *milites et pagani*. Later on, it meant, acc. to DC., 'qui militiam nondum consecuti ad eam sese accingebant'; and Mod. Gr. has *παγαρία* = la milice. But it has a different history besides. DC. quotes from St. Augustine, 'deorum falsorum mutorumque cultores quos usitato nomine *paganos* vocamus'. No mention of these pagani is apparently made before 365 A.D.; the Cod. Theod. speaks of 'sacerdotales paganae superstitionis'. The older forms of religion took refuge in the *pagi*, after Constantine had substituted the Christian religion in the towns, cf. the line 'magnis qui colitur solus in urbibus Christus'; hence DC.:— 'constat a pagis et a pagensi idolatria paganos nuncupatos'.

The expression was early applied to the Mohammedan religion, and with Sarrazin (13), used generally for an unbeliever. [From the deriv. *paganismus*, 'paganorum religio vel terra', under the form *pae-nime*, we get our old *paynim*, which has reacted on the M. L., producing the curious word *paganimitas*.] Our poet generally has an opprobrious epithet to add: they are crœus, 469; mescreant, 790, 1734; maudiz, 884; criminal, 1600; fil Belial, 1622; adverser, 1669; felon, 1759.

341 *endoctrine*] cf. Kell. Romv. 204.27:

par soi meismes s'est-il endoctrinés
que d'escremie et d'armes soit asés.

343 *acointe*] Lat. ad-cognitare, It. *accostar*, our *a-quaint*: compare with our usage, the It. *accostarsi con alcuno*. This verb is often used as an active verb to make the acquaintance of, (with accus.): cf. Burg. II., 289 (from l'artenop.):

li est avis qu'a mal eur
l'avoit acointé ne veu.

Mätz. Altfr. III., 17:

à ma dolour n'a mestier couvreture . . .
mar acointai sa tres douce faiture.

XIX., 25 las! quant amours me le fist acointier.

XIV., 37 helas! pour coi l'acointai?

Kell. Romv. 233.29:

car R. et G. me vuelent acointier;
but still more frequently as a reflexive verb with dat., cf.

Fl. et Blancef. p. 77:

riche homme lors vous cuidera,
puet-estie à vous s'acointera.

Kell. Romv. 212.7:

au conte Huendon se vorra acointier.

234.7 as premiers cops se voldra acointier.

B. du Guesc. 9825:

au prince des Galois m'en iroie acointier;

but also ibid. 9837, *de lui m' acointerai*.

344 *sumoin*] from (sum-monere), which retracted its accent, and became of the 3rd conj. (ére), thereby producing O. F. *sumon're*, *sumondre*, whence the pcp. *sumuns* (715, 1418), and subst. *sumunse* (1588), from which we have *summons*.

The i in (Aub.) *sumoin*, may be compared with that in *doins* from *duner*; thus *sumoin*: *sumument* (1426) = *doins* (491); *dune* (817).

346 *eschoisi*] choisir from Goth. *kausjan*, to try, *ðokupiȝsjan*; (Diez compares *Choisy* from *Causiacum* :) our verb *choose* is directly from the Germ. (Goth. *kausjan*), but the subst. (adj.) *choice* comes to us through O. F. *choix*.

— *bon gré*] Lat. *gratum* used in M. L. as a subst., whence bon gré, mal gré, O. F. *maugré*: our *maugré* (mauger). The M. F. 'maugréer' denotes rather the probable results of that which is mal gré, viz., to 'fret and fume.' Besides its use as a subst. with *bon* (mal), we have *venir à gré* (1012) precisely as *venir à plaisir* (1463.)

351 *a bonne*] 'born to good luck'; in the MS. *bon ure* are always written separately, indeed even apart, (save in 1043 *martir bonurez*, cf. also *malure*, 354.) but I have edited *bonure*, as one could not give *ure* with final *e*, unless it were made to come from *hora*, which is impossible, *bon* being of course masc. The M. F. *bon-heur*, *malheur*, are usually (and rightly) derived from *augurium*, as the spelling (*eur*, *aur*,) in O. F. shows; but the last syllable was often confounded with *hora*, and hence spelt with initial *h*, *heur*; thus in Molire, *l'Etourdi*, II. 13, 'et bien à la malheure est-il venu d'Espagne,' and cf. Malherbe's *à la male heur*. *Hora* was commonly so used in Romance; there is no phrase more common in the old poem of the Cid than *en buena ora*, 41 *cinxistes espada*; 72 (*fuestes nacido*); 202 (*nasco*), &c.

355 *aloſo*] deriv. from *los* (992), praise, which owes its origin to the Lat. pl. *laudes*, used in the service of

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the church : DC. quotes a very old laudes [*lob-gesang**], beginning ‘Christus vineit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat,’ &c. Besides the deriv. *aloser*, we have losenge (1197), losengerie (1235) and losengers (1560), in the sense of *over-praise*, flattery. The M. F. louange is derived with the same suffix *-ange* from the root, *laud*; for the vowel *ou* = *au*; cf. alone (50) from alauda.

357 *seffe*] deriv. from *fief* (pl. *fiez*, 580), the possessor of a fief, hence rich, &c. M. F. has transformed it into a deprecative adj., (coquin) *fieffé*, an arrant, downright rogue,—who possesses all the qualifications for the title of rogue, &c. The origin of *fief* itself, It. *fio*, is clearly shown in the Longobard. *faderfium*, patrimonium, where *fiu*, property = O. H. G. *fiu*, *fihu*, cattle, Goth. *faihu*, Lat. *fecus*, &c.; from the form *feu*, with a neutral term. *-um*, *feu-um*, the M. L. made *feu-d-um* (cf. It. *chiudo* = *claus*, v. 88), whence all the deriviv. *feudal*, &c.

359 *sæt pez*] this seems to have been the regular allowance for dead heroes; cf. our King Harold's answer to the envoy of Tostig.

360 *alme*] Sp. Pg. *alma*, Pr. O. F. *arme*, with *l* or *r* instead of the *n* in Lat. *anima*, but also *anme* (Alex. 67, *aneme*), whence M. F. *âme*; Wallach. keeps nearest to the orig. in its *inimā*, which it uses for soul, courage, and even for stomach, thus *durere de inimā*, stomach-ache! Perhaps the *l* forms are, to some extent at least, owing to the Lat. *alma*, which the poets constantly use in reference to the life-giving Venus, Ceres, Cybele, Faustitas, &c., and which therefore may have become (or been) familiar in the vulgar. In M. L., however, *almus*, *almitas*, &c., are generally used of holiness.

— *mortalite*] the MS. has here *santz mortale*, which of course is unmeaning: there can be no doubt of the necessity for the alteration, which further corrects the imperfect metre, there being a syllable wanting.

361 *mansion*] ‘abode’; the Lat. ‘*mansio*’ is used also in the sense of a dwelling-place, &c., hence its transfer into the Rom. under the forms F. *maison*, It. *magineone*, to signify a *house*, in place of the canonized ‘*dōmūs*, *dōmo*, *dōme*, &c.

363 *guereduns*] our *guerdon*, only used in Amb. of rewards for the good; it really means, however, ‘return,’ and Spenser uses it of both good and evil, F. Q. II. 1.61, ‘till guiltie blood her guerdon doe obtayne.’ The etym. of this word is best seen by comparing the related langg.; in M. L. we have *widerdonum*, It. *guiderdone*, Sp. Pg. *galardon* (*ão*). The origin of all is the O. H. G. *widarlōn*, ‘recompensatio,’ the last element of which, *lon*, was perhaps confounded with Lat. *donum*; *widar* = contra, cf. the *widrigild* of the Longobard laws, the *counter-cost*, used instead of the *werigeld* of the other Germ. tribes [where, however, *weri* = *wēr*, homo, vir]. Sp. might indeed be derived directly from *widarlōn* by the interchange of *d* and *l* familiar to the peninsula, this would give *wilardon*,—now the *i* of an initial-syllable is often assimilated to a following *a* (cf. *balance* for *bilancia*), and this, with initial *w* = *g*, would give *galardon*.

— *aturne*] from this verb is derived the subst. *atur* (19), dress, through an older form *atorn*, ‘praeparatio’; *aturner*: *atur* = a-jurner (diurnum): jur. The origin is *turnus* (*τόπρος*), turner's wheel; whence tourner, to turn, *re-tourner*, and *tour*, *au-tour*, à l'entour.

365 *hem*] “be not moved for any evil that man can inflict on your body, or the devil on your heart.” The usual play of words on *cors* and *quor* (v. 104) is further heightened by the opposition of *hem* and *maufé*. That ‘*hem*’ is thus used emphatically may be inferred also from the fact that there is no elision of the *ke*, the initial *h* being preserved and aspirated. The collocation is *k'em* in every other case (79.648.688.719.1366.1678), save here and 815, where exactly the same contrast is afforded, *ço ke hem desdit*, . . . *tesmoine le element*, that which *man* denies, the *elements* affirm, &c.

367 *estue*] I take this to be the same as our ‘*stow*,’ A.-Sax. *stow*; in the three instances of its occurrence (+ 711, 982) it can only bear the meaning of place, put, keep. There is another verb, very like this, the common *estuet*, *estut*, from *stetit*, &c., whence has come the verb, *estoveroir*, to be fitting, M. L. *estoverium*, O. E. *stover*, provision, but in Aub. neither form nor meaning correspond really, though I do not find in the lexx. any reference to this verb, O. Fr. *estuier*, to stow away, to reserve; ‘le regne ki vus est estué’, the kingdom which is reserved for you (which is be-stored on you); it is taken from the Vulgate, Mat. xxv., 34, *possidete paratum vobis regnum*.

374 *cunge*] this word was used in the sense of simple ‘permission’, cf. the phrase *congé d'étre*; so in Mollière, l'Etourdi I. 3.8:

et si dans quelque chose ils vous ont outragé,
je puis vous assurer que c'est sans mon *congé*.

An older form is *cunget*, whence M. F. *congéd-ier*; from Lat. *commeatus*, *leave of absence*, generalized into *leave*, permission. Here, of course, it is used in the ordinary sense, our ‘to ask leave’, Spenser's ‘courteous *conge*’, &c.

— *requised*.] a common pair; cf. Rom. de Mah. 128:
à lui vont les gens de la terre
conseil demander e requiere.

375 *si*] a very characteristic particle in O. Fr. For the instances of its occurrence in Aub., v. Gloss. (*si* 11.), in some of which (592) it has its peculiar Lat. sense [sic te diva potens Cypri, &c.]; in some, as here, it is little more than a cop. conj., while in others it is difficult, if not impossible, to define precisely its function and force (v. note on 1743), and to distinguish it from the adv. *si* as in ‘so great’, &c.

— *esnui*] this form is no doubt owing to the tendency of O. F. to insert an *s* before *n*, as a mere sign of the length of the syllable, (for it is not pronounced,) cf. *casnard*, for canard; *resne* (1604), M. F. *rêne*, Lat. *redina*; *fraisle*, M. F. *frèle*, Lat. *fragilis*; *trogne*, M. F. *trône*, *θρόνος*, &c. So here, *esnuer* is for *enuier*, from *enui*, Sp. *enojo*, Old Sp. *enoyo*, It. *noja* (Old It. *nojo*), &c., all from the Lat. phrase *in odio*, which is well pre-

* Indeed Fallot even thought of deriving losenge from lob-singen!

† This interpolated *s* is not found in any other of the Romance languages.

served in the old Milanese dialect, ‘*plu te sot a inodio*’ = It. *più ti sono a noja*.’ We still have the verb ‘active’ to annoy, (and also, *annoyance*), but have lost the *subst.* *annoy*, as Shakspere, &c., had it, cf. Rape of Lucrece, 1100, ‘mirth doth search the bottom of *annoy*’, &c.; Spens. F. Q. II. 9, 35 ‘all plesaunce was to them grieve and annoy’. The M. F. *ennui* which we have also borrowed, is a late meaning; the *taedium vitae* does not seem to have been a medieval grievance, or rather the feeling had not yet found an apt expression.

376 *vois*] this form is hardly susceptible of explanation; it must come from *vado*, which regularly makes *vai*, but the final *i* is unintelligible, and the diphthong. *oi* is not clear. This *vois* is common to all F. dialects, and has produced a subj. pres. *vaise*; we find a similar inorganic *s* in a few more verbs: ex. gr. *dumer*, *doins* (491), and subj. *doinst* (592), *traver*, *truis*, subj. *truist*, so that Burguy's explanation of *vois* as containing an *s* to distinguish it from *vot* (= video), which in itself has little to recommend it, is rendered still more improbable. Possibly the subj. forms *dunst*, *truist*, &c., may have introduced the *s* first by a not unfamiliar intercalation, and so the notion arose of being radical.

— *oi*] the pret. 1st sg. occurs only here, and is rather a Burgundian than a Norman form; the 3rd pers. *out* is distinctly Norman: *o-i* seems to have arisen from a confusion of *au-i* for *habui*, still it can hardly have been other than monosyll. (Burg. even *o*), and is not much clearer than the diphthong in *vois* above.

379 *despuis kej*] ‘since’, either temporal or causal; of you I think I am sure, since (*ex quo* or *quia*) God himself has sealed your heart.

— *saele*] our *seal*, from Lat. *sigillum*; M. F. has inserted an inorganic *c* in *seau*, sceller, to distinguish it from *seau* (O. F. *seel*), Lat. *sigillum*; (cf. *veau*, our *veal*, from *vitellus*.)

380 *e*] here and in 376, (v. 789, 1539,) simple *eis* written in MS. for *en*, whether intentionally or not, I do not know; it occurs very frequently so in some phrases, ex. gr. in Gera de V. 176, 371, 4020, it is always ‘*é non deu*’, in the name of God; so Fierabras begins, *en nom de dieu le payre*. I have edited *en* however.

— *asez a s.*] this must be taken as a parenthetical clause, for the inf. *convertir* is an infin. of purpose following *m'en vois*, I am going off in order to convert.

381 *plente*] not used in M. F., but we have preserved it in ‘*plenty*’, and the adj. *plenteous*, corresponding to an O. F. deriv., *plenteif*, *plenteiveux*; from Lat. *plenitas*, found in Vitruvius, ‘*humoris plenitas*’, 6, 1, Ptoe. *plen-tat*, Wallach. *plinatate*.

383 *uneore*] the vowel *u*, instead of *e* (encore, or *a*, It. *ancora*), seems to have arisen from a confusion with *unc* = *unquam*; the proper form *encore* is Lat. *hanc horam*. Possibly, here, *encore* is simply the two particles *unc* and *ore*; but the other langg. have *hanc*; It. *ancora*, Old Sp. *envara*, Pr. *enquera*.

384 *dolenz*] this form is exclusively applied to mental, *doullant* to bodily affliction; cf. 890, tut le cors *doullant*; 1430, *doullant li sunt li nerf*; cf. Hor. Cam. III. 1, 41, *dolentem*, of body or mind; Portug. *dóente* does not mean ‘grieved’, but sickly, unwell.

385 *friez*] the use of the condit. in apodosis after a protasis with *si* and indic. pres., is found only here and 588, ‘*lidoilz seroit grantz, si tu m'uis*’; in both cases the idea of reality is apparent: if you were to leave me, (which you are going to do); or, if you were to do, which you really seem bent on doing. For this abnormal sequence of tenses, cf. such sentences as Tibull. I. 8, 22, ‘*et facerit si non aera repulsa sonent*’.

386 *semaine*] through *sepmaine*, from M.L. *septimana*, still found in Wallach. *septāniā*; It. *settmana*, Sp. *semana*. An older Sp. form is *hebdómada* (from the Gk.) contracted in old Pg. into *domāa*.

— *véaus*] ‘at least’, from Lat. *vel* in its intensive meaning, with the appended adverbials, cf. ‘*vels une feiz*’, ‘even once’, Alexis, § 90; it was often compounded with *si*, *siveau*, *sivaus*, (*suavus*, q. v.)

387 *de la lei*] this might be taken as dependent either on *plus*, or on *enseignerez*: ‘you shall teach me more about the law’, or ‘more of the law?’

389 *voiez*] from *vetare*, O. F. *vier* to forbid, also cpd. *dever*; cf. Chev. au Cyg. 12896 dist ly roys Corbarans: ‘*ja voit ne sera*’, exactly the same phrase; *oi* is awkward, but Aub. has *crere*, *creire*, *craire*, and *croire*, and v. app.

392 *sutive*] cf. Rom. de Mah. 1231:

*un celier fist faire soutiul
 sous terre, û nus n'aloit fors il.*

similarly Chev. au Cyg. uses *soutievement*, 1013, *soutievement*, 1706, and *soutins*; from *subtilis*, we have *sutil*, with vocalized *l*, *sutiu*; with *u* hardened through *v* into *f*, *sntif* and the fem. *sutive*, as here. No doubt our pronunciation of *subtle* as *suttle* is based on the O. F., cf. doubt pronounced *dout*, through O. F. *duter*.

396 *relevées*] ‘afternoon’; cf. Mar. de Fr. I. 68, *cel jur meisme ainz relevée*; Ed. Conf. 4379:

*avint un jur de relevée,
 ke l'ure estoit ja passée
 ke li moine deussent lever.*

M. L. *relevatio*, the hour immediately after mid-day, when the monks rise *ex somno meridiano*; exactly as in Sp. *siesta* is used = sexta, the sixth hour from dawn, i.e., the mid-day nap; cf. M. F. *faire sa meridiene*, our old ‘nooning’.

— *fu auoitez*] cf. Villehard. § 620 li G. *avoient mandé de plain jor ke li venissent à la Serie lorseki il se-roit auuitié*, ‘at night-fall’; similarly B. du Guescl. 5682: *je m'en irai ennuit, quant il ert envespres*.

Rom. de Tr. 2203:

*quant la nuiz fu bien auuitié,
 et la hue se fu cochiée,
 issirent fors li barun.*

397] for the whole passage cf. Spens. F. Q. I. 10, 19: she unto him disclosed every whitt; and heavenly documents thereout did preach, of God; of grace; of justice; of free-will; that wonder was to hear her godly speach. Cf. also Chauc. Cant. T. 12272:

*tho gan schic him ful besily to preche
 of Cristes come, and of his peynes teche,
 and many pointes of his passioun,
 how, &c.*

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399 *esnez*] prob. not the inserted *s* before *n*, but a remnant of the *z* in *einz* (= ante) *einz-né*: cf. in O. F. *puis-né*, from which we have eliminated the *s*. in puny (M. F. *puiné*), save in the older language, and in the legal expression the *puisne* judges.

403 *Damnedeu*] there is a sharp line of distinction drawn between this compound expression, *dominus deus*, and the simple *deus*, in Wallachian, in which *dumne-zeu* = God, while *zeu* (*deus*) means a *pagan* god, an idol. The compound is found in It. *dominello*, Pr. *dombredieu*, &c.

404 *iglise*] (*ecclesia*) only occurs twice, and in both cases spelt *iglise*: so Sp. *iglesia*, Pg. *igreja*, while the It. omits the initial syllable, *chiesa*. The *g* sound was prob. derived from the Greeks themselves, amongst whom κ before Λ is (now at all events) pronounced as γ (v. Mullach, Gram. der Gr. Vulg. p. 113.) In Old Sp., however, we find *eclegia*.

406 *par unt*] *unt* is from *unde*, which being used as an oblique case of the relative form, has prefixed to it *par*; so *dunst* (v. 32) for *de unde*.

— *o p. pojnz*] I am not sure that it would not be better to edit *en*, ‘instructed in several points’, &c. As it is, it must be taken as accus. to *ad desclos* (397.)

408 *es-vus*] *es* is a contraction from Lat. *eccc*, ‘look-you’, (in Plautus, *ecccum*, *eccos*, *eccas*;) cf. It. *ecco*, *ecco-lo*, Sp. *ele*, (for *ec-le*), Pg. *ei-lo* (for *eis-lo*); with the It. *ecco-te-lo*, Sp. *e-te-le*, may be compared *es-le-tus*, Aub. 823, 1157.

409 *fenesstre*] Lat. *fenōstra*, with a change of accent, *fénestra*, the latter leading to *festra* [explained in Macrob., “*minusculum ostium in sacratio*”]; (and Germ. *fenster*), while the former was preserved in It. *finestra*, Old Sp. *finiestra*. The peninsula, however, has now lost the word, its place being supplied in Spain, by *vent-ana* a *windy*-place (cf. our window, Dan. *vin-due*, Icel. *vind-anga*, A.-Sax. *wind-eage*, *wind-eye*;) and in Portug. by *janella* from *janua*, gate.

410 *ke*] this might be taken as a temporal particle, ‘whilst he watched them’, cf. 808 and 1750; but I prefer to regard it as introducing an acc. noun sentence dependent on (de *eus ne fu vœü =*) *il ne virent*; still *ke* might also (though not probably) be taken as *ki* [= *cist ki*] cf. 650, 1051, 1170.

— *espia*] It. *spiar*, Sp. *espiar* (our spy), from O. IL G. *spion*, id.

411 *faitz e c.*] the pairs are not symmetrical (cf. 421), *avisa* lur faitz, and *oi* lur cunseilz.

414 *hastivement*] of Germ. origin, cf. Old Fries. *hast*, *haste*; with suff.-*if* [= *ivus*], cf. chétif, naïf (= natif), joli, O. F. *jolif* [= gay, O. Norse *jól*, ‘yule’-festivities].

417 *enten ca!*] listen here! elsewhere we have always *entenc* (456, 556, 1669).

418 *dunt*] for this parenthesis, v. 13, where the clause with *dunt* is also inserted between an antecedent and its relative, and cf. 380.

420 *mar*] with this may be compared the contraction O. F. *buer*, *bor*; *mar* = mala, *bor* = bona, the final *r* being probably from *hora*, so that *mar* = mala hora,

and *bor* = bona hora, Pg. *embora*, Old Pg. *bora*; both expressions, mala hora and bona hora, were common in the earliest M. L.; compare Aub. 1503 *tant mar vus vi*, with ‘tam mala hora te viderunt oculi mei,’ quoted by Diez from *Gesta Reg. Franc.*

424 *batant*] cf. Rom. de Troie 4603:

Paris a molt tost envoié
un message forment *batant*,
novele dire au rei Priant.

Ph. Mousk. 17060:

es vous le vallait entretant
jusqu'à l'uis del palais batant.

Ibid. 1785:

mais n'el vot pas laisier atant,
ainc a fait prendre *lues batant*
as borjois, &c., tant d'avoir.

Guil. de Tudela (?), quoted by Rayn. Rom. II. 196:
li messatge s'en van tost et isnelament,
al plus tost que illi pogron, a Roma *bat baten*.

These lines are from the Crois. cont. les Albig. 236, from which Diez (II. 451) gives *batbatén*, ‘at full gallop’. So in Old It., cf. Sitz.-Ber. der Wien. Akad. 46, p. 154, l. 220 e per la cità tutta *batando* si lo trasso.

423-428] these are very loosely put together verses of hasty narration: the connexion I take to be somewhat the following:—“[The source of it all is] an itinerant pilgrim who has deceived him,—a man who is rapidly journeying from abroad, with more magic arts than tongue can tell, and with a vamped-up tale which he is preaching of some strange deity, whom the Jews crucified, &c.; if you don't take precaution, things will go badly.”

427 *Sulie*] ‘Syria,’ of course; but it is always written with the *l* in Aub., cf. 502, 716, 1447. The instances of this change are not frequent in Fr.; cf. autel, from altare, and the dissimilation pelerin, 51.

428 *cunrei*] It. *correlo*, Sp. *correo*, from a primitive *redo*, O. F. *roi* = order, in Rutebeuf (quoted by Gachet), ‘ou il n'a mesure ne roi.’ From this *con-* deriv. has come also the M. F. *corroyeur*, *préparer* (of leather); by another prefix we have O. F. *arrei*, our array, and O. F. *desroi*, M. F. *désarroi*. The root is *redo*, probably German; cf. A.-Sax. *geredian*, M. H. G. *ge-reiten*, to make ready.

430 *pastureus*] Lat. adj. *pastoralis*, Ital. *pastorello*, M. F. *pastourea*; even Wall. has preserved this as a substantive, *pastorel*, though it appears to have abandoned altogether this termination for adjectives [Diez II. 304].

431 *brēbis*] Lat. *vervex*, in Petronius *berbex*, M. L. *berbix*, O. It. *berbice*, O. F. *berbis*, *brebis*, Wall. *herbec*, ram, *berbec batut*, sheep. The M. F. *bercail* and *berger* owe their forms to a M. L. *berbicarius* and *berbicale*, [also, with suff.-*ilis*, *berbecile*, giving O. F. *bercil*].

432 *par*] *amongst* the rest, or perhaps, *by means of* the rest the evil will spread.

434 *garde duner*] cf. Bl. de Oxf. 464:

si entivetement le regarde,
que de riens ne se donne garde
fors sans plus de li esgarder.

B. du Guesc. 3619:

B. du G. ne s'i est arrestez,
sur l'eschicle monta, n'en fu espoantez.
Li bascons de M. s'en est garde donnez;

i.e. had perceived him.

435 *maisnée*] elsewhere in Auban (496, 968, 1020), it is written *mesnie*; cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 14459:

he gaf the lord and sith then his *meyne*,

whan that he com, some maner honest thing,

variously spelt, e.g. 14731 *meigné*, 1260 *maynē*. In Chaucer's time, therefore, the *s* was not pronounced, as it was at an earlier period; we have it in M. II. G. in the form 'messenie', cf. Parzival, I., 13, 9 (Lachm.):

doch wände der gefüge,
daz niemen kröne triege,
kunee, keiser, keiserin,
des messenie er wolde sin,
wan cines der die höchsten hant
triege uf erde übr ellu lant;

which also gives the termination in *ie*; cf. Mätz. Altsfr. xxv., 41:

dame, de vostre maisnie
ne [ni'e]stuct pas devenir.

Cf. Li Livres de Justice, gloss. sub voce:—"le sens du mot *mesnie* fut fixé par un arrêt de parliament (1282) . . . où on lit, 'et fut puis desclainié de ce mot, sa propre mesnie demorant en son ostel, ce est à entendre de ceus qui font ses propres besoignes et à ses despens'".

435 *feindra*] *se feindre* = to hesitate, delay, dally.

Cf. Rom. de Tr. 1756 de tōst nagiſ pas ne se feint.

Ibid.

2460 de bien feir pas ne se feint.

B. du Guesc.

4429 qui ne s'i faindrie mic. [feint,

Mätz. Altsfr. xiii., q qui d'amours essauchier ne se

The affirm. 'se feindre' means 'to act a part', 'behave hypocritically', so its negative implies serious purpose, 'to be eager,' &c. The modern French (slang) word *feignant* is the participle of this word; it means what Cicero calls *ignarus*.

437 *sacez*] elsewhere (399, 610, 1363, 1520), this imperat. is always used parenthetically, but the following *ke* is a difficulty. It might be taken as a conjunction after *sacez*, or as an acc. pl. of the rel. pron., 'illum et magistrum (scilicet) quos comprehendet.'

441 *s'*] the construction is not clear, and would be greatly improved by reading *si* and *k'* (in following line) instead of *s'* and *ki*: 'if you take fitting vengeance, such that every one who knows it may be warned, and that all may say', &c.

442 *saverra*] I have given this in Gloss. as from *saver*, but I am not at all satisfied with the form. We have *dirra* (171, 439) with *rr*, against *dira* (1570), and the fut. of aver *avere* preserves the *e* before *r*, *averez*, &c. The unsyncopated form *saverra* would be in fact the proper Norman form; but this does not explain the abnormal *saverra*, nor is the meaning quite satisfactory. On the other hand, *avérer*, to avow, declare true, gives a good meaning, cf. Rayn. (v. 503):

L'estoire le tesmoigne à viaie,

uns bons conteries l'averaie;

but this is not a reflective verb, so as to give *s'averra*, and even then, *ki la s'averra* is nearly impossible.

444 *natura*] pregnant constr., 'that all may say, &c. [which will be the case] when [as soon as, if] A. dies on account of it.'

446 *d'ire*] this is the only example in A., in which a final vowel is cut off before the initial *i* of ire. Possibly *ire* may have been pronounced with a strong aspiration, cf. 543, 582, 993, 1243, 1365, 1566.

449 *a]* I know of no precisely parallel case, in which the auxiliary is so inserted between a noun and its attribute, and that just at the caesura; but it can hardly be anything else. Of course, the object often enough intervenes between the auxil. and ptc., cf. Joinville 81, vez-ci le prestre qui a les huit Sarrazins desconfiz.

— *ke]* "if that is true which he had heard, *namely* that, &c." This fuller meaning of *ke* [cf. Caesar's *omnibus Gallis idem esse faciendum, quod Helvetii fecerint, ut domo emigrent*], de Bell. Gall. I., 31.] is quite in accordance with the free usage of O. F. Here it results from a blending of the two constructions of *oir*, which in preceding line takes its object *ke*, and is followed also by a case-sentence [acc.] explanatory of the relative in 448. Cf. the pleonastic use of *fo* in 279; so also in 1068, voient le sepulcre *ke* tut fo esclarei, where indeed the *ke* might be taken as the relative by error for *ki*, but is perhaps better referred here, and the whole line explained, 'they see the tomb, and that it was all lit up'; v. also 84, 279, &c.

457 *desceuverz*] 'denounced'; M. L. *discooperire* is commonly used in the sense of 'reconnoitring', 'spying', and so reporting, betraying; DC. quotes, "nullus de his sum parum discooperiat vel prodat".

459 *sires ke b.]* *ke* is probably to be taken with the preceding *tut*, as = Lat. tam . . . quam, *both . . . and*; though I do not know any other example of this collocation, and perhaps *tut* should be *tant*; unless we read *sires e bailli*, which I should prefer.

— *bailli*] wholly master and 'steward'; from Lat. *baillus* = *ἀχθοφόρος*, a carrier, a word which in M. L. was used for *custos*, *pædagogus* [thus in the Eastern Empire the *μήτρας βαῖωντος* had charge of the education of the children of the emperor]; *oconomus*, magistrate, [in Venice the early *podestā* were called *μπαῖοντοι* under Greek rule,] and even regent, so DC. quotes "principes, barones, &c., me imperii *ballivum elegerunt". The commonest usage of the word was to denote the 'guardians of the king's justice', and as such they had the charge of exacting all fines, escheats, confiscations, &c., (whence our 'bailli'), but it was widened to include any kind of administration generally; cf. Laws of Wifl. Conq. III. 6, 'civitates custodiantur, prout vice-comites et aldermanni et praepositi et ceteri *ballivi* et ministri nostri providebunt.'*

460 *pauteners*] It. 'paltoniere', from *paltone* = palton, from *paltūri* (Plautus); prop., a wanderer, and so a popular word for a 'floating vagabond', 'ruffian'.

462 *mari]* M. L. 'marrie' was used = 'to obstruct' (the law), from A.-Sax. *mearrian*, O. H. G. *marran* [for *marr-jan*, and v. note on 108]; O. F. used *marrir* = to lose the way, marit le chemin; one's senses, as-tu le sens mari; so *smarrire* is variously used in

Ital. [cf. Dante, Inf. I. 3, V. 72, XV. 50, Purg. xix. 14, Par. xxvi. 9, 4]. The most usual meaning is ‘contrarie’, ‘facher’, to grieve, annoy, as here.

— *séroie*] this is the regular form of the conditional, against the *serroi* of 384, but the other tenses here occurring, viz., *fra*, and the pres. subj. *ciez*, make it probable that *serrai* should be read.

463 *déservi*] for this use of the word, = our ‘deserve’, cf. Bl. of Oxf. 216:

et sachés se vous emploïés
votre sens en li bien servir,
mon gré en poriés desservir.

464 *cheut*] for chelt, chalt, from *chaler*, Lat. *calere* (aliqñā re), which Diez aptly compares with *επί οἴδειν θάλπειν κρέμασθαι*. Here the verb is personal, ‘who cares for me’, but it is usually impersonal, cf. It. *non me ne cale*, O. F. *il ne m'en chaut*, O. Sp. *poco min cal*, (*minchal*, P. del Cid 299), but cf. M. F. *nouchalant*, nonchalance. *Nonchaloir* was even used as a simple verb, and Scheler quotes from A. Chartier, ‘depuis longtemps la loy avoit demouré oubliée et *non-chaluet*’.

474 *guard*] It. *codardo*, from Lat. *cauda*, either as representing the timid animals which put their tails between their legs, or as denoting those who are at the extreme end, the tail;) with the termination It. *-ardo*, Fr. *-art*, Sp. *-ardo* and *-arte*, derived from the Germ. *hart* (Goth. *hardus*), used in O. H. G. in forming proper names, *Regni-hart* [Reynard], &c., in M. H. G. also used for appellatives in a bad sense, *lūg-hart*, cf. *drunkard*, &c. So Ital. *bastardo*, *bugiardo*, F. *bâtarde*, *conard*, *eriard*, *hagard*, *pillard*, *canard*, *renard*, &c. In this word Sp. has *co-b-arde*, with *b* for *r* [v. 138]; cf. the insertion in *ju-v-icio* for *ju-icio* [v. 88].

475 *pur quei ke*] ‘provided that’; cf. Rom. Stud. Hft. 3, p. 411, l. 27:

en este terre n'a mastin
qui me rescossist un pocin
por quoi je l'ouisse engolé.

476 *esclavine*] M. L. *scilarina*, It. *sciarina*, (Slavonic) dress, of coarse woollen stuff, worn by pilgrims. It may be noted that ‘*Amphibalus*’ is glossed in DC. “*restis rillosa, sicut est sclavina*”; with this compare the Anb. rubric fol. 33, rect. b, “*villoram vestem linquens pro foedore testem.*” *Amphibalus*, like *Architrichinus* (62), is a myth.

477 *peleïçun*] cf. Ger. de V. 2083 le pied li tient sor l’ermin pelicon. From Lat. *pellicius*, *pellicia*, “indumentum *pellicibus factum*”; O. F. *sur-pelcis* (our *sur-plice*), M. F. *pelisse*, Pr. *sobre-pelitz*, O. H. G. *pelliz*, Mod. G. *pelz*. The suffix *-on** (*pelis*, *pelic-un*) is common in Romance: besides the Latin nouns in *o*, *onis*, we have numerous deriviv. in *-on*, in all the languages; Wallach. has extended it further, into *-o-iu* (= Lat. *on-ius*) instead of *-on*. Its use (as in Latin *naso*, cf. γάστρων, κεφάλων,) to express a heightening of the primitive idea, is seen in It. *ghiottone*, *glutton*, from

Lat. *glutus*; cf. Aub. *glut* 1332, and *glut-an* 1728. As a simple *augmentative* it is found in the E. and S. W., thus It. *cavallone*, Sp. *caballon*, Wallach. *călăoin*, a big horse,—while in the N. W., its force is that of a diminutive, e. gr. Prov. (*auzelh*), *auzelhó*, F. (*oiseau*, *oisel*), *oisillon*, a small bird.

480 *ofuokes*] this word. = *avecques*, avec, from Lat. *ab* [= *apud*] *hoc*, is a specially French growth. It never occurs again in this form throughout the poem, though the simple ‘*of*’ is common enough. It is further the only instance in Aub. where we have this combination of vowels, viz., *uo*, except in the ‘*quor*’ series: possibly the *fu* (= *fr*) was simply a diagraph for *v*.

481 *arpentz*] one of the few Old Gallic words preserved in Romance. Here it is used lineally, of a distance traversed, but it really meant a certain measure of land (cf. M. F. *arpenteur*, a land-surveyor); according to Columella, “*Galli semijugeron quoque arepennem vocant*”. The final *t* is an addition, as in *tirant* (309), *paisant* (1141).

485 *kar*] v. Gloss. for the other examples of this use of O. F. *kar* = M. F. *done*, with imperatives, and cf. the use of *yāo* in *εἴθε γάρ*, and *nam* in *utinam*, in optative clauses.

486 *espouri*] from *pavor*, which becomes regularly *pour* in Aub., (*pavor* = *pau-or* = *po-or*, Norm. *po-ür*,) M. F. *peur*, cf. *heur* for *aür* from *augurium*.

489 *ke*] is here to be regarded as introducing a clause dependent upon a verb of ‘asking’, to be taken out of the general idea expressed in the preceding lines: ‘I command you to him, [beseeching you] that you be not separated from him.’ Or perhaps, more indirectly: ‘I command you [with a sincere wish that he will so sustain you], that you may not, &c.’; v. also 517.

— *esloinnez*] cf. Spens. F. Q. I. 4, 20:
from worldly cares himselfe he did esloyne.

491 *mettez*] indicative forms in dependent sentences, instead of the rightful subj., are met with, but here perhaps *mettez* is to be explained as a quasi-imperative.

494 *part*] elsewhere the 3 sg. pres. ind. from *parer*, to appear, is always *part*. For the tautology, v. 212, and cf. B. du Guesc. 5194 *l'endemain au matin quant jour fu esclaricis*; Rom. de Tr. 7040 *l'endemain à l'ajorner*, *anceis que levast li soleil*.

498 *a ki peise u agree*] ‘no matter whom it may annoy or gratify’; a very common formula of defiant determination, cf. Ger. de V. 1020 à cui païse n'en agree; Alix. 171.22 qui qu'en poist ne qu'en place; Rom. du Ren. 1042 cui qu'il eupoist; B. du Guesc. 20403 à qui qu'il desagrée; Kell. Rouv. 217.3 qui qu'en pleur ne qui chant; Rom. de Tr. 7034 qui qu'en ait duel, ne qui qu'en rie.

504 *espee*] It. *spada*, Sp. *espada*, M. L. *spada*, cf. Albert's Troilus V. 649, *pensat quem finem bellifica spatha petat*. It has gone over unto O. H. G. *spato*, our *spade*, in a different direction of meaning; the

* In the notes on P. del Cid (1073), Sanchez derives *pelizon* from Latin *pellicum*, genitive plural of *pellices*! What *pellices* comes from, is not said.

Lat. *spatha*, a spatula, batten, was already in Tacitus used for a broad, pointless sword.

— *maceus*] in Lat. we meet *mateola*, It. *mazzuola*, = mattock, from which is inferrible a Lat. *matea*, It. *mazza*, F. *masse*, ‘mace’; from this by a different derivative, we get *massuca*, (in Old Pg., = a small iron bar,) M. F. *massue*; cf. *carnica*, *lactuca*, *verruca*, and M. F. *charrue*, *laigue*, *verrue*.

506 *medlee*] our ‘medley’, M. F. *mêlée*; formed from a Lat. *misculare*, It. *mischiare*, Sp. *mezclar*, O. F. *mescler*; M. L. has *misleare*, formed from the noun, in O. Ital. *mislea* (Villani); the M. L. forms are various: *meseleia*, *merleia*, *melleia*, *melleta*, *medleta*; the radicals became assimilated to the *l* in the one case, *melleia*, and disappeared after generating *d*, *medleia*, in the other (cf. *ladrefrom lazarus* = *lazdre*, and *coudie* from *cons'te*). The word is defined as the crime of interfering in any matter, and so creating a disturbance, but without malice prepense; and ‘*melliatores*’ is used for ‘noisy brawlers’. But the brawl easily grew into a *fight*, its common meaning; cf. Mort Dart, I. 12, then waxed the *meddle* passing hard on both parties.

Diez (I. 444) says of *medller* (*mescler*), that the *d* was ‘a silent letter, to indicate the length of the vowel’, on the ground that *d* in French does not allow *t* to follow it. Our word ‘medley’ (*chance-medley*), however, shows that the *d* was pronounced.

509 *særrēe*] Lat. has ‘*sera*’, bar for fastening doors, which was shot in different directions for opening and shutting, as expressed in the verbs, *ob-serare*, and *re-serare*, but M. L. uses the simple ‘*serare*’ for locking, shutting, &c., ‘*serare jannas*’. Span. and Portug. have adopted initial *c*, *cerrar*, to distinguish this verb from *serrar*, to saw; It. has *serrare*, whence *serraglio* (a place *shut up*, a harem, by confusion with the Persian *seri*), which has been borrowed by the other langg., F. *serail*, Pg. *seralho*.

514 *suvent*] Lat. ‘subinde’, Ital. *sovente*; Diez (Lex. I. 380) notes the unusual change of *d* into *t*, hence in Gr. I. 220, he regards this It. *-ente*, as an adaptation from the Lat. adverbial form, as in *repente*, &c. In O. F., however, the change of final *nd* to *nt* is familiar in the simple *inde* = O. F. *ent*, *unde* = *unt*, *quando* = *quant*, the gerund, forms *-ando* = F. *ant*, &c.

515 *arusee*] is prob. formed directly from Lat. ‘*ros*’; cf. *alosez*, 355. This seems better than to derive it from ‘*roscidus*’, whence the Portug. get *rosiciar* and *rociar* [though their ordinary term is *orvalhar*, of unknown origin].

516 *ke*] seems to bring in a final clause, ‘in order that’, unless it were preferred to explain by supposing a verb of ‘asking’ from the preceding line:—“He has often declared his belief (reclamée) in the law of Christ, [beseeching Him] that His virtue should be sent to him”.

517 *envee*] the rime *-ee*, shows that this is a real femin. form, and not a case (cf. n. 66, 773) of masc. used for fem., as in Mätz. Altfr. xxi. 36, et k' à vous soit ma cançon *envoié*.

The Mod. F. future of *envoyer*, viz., *enverrai* (where only one *r* is pronounced), is the Norman form from en-

veer, as contrasted with the Burgundian *envoierai* (which Montaigne uses).

519 *afumblee*] Lat. *fibula*, with the change of *i* into *u* after the labial, as in *fumier* from *firmarius*, and the forms *bur-ons*, &c., from *hibere*. In the other langg., the *i* is preserved: It. *affibbiare*, Portug. *afivelhar* [Mod. Pg. has *firolha*, instead of the old *fibula*].

521 *chaseuns*] as in the Ital. *ciascuno*, the *s* of Lat. *quisque* is here preserved; cf. It. *questo*, O. F. *cet*, M. F. *cet*. Span. and Pg. have a curious form, *cada uno*, but Old Span. gives *quiscadamo* (P. del Cid 1145), which runs parallel with Ital. *ciasch-ed-uno* for Lat. *quisque ad unum* [or *et unus*]. The final *a* in *cada* is strange, but is prob. an inorganic addition; cf. M. F. *chaqu-e*, which was formed from *chac-un*, and is not derived from Lat. *quisque*, as is the Prov. *que*.

— *bersee*] ‘to pierce with arrows’; the various conjectures as to its origin, *berbex*, *bersa*, &c., are not satisfactory. Diez supposes from *berbex* an Ital. *berecare*, to thrust at as a *ram*, to pierce, quoting from DC. an Ital. chronicle, ‘*trab-ferrata, quam berceilum* [?] appella-bant’; cf. *beller*, battering-*ram*, and the Wallach. verb *imberber*, to butt. From this back and forward motion we should have *berced*, M. F. *berceau*, ‘rocking cradle’, cf. M. L. *agitatorium*. For the modification of meaning, v. note on *navrer*, 160.

522 *blessee*] prob. of German origin, cf. O. H. G. *þlez*, M. H. G. *bletzzen*, *zeblezzen*, to chop into pieces.

523 *gorgee*] cf. the following passage [a somewhat mysogynistic view, it is to be hoped, of domestic relations in the middle ages], in which a queen and her daughter have fallen in love with the same man, and are quarrelling in consequence (Kell. Romy, 241, 26):—

La dame l'ot, à poi n'est engragie :
petit s'en faut ne l'a bien chapignee,
“garche”, dist elle, “come estes desliee,
com saves bien dire *grant gorjie* :
pres ne vos doing es denz une poignie”!

524 *truantz*] a word whose meaning is much more settled than its etymology. The meaning is given in DC., under *trutantes*:—‘ignavi illi qui per provincias passim vagantur et mendaciis ac strophis suis omnibus illudunt, dum alios se fingunt quam revera sunt, unde passim vox haec usurpat pro mendaciorum confitidoribus.’ It occurs in Sp. *truhán*, Pg. *truão*, both meaning ‘boufflon, jongleur’, but the *truant* root is missing. [Old Sp. has *trufan*, but Diez deems this a mere accidental approximation to *truffa* = joke, ‘because Portug. has no *trufão*.’ That is so, but it certainly had *trufar*, and still has *trufaria*, mockery, and Old Sp. has *trufador*. Thus the verb *trufar* existed, and was prob. derived from *truffa*, a M. L. word = *tauis*, *jocus*, of the origin of which, however, nothing is known. Gk. *τρυφή* has been suggested, and is as likely as anything else proposed, without being satisfactory.] Diez’s derivation from Keltic *tru* = wretched, miserable, seems to me untenable, were it only from the difference in meaning, and the question of the origin is further complicated by the M. L. *trut-anus*, *trud-anus*, the dental being also found in a curious O. Norse word, (of the 11th c.) *trudhr*, with this meaning ‘juggler’: I have no solution

NOTES.

to offer. It is noteworthy that *brigand* is in a very similar predicament. Both *brigand*, and *truand* are ptepl forms from *brigare*, and *tru(?)are*, but further than that we cannot get; cf. also *friant*, *galant* (O.F. *galant*), which are not much clearer.

525 *euntruuee*] from this we have our word 'contrive', to devise, invent. In Fr. however, 'controuver' only means to invent a falsehood, to fabricate, as here in Aub. But the origin of *trouver* itself is not much less disputed than of *truant*. Diez inclines to a Latin *turbare* from *turba*, through the meaning confusion, toss into confusion, rummage, and so seek. But *seeking* is not always *finding*, and even so, the wrench given to the meaning is very violent. I prefer Grimm's suggestion of a German verb with radical *n*, instead of the *e* which is found in O.H.G. *trefan*, Mod. Germ. *treff'en*, to hit, to find. [As a matter of fact there is one such verb known, viz.: the Gothic *truda*, where other Teutonic dialects have *e* not *n*, O.H.G. *tretan*, our tread, &c.] This assumed *trufan* would better suit both phonetic and signification. Diez compares the Ital. *frugare* to search, from *furia* a pitchfork, but the comparison goes but a small way, for *frugare* does not mean to *find*, and *turba* involves the idea of confusion.

530 *par tut, u]* Chaucer's 'overal, there,' cf. Cant. T. 249, 549, &c.; 1209 freely to go, wher him lust *over al*.

— *pruvee*] "wherever truth is *tested*, I will be secuityr that he will not be found wanting; I will answer for him, if he be put to the proof, in the matter of right-eousness."

531 *chaucee*] It. *calzada*, Prov. *caussada*, i.e. Lat. *calcata*, from *calc*, chalk, prop. the raised lime-stone *causeway* over wet ground; then generally, the footpath in distinction from the carriage road. Our word *causeway* is a mere mistake from the older *calsey* (as still spoken provincially), which represents with the O.E. *calsey*, the O.F. forms *calsée*, *causée*, M.F. *chaussée*.

532 *sanz m. e manee*] under 'mercia' D.C. quotes: —
kar molt par estox [fols] ki autre amor essaie,
k'en cestui n'a barat, ne fauseté,
ne es autres n'a ne merci, ne manae.

Rom. de Tr. 1073:

trop par esteit li estors fier,
et sanz manae, et sans merci.

The word occurs in O. F. also under the form *meneide*, *manade*, and this gives the origin, viz., Lat. 'manu adjutare', to help, and so to support, spare [cf. Rom. de Tr. 1069 ne Troylus pas ne manae, he does not spare], hence Prov. *manaya* is rendered by Rayn. IV, 143 'merci, discréction', quoting 'en la sua manaya', 'at her discretion'. For the compound, cf. maintenance.

534 *buter*] M. F. *bouter*, Ital. *buttare*, Sp. Pg. *botar*, to fling, from M.H.G. *bözen*, to push; whence F. *botte*, a thrust and *bout*, the butt-end; with deriv. *-on*, *bouton*, the part thrust out, the bud. From *bout*, we have the adv. *de-bout*, 'on end', and *aboutir*, to end in.

536 *se curuee*] from the noun *curuz* (544), Prov. *corrotz*, which Diez takes to contain the same deriv.-

suffix as in Ital. *corruggio* for *coler-uccio*; but this seems improbable, as there is no other instance of such a change as Ital. *uccio* = F. *uz*, Prov. *otz*. I take *corruggio* and Fr. *curuz* to be totally distinct. Littré's *corrupti-um* from *corrumpere* is certainly nearer the phonetic, but the meaning is not satisfactory. Perhaps it has been influenced by a connexion with *cor* and *ruptus*, cf. 'heartbroken'. DC. quotes from an Ital. stat. (ann. 1269) :— "quod nemini licet *levare corruptum seu plangere alta voce propter mortuum*"; the violent emotion of *sorow* might become that of *anger*, cf. the changes of meaning in courage (179).

540 *menee*] cf. Rom. de Troie 4432 :—

haster nos covent cest affaire,
à quel que chief en deions traire
o seit del faire ou del lessier.

Vie de St. Thom. 105, b. 5 :—

un tel visun li aveit deus mestrie,
qu'il sout certainement, (s'il dist sa gent privée,)
à quel chief la parole sereit le jur finée.

543 *muē*] Lat. *mutare*; Mod. F. has displaced this word by the commercial *changir*; It. *cangiare*, *cambiare*, from Lat. *cambire*. Ital. uses *mutare* and *cangiare* indiscriminately, but in the peninsula, the modern usage keeps them distinct: thus Portg. *cambiar* is only used of commerce or navigation, barter, exchange, change of wind, sails, &c.; while *muēr* is the general term. The phrase here used, 'muēr la culur', is very common in O. F. &c., cf. Old Sp., Alex. Mag. § 23 *cambiosele la color* è fues todo *demudando*; and Portg. still uses *demudarse*, for 'to change colour'. We have another common phrase in Aub. 260 *Deu vus a muē le eurage*; cf. Chas. d'Orl. (Rayn. IV. 281):—

Bien me revint son gracieux langage
et kost *muez* mon propos et *coraige*,

Mod. F. has lost the word, save in *muer* of the moulting of birds, Aub. 1005 *cum uns osturs muē*; whence *muē*, of the cage or enclosure for birds during the moulting season, our *mew*. "the place in which the hawk is put during the time she casts, or doth change her feathers" (quoted in Dyee, Shak. Gloss.), and to *mew* up in confinement. It has left its trace moreover in Mod. F. in the compound *re-muer*, to change one's place frequently, to move, &c.

546 *ke*] "who hast abandoned (all) that thy noble ancestors held dear"; cf. 552 *ore croiz ke va preebant un tasur*, now thou believest (all) that an impostor goes about preaching.

— *gentil ancesur*] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 6737 :—
ne folw his gentil ancestor that deed is.

548 *livrez*] 'to give up', Lat. *liberare*; as to make anything free, means 'to let it go', to give it up. The meaning of the Latin word can only be expressed in Mod. F. by the compound *dé-livrer*, where the other Rom. langg. have the simple verb; we have our *liverry* from the F. *livré*, used specially of the dress furnished to various officials by the authorities.

549 *li grant e li menur*] cf. 746 *jovre e viel*; 1765 *veil e enfant*; 1841 *veillant e meschin*; 1067 *jovre e enhani*; a very common expression, cf. in imitation of the O. F. romances, the Mod. Gk. romance of Im-

bérios (ed. Wagner), *ιθαέμαστον οἱ ἀνθρωποι μικροὶ τε καὶ μεγάλοι.*

550 sage de] for the construction, cf. Rom. de Tr. 6876 qui molt est *sages des set arz.*

— *aprise*] I have given this in Gloss., as = ‘learning’, but DC., sub voce, ‘apprenticiatus’ (= *tirocinium, apprentissage*) quotes: “pourvu qu'il ait servi trois ans en bonne *aprise*”, “se il est fils de maître, et de ladiete aprise, il ne paiera que la moitié de ladiete anse”; and perhaps ‘apprenticeship’ would have been nearer the meaning. As a law-term, *aprisis* in M. L. is defined: “mandatum quo iudex superior formam sententiae eximit, jubetque inferiori, juxta hanc formam pronuntiare”. The apprentice learns, the judge teaches or *apprises*; ‘apprendre’ expresses both ideas; cf. our vulgar use of *learn* for *teach*.

551 deussez] the use of the imptf. subj. is based on an attraction or imitation in the apodosis of the form of the verb in the protasis [which here is omitted, i.e., “if you were what might be expected from you”]. The subj. often remains, even when the protasis has the indic., cf. Rabelais III. 6, ainsi, si l’annee seconde estoient en guerre occiz, leur nom et armes restast a leurs enfans.

— *mireur*] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 1176:

o Teuta queen, thy wifely chaste
to able wyves may a mirour be.

This form *mireur*, Prov. *mirador*, = a Lat. *mirator*, and should denote rather the looker [cf. in an opposite direction, *óptica*, for the *eye*]; M. F. has *miroir* = Lat. *miratorium*. The termination *-eur* is only used in Aub. for nouns of agency; boiseur, changeur, conqueteur, comandeur, empereur, enginmur, fableur, peccleur, precheur, sauveur. And even here, *mireur* is referred to a person.

552 *tafur*] this foreign word is early glossed: “*thaſur per gentiles dicuntur quos nos trudamus* [v. *truant* 52.] *vocamus*”. It is of not uncommon occurrence in O. F. and Prov., and still exists in the peninsula, Sp. *tahur*, explained by Covarrubias as a confirmed gambler, ‘el que continua mucho el juego’; Pg. has *taful*, professional gambler, cheat [the fem. *taſilla* curiously enough means a *coquette*]. The word is probably of Arabic origin, but its root is not known. Rayn. V. 294 derives it from Arab. *dahur*, which does not exist; Engelmann from *dahúl*, which is also objectionable, because Arab. *d* does not become Romance *t*. (It is singular that the root should not be forthcoming, for the form is distinct, and the meaning is certainly ‘gambler’.)

553 *vaivez*] only occurs here, and 164; it means ‘derelict’, ‘forlorn’. We have it in *vaif*; ‘vaivae res’ (DC.) are objects ‘quae nullius proprieti attributa, sine possessoris reclamacione, sunt inventa’. Thus, according to our O. E. law, a woman could not be outlawed, *utlagata*, ‘quia ipsa non est sub lege [instar viri in legem non juratur], *wayrari* tamen bene potest, et pro *dredicta* haberi; est enim *wayrium* quod nullus ad-

vocat nec princeps eam advocabit nec tuebitur, cum fuerit recte wayviata,’ Bracton; v. Grimm’s Rechts-alt. 738, § 10. The word is probably of Teutonic origin: (A. -Sax. *waſian*, to hesitate?)

554 *binnez*] means evidently ‘has fled away, gone off’; we have *biller* (= *s’envuir*) given in the suppl. to DC., but I never met the word elsewhere, to my knowledge.

— *tenegre*] as in F. *grenouille*, *g* has been prefixed to the *r* of Lat. *ranucula*, so perhaps this *tene*-*gre* is for *tene*-*re*, from *tene*-brae; Sp. *tinie*-*blas*, Portug. *trevas*, (for te-vras = *tenebras*). In Rom. de Tr. 19144 cel jor n'est pas li ciels *tenerges**, sans recesser venta et plu.

555 *gupilz*] perhaps no other animal has so many different names in the Rom. languages and dialects: (Diez gives a dozen which have no etymological connexion with each other). Prov. *wolp*, and Wallach. *rulpe*, have preserved the Lat. *vulpes*; Old Sp. *gulpeja*, O. F. *goupille* (also masc. *goupi*, as here), are from a dimin. *vulpulea* preserved in M. F. in *gouillon* (fox-tail), bottle-brush, though the old *gupil* has been exchanged for *Renard* through the celebrated satire, in which O.H.G. *Regin-hart* (= strong in counsel) was the proper name of the fox.

556 *folage*] a very common suffix in French (even from verbs, *arrosgate*), courage, fromage, carnage, &c., all masc.; formed from *-aticum*, after the model of the Latin word *viaticum*, It. *viaggio*, Fr. *voyage*, Sp. *viaje* [but Pg. *viagem* is fem., for Portug. has assimilated all such nouns, *carruagem*, *linguagem*, &c., to the Latin fem. forms in *-ago*, *-aginis*]. In mariage (283), we have an example of its rare use in adj.; there being hardly any other instance than the original Lat. *silvaticus*, which, however, is found in all the Romance, It. *selvaggio*, Sp. *salvaje*, Portug. *salvagem* [better *selvagem*], Fr. *sauvage*, Prov. *salvatge*, Wallach. *silbatic* [though Diez II. 288 says this form is not found in Wallachian].

557 a *fausse*] the only instance in Aub. of this pre-dicative use of *à* with an adj.

— *k'il out*] ‘in that he was afraid, it is clearly seen, that (his doctrine) was found to be false’; cf. 241, 1088, where the indic. is, of course used. It seems better to explain this adverbial clause ‘*k'il out pour*’, as an elliptic case of a substantivized adj. clause, ‘it appears [from this, that] he was afraid’, rather than to take *perf* absolutely, and *ke* as introducing a causal clause: ‘it is apparent that the doctrine must have been false, for its preacher was afraid’. Cf. 816 *tesmoine le element, ke à toi est attendant*, ‘the element testifies [by the very fact that] it obeys thee’.

559 *aveue*] Lat. *advocatus*, a defender; from the M. L. usage, ‘*advocare ut filium suum*’, we get our ‘avow’ a relationship, *arewāl*, M. F. *aven*. (It is not impossible that the forms from Lat. *votum*, M. F. *vou*, may have become confused with this word; cf. *vou* and *arewāl* with M. F. *vou* and *arewāl*; and for the vowel-relationship in noun and verb, cf. *nound*, but *nouer*, *jeu* but

* The Editor, M. Joly, in Glossary explains *tenerges* here as a word ‘qui semble un souvenir du grec *τεργίης*, à moins qu'il ne vient de *τέργεστη*’!

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jouer). From *avoué*, comes O. F. *avouesun*, our ‘ad-vowson’, to express the relation of a patron to his church-client.

561 *boiseur*] prob. of the same origin as Germ. *böse*, O.H.G. *bōsi*, from a Teutonic root *bausti*, whence Prov. *bauzia*, Ital. *bugia*, O. F. *boisie*. There is another O. F. word of similar import, *voisie*, voisdie, but which is ultimately connected with Lat. *vitium*.

562 *soille*] the Prov. *sulha*, sow, is derived from a Lat. *su-cula*, to which F. *soillie* may also be referred, (cf. grenouille from ranucula), hence *suiller*, to wallow in filth like a pig, to defile. Or perhaps the verb is from a Teutonic source, cf. Goth. *bi-sauljan*, to defile.

Stengel, Digby Cod. 86, p. 23, 37:

Il vîlein dist en reprouvier:
cil oisel eit mal encumbrer
qui soille sun demeine nî.

Mar. de Fr. II. 328:

mes ainz qu'od ax fust repairiez
estete ses niz ors e soilliez.

— au chef de tur] a very common phrase: cf. Rom. de Tr. 1333:—
essaié s'i sont ja ploros

qui furent mort au chief de tor.

563 *conquesteur*] M. L. *conquestus* had a much wider meaning than might be inferred from our ‘conquest’: it came to denote even a rightful hereditary possession. Here it seems to mean, ‘landholders’, grandes, patricians, &c., as the result of their having been ‘conquerors’.

— *kj* owing to a very unusual omission of the verb in a series of co-ordinate relative clauses, we have to supply *furent* from the following line. But even then the collocation is very awkward, as the caesura must come after *furent* in 564: the rime must beat the blame.

567 *sunt entendant*] this periphrastic use of the pres. ptcp. with estre, is common in Aub., but is mainly owing to the exigencies of the rime; cf. 816, 829, 832, 1124, 1128, 1137, 1143, 1172, 1177, 1178, 1194.

568 *le pejur*] ‘you will be none the worse of it’; the peculiar construction, with the obl. form *le*, seems owing to the phrase, ‘aver le pejur’, to have the worst, where *le pejur* is grammatically correct.

569 *drappeus*] It. *drappello*; M. L. had very early, *drappus*; ‘si quis altero per mano aut per drappo iratus priserit’. The word is perhaps of Teutonic origin; Diez quotes *trabo* from a gloss, of xii. ey., meaning ‘fimbria, extrema pars vestimenti’, whence possibly the word was transferred to signify the clothe itself. [Qy. is the word really *trabo*, or a mistake for *trado*, our *thread*?] Here the word means simply M. F. *draps*, cf. ‘l'on ne connoist pas la gent au drapeau’.

— *nuit*] the 3 sg. pres. subj., while dropping the inflective *e*, preserves the final *t*, thus *aint* from *amer*, *aut* from *aler*; [*aist* from *aider*, *doist* (592, 660, 1228, 1712, from *dimer*, with inserted *s*, v. note on 399:)] *saut* in 128, 933; cf. Rom. du Ren. IV. 602 et *jou te doins cui qu'il anuit*; Mätz. Altfr. xi. 30, *ne m'en proit nus*; ibid. xii. 14, *n'ai qui m'en conseut*.

— *puur*] “fling away that dress,—let not the filthy thing hurt you!” cf. Vie de St. Thom. 185, 4:

traitez deust bien estre à mult grant deshonur,
getez en un putel n en greinnur puur.

Rom. de Tr. 331:

erent tuit livré à torment
de la puor des cors porriz
qui n'estoient enseveliz.

Ibid. 12689:

li ers (airs) est pleins de puors
des cors qui sont pieça ocis;—
toz les ocist la folt puor.

from Lat. ‘putere’, to stink, so puant (66); the termination *-ur* is not very common in F. from adj. and ptcp., we have in Aub. *irur* 544, *baudur* 558, *soleur* 574, *duçur* 580, *hisdur* (?) 570, and there are probably not many more.

570 *hisdur*] I am very dubious as to this line, for the MS. has *dun e as*; I have given *dunc* for *dunt* as the nearest approach I could make:—‘whence thou hast fright’; the phrase *aver hisdur*, to be terrified, is common enough; cf. Vie de St. Thom. 105, 12:—

quant il esguarde si le hanap tut entur,
e vit le vin si trublé qu'il en eut grant hisdur.

Trist. I. 115:

tel saut feistes qu'il n'a home
de Costentin entreresq' à Rome,
se il le voit, n'en ait hisdor.

The word ‘hisdur’ has no congener in the sister-languages, so that its origin must be sought on the basis of its two O. F. forms, *hisde*, and *hide*, whence adj. *hi-deux* and *hideux*, our ‘hideous’. If the *s* is inserted, the O. II. G. *egidi* (horror), contracted into *eide*, *ide*, *hide*, may be the etymon. Or, its origin might be Lat. *hispidus*, *hispidosus*, by the omission of the medial syll. (cf. *-sad* in *maussade* from *sa-pi-dus*); the meaning here, however, is not very suitable, and perhaps its occurrence solely in F. denotes a Keltic origin.

571 *gabber*] It. *gabbo*, *gabbare*, to mock; Old Sp. *gabar-se* [‘tan raro en nuestro idioma como frecuente en el P. de Alejandro’, Sanchez]: meant to boast, and Portug. still uses the word *gabar* of sarcastic praise. The origin is prob. O. Norse *gabb*, mockery, *gabba*, to mock.

576 *estur*] our O. E. and provincial *stowere*; Pr. *estorn*, It. *stormo*; from O. H. G. *sturm*. Portug. still has *estourar*, to break with violence, *estouro*, crash.

577 *darreins*] Prov. *dereiran*, corresponding to a Lat. form *deretransus*, (de retro,) the further extension of which, *deretran-arius* is the origin of the Mod. F. *derm-iér*: O. F. *darrein-er* (Aub. 1591). The simple *retro* is not in use [save in Portug., where ‘vender a retro’ means ‘to sell with a power of buying back’]; but, compounded with *de* and *ad*, we have *derrière* and *arrière*, It. *dietro*, with the omission of the initial *r*. In Rom. de Tr. we have the word doubly compounded, *de-derain* (7052).

— *premür*] the unsettledness of the gender of certain words in M. F., e. gr. *amour*, has its counterpart in the fact that the derivy. in *-or* are fem. in French, but masc. in Ital. and Span., with considerable variations besides; e. gr. the fem. Lat. *arbor* is fem. in Portug. *arvore*, and Ital. *arbore*, but masc. in Fr. *arbre*,

and Span. *arbol*; *color* is masc. in Ital., and Span. (*color*), but femin. in Fr. (*couleur*), and Portug. (*cír*). I have marked the genders of the Aub. nouns in *-ur* according to the best of my observations on their use in O. F., but am by no means satisfied in every case. This word is certainly feminine in Mod. F. (where it usually means the first fruits of the season, but cf. the charming line of Mme. Ackermann, "en fait d'aimer, la primeur est exquise").

582 *rancœur*] It. *rancore*, from Lat. *rancor*, rancidness, employed by Jerome in the sense of the M. F. *rancune*, rancour. The word was commonly used in M. L. for *ira*, *odium*; v. Merzdorf's gloss, in his edition of *Troilus*.

573 *ki*] apparently for *ke*, "there is no one so wise, &c.", that he is not sometimes seduced".

577 *darreins, premur*] you are neither the last nor the first, who has been deceived: all are liable to be caught napping; but you can retrace your steps and repent of your past folly.

586 *grant*] this must be acc. pl., but it is the only place where it has not the final *z* in obl. case of the plural. The accents in the text are *tértes* e ci téz *gránt* || *fiez* *chasteus* e túr; though *grant* is so rarely used after (17,787) its noun, that perhaps 'grant *fiez*' of Gloss. is better: térr es é citéz || *grant fiez* | *chasteus* | e túr.

587 *greinnur*] Lat. *grandior*: of the five commonly occurring Lat. comparatives, we have in Aub. *majur* 547; *menur* 549; *pejur* 568; *millur* curiously does not occur.

589-619] the metre in these 31 lines is quite different from that of the rest of the poem: in place of *six* usual accents, there are *seven*, which will be best felt by reading lines 589, 591, 599, 603, 605, 608, 609, 613, 614, 618. The metre in these lines, it will be seen, is the same as in the few French verses given in the Preface in the account of the MS., of which the following two may be taken as types:

Aubán par moi
querpi la fói
K'ahme éntusche é mahainne;
li prémers fú
ki púr Jesú
mou súfi én Brettaíne.

In 589-619, the inner time is wanting, but the rhythm is the same. The remaining lines exhibit the same freedom already noticed (v. note on 1). To regularise by addition of syllables is to ignore O. F. usage. Now and then it would be quite easy: insert *sun* before *quor* 590; in 591 insert *et* before *plus* and *en* before *a*, &c. But other lines would resist such a method: c. gr. 692, where, however, the beats are plain enough:—

e dist: amis!
si te dóinst
Deús bonáventúre.

589 *geenst*] pret. of 'geindre', from Lat. *gemere*, cf. empreindre, Lat. *imprimere*, *criandre*, Lat. tremere. In 1709 we find *reinst* from *racembre* [still preserved in F. *patois*], Lat. *redimere*, which as a verb has disappeared from M. F. The strong form *geindre* has been transformed in M. F. into a weak verb of the *ir* conjugation *gémir*; cf. also the new formation *imprimer*.

593 *queus*] the collocation is peculiar, the question being evidently: "queus est plus haut, li creatus n' súe creature?"

594 *quidez*] Sp. Pg. *cuidar*, Old It. *coittare*, Wallach. *cugeta*, from Lat. *cogitare*; hence in different directions of meaning, Sp. *cuidado*, care, anxiety, but F. *outre-cuidance*, It. *tra-cotanza*, presumption.

595 *parole*] It. *parola*, Prov. *parola*, from *parabola*, παραβολή; Span. and Portug. have transposed the liquids, *palabra*, *palavra*, 'palaver', so galardon (303) for *widarlón*, *esmola* (too) for *elmosa*. In Ital. and F., *parlare* and *parler* are the terms in ordinary use, but Sp. *parlar*, Pg. *parlar* only mean to *chatter*. On the other hand, to *talk* is expressed by Sp. *hablar*, Pg. *fallar*, from Lat. *fabulari*, which has degenerated in F. into *hibbler*, to bounce, brag. All the Romance langg., however, have borrowed this word *parabola*, to use instead of the canonized 'verbum', except Wallachian, in which *vorba* means words, while speech, discourse, is rather *curint*; thus a *luacuvintul*, = prendre la parole, but *vorba* sint, they are mere words.

596 *uns*] if this be the plural of the indef. pron., it is very unusual. DC. quotes from Rom. de Garin: en *unes* bunes avoit les piés boutés. It is common enough in (Span. and) Portug., where indeed *uns* differs from *alguns*, just in being absolutely void of any definiteness. This seems to be the intention here.

600 *desmesure*] a common adverb, cf. Vie de St. Thom. 167, 12 si châi en langur grevuse à desmesure; Mar. de F. I. 100 bele esteit à desmeure; Edw. Conf. 207:

e se fist apeler rei,
e fist utrage e grant desrei;
roba avoir à desmesure
sanz piété e saunz dreiture.

602 *espirable*] perhaps an error for *esperitable*: at least the form, if correct, should represent a Lat. *spirabilis* (Virgil's *coeli spirabile lumen*), which would not furnish a suitable meaning.

— *nette*] Lat. *nitidus*, It. *netto*, Sp. *neto*, M. F. *net*, Wallach. *neted*, all with similar meaning, but Portug. *nedo* (nedio) only means sleek, well-fed, chubby [Horace's 'pinguem et nitidum'].

607 *fleechirai*] Lat. *flectere*, with altered conjug.; the change of Lat. *et* into Fr. *ch* is rare, but occurs in other verbs also, as *cacher* for *co-actare*, *empêcher* for *impactare*. It is a regular change in Spanish, thus *factus* becomes *hecho*, *lacte*, *leche*, &c.

608 M. *reni*, k'en *enfer trait*] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 4760:

what schal us tyden of this newe lawe
but thraldom to oure body and penaunce,
and afterward in helle to be drawe,
for we renyed Mahound our creanunce?

614 *cereusmes*] prob. for 'sarcasme', σάρκασμός, jibe, scoff; as defined in the Leys d' amors (Ryn. V. 155): "sarcasmos vol dire aytan coma malsdigz o vilania qu'om ditz ad alcuna persona per escarnimen".

617 *riete e nureture*] the first of this strange pair 'riot', has no suitable etymology: the second is from Lat. *nutrire*, but the precise meaning of the two to-

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gether, I do not know. Riote certainly means 'quarrel-someness', cf. Rom. de Mah. 456:

il est adiès plains de riote,
chascun jour plus et plus assote.

where the Editor renders it by 'humeur chagrine', which is not strong enough. And *nourriture* means sometimes 'education', so Lafontaine, Fab. VIII. 24, la donce *nourriture fortifiant en l'nn cette heureuse nature*. Possibly 'riotous living as men, owing to bad early training', may be taken as a paraphrase.

618 *ordure*] deriv. of O. F. adj. *ord*, *ort*, filthy, from *horidus*. Cf. the commercial term *peser ort*, to weigh gross-weight.

Burguy 1. 253:

car en la boe et en l'ordure
et en la borbe de luxure,

l'avomes nos tot prové pris.

619 *adanture*] 'for the foal hardly forgets what he learns when he is being broken in'; *domare* is the special word in Ital. and Pg. for breaking in a horse, &c., hence *domitare*, *dompter*, O. F. *danter*, our 'daunt'.

-- *pulein*] Lat. 'pullus', already used in Pliny, 'pullini dentes', of the teeth of a young *colt*.

618 *k*] is this for *ke* or *ki*? So far as the sense goes, it might be either; and if the former, either the *nominal*, or causal. There are thus possible three translations: 1, = *ki*, [referring to an antecedent *ius*, to be taken out of 'voz mans', 617], 'I spoke to him about yon, who have always been &c.'; 2 = *ke* causal, 'for you have &c.'; 3 = *ke* nominal, 'I told him, that you have, &c.' I have entered it in Gloss, in the last of these three, and for this reason: *ki* is hardly ever* in *Aub.* elided save before 'en', 'est', or 'a'.

620 *bruit*] It. *bruire*, Pr. *brugir* seem to point to Lat. *rugire* with prefixed *b*; but I prefer supposing a vulgar Latin *brugire* cognate with *βριγίχ*, *βρυγμός*, &c., because we have in all the Rom., an unaltered derivative from *rugire*, M. F. *rugir* (in O. F. *ruir*, whence subst. *ruit*, our *rut*, from the noise which the deer make); and besides, as It. also has both *bruire* and *ruggire* [though the former is I believe used exclusively of the rumbling of wind in the bowels, whereas It. *ruggito*, Sp. and Pg. *ruido*, are used of all sorts of noises in general]; it is improbable that both Fr. and It. would have committed the solecism of prefixing an unnecessary *b* to the Lat. *rugire*.

621 *quant*] O. F. often has the temporal particle

instead of the abstract *que* with which M. F. introduces accessory clauses after substantives of time; cf. Molière, *l'Etourdi* IV. 9 à l'heure *que* je parle, with *Aub.* *an jur quant feste sunt*. Still more characteristic is the omission altogether of any particle; compare Chateaubriand, 'nn temps viendra que tous les hommes se condairont, &c.', with *Aub.* 1821, *uncore vendra le jur*, la estoire et translatée. But the modern way also occurs in *Aub.*, cf. 858, *au jur... ki ne urent beu* (if indeed *ki* be here only an error for *ke*, but v. note).

622 *ke*] the non-elision of the *e* of *ke* as accus. of the rel. pron., is very frequent in *Anb.* before a following *il* (where alone the non-elision occurs); cf.

Mas. sg. 422 à un Jesu fiz Den *ke il* äura

542 *ke il* ad de sun maistre *retenu par amur*

622 à Febnn, den d'solail *ke il* afürunt

910 le regne à recever *ke il* ad beu meriz

1099 *ke il* par matrice *en terre beu meri*

Mas. pl. 1300 *ke il* avant nrent *en despit eü*

Fem. sg. 1185 *veez ci la croiz Anban* *ke il* an muriant.

The collocation only occurs in the beginning of the line or immediately after the caesura, and the *two syllables* are invariably pronounced. Elsewhere the *ke* is elided before a vowel, except in 830, *li solailz ke aürum*, where evidently it *ought* to be elided, because it cannot be pronounced, even for the metre. Of course, the *ke* could be elided also before *il*, cf. 987, 1017, 1768; 319, 515, 519, 533, 1094, 1785. [In the case of the conj. (adv.) *ke*, it is rather oftener elided than not before *il*: *elided* 527, 557, 919, 932, 953, 967, 976, 991, 1048, 1216, 1224, 1388, 1528, 1570, 1630, 1711, 1738, 1793, 1815; *non-elided* 152, 315, 373, 430, 449, 561, 744, 958, 1110, 1581, 1772, 1803.]

623 *curre*] cf. Chanc. Cant. T. 2140:

and as the gyse was in his contré,
ful heye upon a char of gold stold he.

624 *un' image*] as image is fem., the MS. *un* is either a mistake, or is intended for *un'*; the only other instance where the indef. art. fem. comes before a vowel is found in 765, where it is *une ewe*.

—] it is not easy to see the government of all the words in this long loose parenthesis. Apparently we must take the three clauses containing *curre*, *rubi*, and *image*, as so many co-ordinate descriptive relative clauses: "it was by chance on the day when they make a festival to the Sun-god, whom they propose to honour, [and who is represented by] an image of burnished gold standing in a chariot, holding a round ruby, near

* The following analysis will convey a more definite idea of the facts. As I am only referring to the nominative, there are four series possible, the masc. and fem. sg. and pl., the last of which, however, does not occur. Of the rest, in Masc. Sg., we have *k* for *ki* before *à*, 458, 478, 741, 1357; — *ad* 511; — *en* 61, 66, 100, 362, 452, 484, 502, 608, 659, 1199, 1255, 1259, 1398, 1447, 1508, 1798; — *est* 875, 930, 942 (ert), 953, 1029; also before *Adam* 655; *Auban* 1160; *avant* 1544. I may note the circumstance that the elision before *est* only takes place between 875 and 1029, while the otherwise common elision before *en* never occurs between 659 and 1199, consequently the same interval, in which also is contained the passion of St. Aracle. (These and other minute details go to show that the Aracle was not written precisely at the same time as the *Auban*.) In Fem. Sg., before *en* 1451; — *est* 495, 1002, 1268, 1320. In Masc. Pl., before *à* 1101, 1596, 1644; — *en* 14, 599, 642, 1762, 1788; — *erent* 1720, 1753; — *aspres* 855; — *avant* 1551. Probably therefore 1299 *k'i sunt* is wrongly edited, and should be *ki*, 'our men who still exist'; cf. 272 *la joie ki i fu* [not *k'i*].

which image they will all assemble, and pay their solemn annual vows and devotions".

624 assemblerunt] Lat. *simul* gives *simulare*, to make like, imitate, pretend, &c., whence It. *sembrare*, O. Sp. *semblar*, O. F. *semblir*, giving birth to It. *sembiante*, Sp. Pg. *semblante*, Aub. 817 *semblant*, likeness, countenance, (and 598 *semblance*, counterfeit); the compound assembler still has the primitive meaning of *simul*, as in *en-semble*, viz., to come together, while the double comp. *rasssembler* has followed the course of *semblant*, and is our 'resemble'. The use of *simulare* further in a bad sense, led to the formation of a verb from *similis*, viz., It. *somigliare*, Sp. *semejar*, Pg. *semelhar*, in the sense of 'making like', &c.

625 soudrunt] cf. the Roman inscription, V. S. L. M., = 'votum solvit libens merito'. From *solvere* = *sol(v)yre*, soldre, soudre, we have a pres. 1st sg. *sol*, of which the Picard. variation *soil* gives us our *as-soil*, (as in O. F. *je vous assoil de tous les pechies que vous onques feistes*;) variously used in O. E., to assoil a riddle, pain, error, &c., cf. Spenser's *Daphnæida*, 496:

and ye, poor pilgrymes! that with restlesse toyle
wearie your selves in wandering desert wayes,
till that ye come where ye your *vowes assayle*, &c.

628 verra k'] to translate here, 'he will see that they will sacrifice', hardly makes sense; perhaps, 'he will see what (= whom) they will sacrifice', darkly hinting at Atban himself as the victim.

630 traient] the substt. I. *train*, It. *traino*, Sp. *trajin*, are evidently from Lat. *trahere*, but the Ital. and Span. forms would seem to imply a suffix *-ino*, and as this is not appended to verbal stems, Diez prefers to regard the Ital. and Span. as loan-words from Fr. *train* for *traim* = *trahim* from Lat. *trahimen*; cf. *nourrain*, O. F. *nourrin*, from *nutriment*, and *gain* [in *regain*] compared with It. *guaine* for *guadime*, [deriv. of *guardar*, from O. H. G. *weido*, v. *gannur* 1141]. Against Diez, there is this to be said: the suffix *-imen* which is rare in the other Romance langgs., is of quite common usage in Wallachian: now there is no *trag-ime*, so far as I know, but there is a verb *tragana*, corresponding to Ital. *trainare*, Sp. *trajinar*.

631 desront] Lat. *dis-rumpere*; cf. Montaignon's *Recueil*, p. 104, *li uns sache, li autres tire; la toile desront et despicee*; Kell. Romv. 204. 15, *les dras avoit desrons et dessirés*; Alexis 78, *ad ambes mains desrupt sa blance barbe*.

632 enpeignent] Lat. *impingere*; so *enfreindre* (1216), Lat. *infringere*; teinte (1201), teindre, Lat. *tingere*; poiment (762), poindre, Lat. *pungere*; plenient (1791), Lat. *plangere*; cf. Rom. de Tr. 27119:

fiert et caple, bote et enpeint,
tot detrenche quant qu'il ateint.

634 nent] M. F. *néant*, It. *niente*, from Lat. *nec ens*. This *ens*, now only known as a philosophic word, must have existed as a popular word, as it has given birth to the common *absens* and *presens*. We have the comp. *anentir* in 1142, 1454.

635-642] "sow land, make a bridge of ice, [cf. Atisoph. Vesp. 280, *λιθαρτης ιχεις, θεγειν*; Lady of the Lake, III., 28, he who *stems a stream with sand*, &c.;

and see an exquisite love-song in Legrand's *Chansons Grecques*, p. 636, for a list of difficulties to be overcome before either lover will yield:] do anything that is impossible, but sooner shall the sea dry up, and the rivers flow backwards (*ἀνω ποταμοι*), than I shall forget Jesus for a ship-load of gold, nor for all the men in the world. Nobody,—neighbour, or relative, or friend, of any sort, can ever do anything, which shall induce me to worship devils."

635 gravele] prob. from a Kymric root; cf. Welsh *gron*, as a collective, = pebbles, coarse sand. Diez gives *gro*, pl. *gravel(?)*; Schuchardt (I. 189, n.) proposes Lat. *glarea* as the origin, thus *glarea* = *gla-ia* = *gla-via* = *gra-v-ia*, grève; also suggesting a confusion of *gleba* with *glarea* = *glarea*. We have preserved in our 'grave' the meaning of the O. F. word, which M. F. has lost, as *gravele* is now met only as a medical term, though *graveleux*, gritty, is still in use. It was common enough in O. F., cf. Fl. et Blancef., p. 74:

au ruisseau de la fontanele,
dont de fin or est la gravele;

and for the idea, cf. Rom. de la Violette, p. 15:
cil ont en *gravele semé*
où semance ne peut reprendre.

— *semmez*] Ital. preserves *m* and *n*, *semmare*, (O.) Fr. assimilates, *semmer*, Portg. syncopates the *n*, *semear*, Span. transforms the final *n* into *r*, and then inserts *b*, *sembrar*; just so It. *nominare*, F. *nommer*, Pg. *nomear*, Sp. *nombrar*, and cf. the Romance modifications of Lat. *homines*,—It. *uomini*, Fr. *hommes*, Pg. *homens*, Sp. *hombres*.

636 ainx—ko] 'sooner,—than', with subj., cf. Mätz. Altr. 27.20:

tant k'aurai amie,
ancois voir morra
mes cuers, k'il recroie ja
de faire sa comandie.

— *ruisseau*] dimin. of O. F. *ru*, *riu*, Lat. *rivus*; instead of *rivulus*, the Romance preferred the accented *-cellus*, so *rivicellus*, *riu-cellus*, *rui-ssel*. The Ital. *ru-scello* is prob. borrowed from the French; cf. *ru-scello* with *vas-cello* from *vas-culum*, and *ramoscello* from *ramusculo*, where Ital. *sc* = Lat. *sc*.

638 dr̄omund] from *δρόμων*, 'genus navicellae velocissimae'; DC. quotes from Procop.: "δρόμωνς καλούσι τὰ πλοῖα τάντα, πλεῖν γάρ μετὰ τάχος ἐναρταί μάλιστα," hence in Alix. 55, 3, par mer n'a en corant nul drumont si isnel; common enough in O. E. *dromon*, Mort. Dart. v. 3.

640 brun] O. H. G. *brūn*, hence the verb It. *brunire*, O. F. *brunir*, *burnir* (Aub. 473, 624), our *burnish*.

— *blund*] a word of uncertain origin: the nearest approach seems the A.-Sax. *blondenfeax* = 'mixed hair', common in Beowulf, (1595 *blondenfeaxe gomele*) as an epithet of an old man. Perhaps this mixture of colour came to imply the red and white of a fair complexion, the roses and lilies of a blonde, as opposed to the monotone of a brunette. The phrase was in very common use, cf. Bartsch, Rom. u. Past. 275, 39:

mais je me sai a voir,
soit en place u en glise,

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quant sui en ma chemise,
je ne truis blond ne noir, &c.

643 pere, fust] with these must be supplied *de* from metal: "evil befal such gods as are of stone, of wood, or of metal, for stone perishes and falls to pieces, wood burns, and metal melts".

644 depee] this neuter usage (Aub. 254, 652) is very common in O. F., cf. Rom. de Brut, 2527:

une tormente grans leva;
li ciel noirci, li mer troubla.
li mers endla, onde levètent;
wage crurent et reversèrent;
nef commencent à périllier,
bort et kiévilles à froissier,
rompent closture et bort froissent,
voile dépiècent et mast croissent.

645-663] in this rime-band it is evident from respuit 649, cheriit 655, and delit 662, that the *s* before the final *t* in the other words was not pronounced; perhaps the iotaism in despiist, respuit, and cheriit, is simply to denote the long vowel. The final *t* was in all probability pronounced, for we have no case of a pure vowel ending being rimed with a *t*-closed syllable, and *delit* of 662 is our O. E. *delt*, (*delyt*, *delite*, &c.)

646 despiist] our despte, Lat. despicer, O. F. despire; M. F. has adopted instead *mépriser*, preferring to *depreciate*, rather than merely to *look down on*, an unworthy object; but the looking down is apt to degenerate into the curtailed *spite*. The 3rd sing. here, (cf. 230 despit, where it certainly is pret.,) is perhaps pret., but I have given it in Gloss. as pres., because in Aub. the two forms are usually distinguished, thus *dire* (= dicere), has always *dit* (= dicit), and *dist* (= dixit). The necessities of the rime have apparently troubled the forms; thus in 651 batist, obeist are not pret., (which is bat 234, obei), and batist would be a curious present; enpeinst ought to be pret. I have given obeist, enpeinst, and batist in Gloss. as impft. subj. forms, but enpeinst in that case should be enpeinsist; and perhaps they are all present.

649 lores] this is the only line [except 1203 Amphibal lors gette,] in which lores, lors, does not stand at the beginning of the line and clause, and even here it is immediately after the casural pause.

— respuit] our respite from respectus, very commonly used in M. L. to denote 'delay'; DC. quotes: 'si invenerit non poterant, mensis et unius diei respectum habebant ad eum inveniendum'.

651 peus] pl. of pel (1606, peel 1600, 1603,) from Lat. *páulus*, preserved in M. F. *supplice du pal*, our *im-pale*, and the derivv. *pal-is*, *pal-isser*, *pal-issade*. From the diphthongated *piel*, Diez and Scheler explain the ordinary M. F. word for stake, pole, viz., *pieu*, but I think it is preferable to derive *pieu* from a form *picu-lus*, It. *picchio*; then *vieu*: *veclus* = *pieu*: *pielus*; it is true that the *i* in *picus* is kept in all Romance derivv., but then we have *spiculum*, *espieu*, *épieu*, which is exactly the same.

— bastuns] prob. from a popular Latin word *bastum*, pack-saddle, (connected with *βάσταξ*, *βάστάζειν*, to carry, support; we have *bastiglia* in the early codes,

and cf. *basterna*, sedan-chair, of Am. Marcellinus, 4th cy.), hence It. *basto*, M. F. *bát*; with suff.-*on*. It. *bastone*, F. *bastun*, *bâton*, stick, as a support; with suff.-*ard*, *bastard*, fils de *bât*, 'child over the hatch'. The same root has given It. *bastire*, F. *bârir*, and the derivv. *bastion*, *bastille*.

[Other derivv. such as Ital. *bastare*, to suffice, M. F. *bâter*, our *baste*, to take long stiches, (and the word *baste*, employed in cooking meat, or cudgelling a person,) seem too far removed from the radical meaning to bear this reference.]

657 forfist] Lat. *foris facio*, to outleap the bounds of right conduct, F. *forfaire*, pp. *for-fait*, which has given our *forfeit*; for the meaning, cf. *trans-gredior*, and also Goth. *fra-vairkjan*. The line is to be taken as parenthetic: "He who loved Adam so much that He made him like Himself, (though still Adam went astray through the treachery of the serpent,) sent down from heaven His Son." As 'forfaire sun fief' means to forfeit one's fief, we might render here, 'he forfeited his privileges in the divine resemblance', &c.

659] the line as it stands in the MS. cannot be right: *du* is quite impossible; grammar and rhythm seem restored by reading *d'une* for *du*, and prefixing it to the words 'k'en terre char', so that the line would run: 'sun fiuz k'en terre char d'une pucele prist.'

661 poisantz] It. *possente*, M. F. *puissant*, formed from a barbarous pcpial form *possens*, *possentis*, on the analogy of *ens*, *entis*. Span. and Portug. have formed their adj. from the inf., *poderoso*, [though Pg. (not Sp.) has also an adj. *possante*, from a verb *possar* out of the subst. *posse*;] so Wallach. has *puter-nic*, with its peculiar suff. -*nic*, borrowed from Slavonian.

664 exploiter] from *esplicit* = Lat. *explicitum*; *explicare* is found with the sense 'to complete'. (Pliny, 'elegos quoque feliciter explicui', and cf. the M. L. 'explicit' at the end of MSS. to denote the completion,) hence = to execute, achieve, (a military *exploit*; in judicial procedure, a *writ*,—cf. 'signifier un exploit', 'to serve a writ'); and so generally to 'succeed'. From this root, Portug. has its *espreitar*, to spy, watch; cf. also the M. F. extension of usage, *exploiter* (une mine, des bois, &c.)

— par tant] not = M. F. 'pourtant, however', though it would make good sense here, and is so used in O. F., but rather = *thereby*, by all those efforts; cf. 1562, where it could not mean 'however'.

666 chaesnes] for the inserted *s*, (enchaesnez 670, and M. F. *chaîne*.) v. note on 375; *chaene* = Lat. *catena*, Sp. *cadena*. From a dimin. *catellus* (= *catenulus*), we have *cadel*, *cadeau*, prop. writing-flourish, hence ornament, accessory, and so gift, used peculiarly in Molière's time, = 'diner en partie de campagne, dont on régale quelqu'un'. By suff. -*on*, we get chain-on, chaignon, *chignon*.

667 poussé] this is not the usual form of the pres. subj., which has generally *i* before the *s*, [poisse(t), puist, puisse]; in Aub. we have *ou* (here), *eū* (peūsum 1299), and *ui* (puissez 1316).

668 seut] in this word, and in deut 589, veut 1239, we have *eu* = *el* (ol) with vocalized *l*, (solet, dolet); but in *puet*, [always so written in Aub.], *ue* is for *ō*,

with omitted final dental of the root, as is well seen in the 3 pl. *volent* (1626), but *poënt* (664).

669 *put*] prob. a mere mistake for *puct*, [unless *pust* (672) were possible;] ‘anguish which can soon pass away’; *s'en passer* = *s'en aller*.

— *tost*] It. *tosto*, Old Sp. *tost*, *toste*, Old Portug. *toste*, *tosto*, M. F. *tôt*, (*bientôt*, *tantôt*, *plutôt*, *aussitôt*). Diez seems inclined rather to the deriv. from *tot-cito* [*totus citus*], comparing *tout-à-l'heure*, but the difficulties in the way of the phonetic [*to-st* = *to(t)c-to*.] are hardly removed by the example of It. *amistà* for *amicitas*, unless all the langg. borrowed the word from Ital., which is improbable. I prefer the natural deriv. from *tostus*, ptc. of *torreo*; cf. *torrens*, = rushing, rapid, (hardly ever used in the sense of *heat*). For the transfer of meaning, cf. Ital. *fretta*, = haste, with our *friction*, M. F. *frotter*, *frôler* [= *frotter*], from Lat. *fricare*, (*frictus*.) to rub.

671 *destresse*] our distress, M. F. *détresse*, Prov. *detréissa*, verbal noun formed from *districiare* (v. note on 56), from *stringere*; for the idea, cf. *angoisse* from *angustia*, tightness. The termination *-esse*, is not from a nominal suffix, (Ital. has *dis-trett-ezza*.) nor is it to be explained as *destrict-ia*, for the suff. *-ia* is not added to *verbals*.

— *gaholer*] from *gaole* (*gaol*), deriv. by suff. *-ola* from Lat. *cavea*, M. F. *cage*, for which It. has *gabbia*, Prov. *gabia*,—with the suffix, It. *gabbiola*, Portug. *gaiola*. I am inclined to regard the O. F. *gaole*, *jaiole*, &c., as standing for (*ca*)*jeole*, [cf. *rougeole* from *rubeola*, and for the aphaeresis, cf. *cenele* (1267) for Lat. *coc-cinella*.] preserved in *cajoler*, whereas *enjoler* is from the short form *jeole*, which was borrowed by Span. as *jaula*, *enjaular*, (but Portug. *engaiolar*). In Aub., this insertion of *h* in the *ga-h-oler* does not occur elsewhere, nor the diphthong *ao*, except in *aorer*, 694.

672 *ajie*] Lat. *adjutus*, It. *aiuto*, Sp. *ayuda*, O. F. Ch. de R. *aiude* 1336, *aieu* 2303; but there grew up also another form with omitted *u*, It. *äita*, O. F. *äide*, and *iae*. In the modern langg., Ital. *aiutare* and Wallach. *ajuta* have preserved the tenuis: the others have adopted the media.

673 *chartre*] Lat. *carcer*, Ital. Portug. *carcere*, Span. *carcel*, Prov. *carcer*; for *tr* = Lat. *cr* in F. *chartre*, cf. *veintre* (1148) = Lat. *vinc(e)re*.

677 *vaisseau*] fem. form of O. F. *vaisseil*, our *vessel*, M. F. *vaisseau*, It. *vascello*, Sp. *bajel*, Portug. *baixel*, from Lat. *vascellum* = *vasculum*, where Wallach. has *vascion* = Lat. *vasc-iolum*, but the simple *vas* is also used to denote ‘ship’, and the pl. *vase* = M. F. *vasselle*.

— *butuiller*] our butler, but Chaucer still has the trisyllable, cf. Cant. T. 16220: his *bâker* ánd his *bôtelé* alsô. It is a deriv. of *butuille*, our bottle, It. *bottiglia*, Sp. *botija*, from M. L. *buticula*, by dimin. suff. from a root *bott*, widely spread in the signification of something rounded, cask, flask, &c., cf. Gr. *βούτη*, water-but^t, and the group *boot*; our *bottle* of hay is O. F. *hotel*, *boteau*, from Lat. *botellus*, dimin. of *botulus*, sausage, whence also *boël*, bowel, M. F. *boyau*; [and perhaps *bodlinus*, (cf. Ital. *baldone*.) *bodinus*, *boudin*, our *pudding*, since borrowed by Europe.]

678 *viandes*] from Lat. *vivenda* in the sense ‘things to be lived on’, eatables, [cf. the words reliable, dependable, laughable]. As the Ital. *vivanda*, Sp. Pg. Prov. *vianda*, have the vowel *a*, they prob. took the word from Fr.

— J after this line should come, I think, l. 683, which seems quite out of place; then we should have the parallel clauses:

I ne beit mais des bons vins gisantz en sun celer,
I n'a mais délicieuses viandes à manger:
I feim ad e sei e freit au soir e au disner,
I à plumie ne à cotun ne à pailles d'ltre mer,
I n'à coiltes pointes de soie, n'a mais lit au chucher:
I pur lit ad roche bise si dure cum acier.

[The text in 682 is not what it ought to be: I have corrected as above.]

680 *manicles*] ‘manacles’, *manicula*, from Lat. *manica*, = hand-cuffs, Virgil’s ‘*manicisque jacentem occupat*’. M. F. *manicle* [better *manique*] still has a technical existence, of a cobbler’s handleather, but It. *manecchia* is only used by the country people to denote the handle of the plough. In the sense of ‘fetters’, however, all the Rom. have adopted other derivv., F. *menottes*, It. *manette*, Sp. Pg. *maniota*. From *manicare*, comes F. *manier*, to handle, (= Germ. *handhaben*); cf. the adj. *manier*, handy, from *manu-arius* [for *manvier*, as janvier from *januarius*.] whence the noun *manière*, *manere* (47), our manner.

— *buies*] Rayn. Lex. Rom. II. 232, quotes ‘*jugent compedibus costringi quos rustica lingua boias vocat*’. Plautus has it in a pun, Capt. IV. 2, 109: *quoius erat tune nationis?* Siculus. At nunc Siculus non est: *Boius est; Boian terit.* DC. in Diss. (No. xix. St. Louis) on punishments, treats of these *buies*. In Diefenbach it is glossed ‘compes’, ‘pedica’, ‘torquisdaminatorium’, ‘fusz ysen der fancknysz’, in which special sense, as foot-fetters, it is to be taken here, in connexion with manicles, the hand-shackles. It was a familiar word to the trouvères, cf. an interesting passage in Eschenbach, Parzival (56.17 Lachm.):

der zweier vatr hiez Mazadân,
den fuort ein feie in Feimurgn; = [Fata Morgana]
diu biez Terdelaschoye: [= Terre de la joie]
er was ir herzen boye.

The word has been handed down to us with altered form and meaning, in M. F. *bouie*, our *buoy*, = a floating piece of wood, &c., fastened by a chain. For its meaning in the general sense of fetters, cf. Jourdains, 1188:

se il noz prennent, noz serrons mort à glaive,
et noz metront en buies et en chartre.

Chron. des ducs de Norm. 29, 550:

en la chartre de C.
le tint en buies ferliez.

Conquest of Ireland, 2570:

ki sun enemi unt pris
en bues et en avans mis.

Cf. Scheler in Lemcke’s Jahrb. VII. 1. p. 71, No. 10, “in quorum detrudantur *compediti* (gl. *embuez*) in manicis (gl. *manicles*) ferreis positi.” Ph. Mousk, 8360 en karkans Pont mis et *embuies*, which the editor has strangely misunderstood, translating *embuies* by

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enlacé, and giving *imbatus* as its derivation; it should be *en buies*, as in Jourdains quoted above.

— *bous*] cf. Vie de St. Thom. 71. 24:

li prelat deiveut estre li plus espirital,
ne deiveut chaceeler pur rien de lur esta,
eil qui laiscent le munt e se teneut el val,
bous d'or en gruing de porc sunt;

[are 'jewels of gold in a swine's snout', Chaucer's 'gold ryng in a sowe's nose,' Cant. T. 6367.]

The word *bous* is explained in Chron. des ducs de Norm. 7418:

ses armilles, qu'om *bous* apele.

Its root is O.II.G. *pouc*, A.-Sax. *beág*, O. Norse *baugr*, ring, armlet, from Goth. root, *biuga*, to bend.

681 *pailles*] the origin of the M. F. *paille* is Lat. *palea*, It. *paglia*, Sp. *paja*, straw, whence also F. *pailasse*, &c. But the O.F. word *paille*, *pale*, is connected with Lat. *pallium*; cf. O.F. *siglaton*, from *cyclas*, *cyclad-is*, woman's state-robe, which came to mean the stuff of which it was made; so *paille* may be rendered generally stuff, cloth, especially as connected with *d'utre mer*, rich stuff from beyond the sea. The quilt was commonly of *paille*, cf. Rom. de Tr. 1543:

colte i ot grant, qui fu de *paille*,
onc meillor n'en ot en Tessaille;
et lincels blans dolgiés de seie,
ne quit que mes nus meilleurs veie.

For the material used, cf. Mar. de Fr. I. 62:
d'un drap d'Aufrique à or tissu
est la coute qui dedens fu.

Montaignon, Recueil, p. 65:

sor nre coute d'or listée
d'un riche drap qui fu de soie.

and Alix. 188. 25:

sour une kurte pointe fourée d'auqueton.

This 'quilt' was 'puncta, pointe'; Li Biaus Desc. 245:
au descuneu font le lit
(onques nus hom plus bel vit,)
de kuites pointes et molles.

Vie de St. Thom. 102. 24:

Li liz esteit appareilliez

desus un chalet qui tut esteit quiriez
d'une culite *purpointe*, d'un poi d'estrain junchiez,
e de chiers linges dras e blancs e deliez.

682 *coiltes*] Lat. *culcita*, Sp. *colcha*, O. F. *culte*, *colte*, *keulte* (P. Meyer, Man. de Lang. p. 384), *culite* (our 'quilt'), *coite*, *coute*, whence O. Pg., *culcitra*, O. Sp. *culcedra*, It. by transposition *coltrice*, also *coltra*, O. F. *cotre*, and so transformed into O. E. counter-point, our counter-pane, M. F. *courte-pointe*. The deriv. *culcit-iuum* has given M. F. *cousin*, It. *cuscino*, Sp. *coxin*, our cushion, Germ. *küissen*. [v. note on 678 for the proposed emendation of the text.]

684 *acier*] M.L. *aciarium*, from *acies* (ferri), used in Pliny = steel, It. *acciajo*, O. Pg. *aceiro*, Sp. *acero*.

692 *flestrent*] a deriv. from the adj. *flestre* (= faded), from a form *flaccaster*, Lat. *flaccus*.

— *blez*] M. L. *bladum*, *blatum*, point to the deriv. from Lat. *ablatum* 'that which is carried off as the product', It. *biado*; cf. Germ. *getreide*, corn, from *tragen*,

to carry. From the M. L. *bladare*, M. F. has *em-blaver*, [cf. *gravir* from *gradire* ;] to sow land with wheat, and *déblayer*, to clear away rubbish.

— *verger*] Lat. *viridarium*; cf. Alix. 55. 11:

tout si com li vregier verdoient et li pré,
et ensi com les vignes florisen et li blé.

693 *bois*] It. *bosco*, Sp. *bosque*, M. L. *buscus*, prob. from Tentonic root *bauen*, to build, through O. H. G. *buvisc*, building (materials). From *bosc-* by suffixes, we have F. *bouqu-et* [for *bousquet*], It. *boschetto*, F. *boc-age*, Sp. *boscage*; cf. also the deriv. *embusquer*, O. F. *embuscher*, our ambush and ambuscade.

695 *usler*] O. Sp. *uslar*, for *ust-nl-are*, cf. mélér, mésler, from misculaire; from *per-ust-nl-are*, M. F. has *brûler*, [for the initial media, cf. *graunter* (785), from *creantare* ;] where It. has *bruciare*, bruciare from *brust-are*; so Prov. *bruzar*.

697 *baer*] It. *badare*, M. F. *bayer*; DC. quotes *badare* from the Isidor. glosses = to gape, yawn, and Diez thinks the origin may be the natural syllable *ba*, expressive of the opening of the mouth. Thence the word came to mean the to wait for, be on the watch (It. stare a *bada*), desire earnestly. Here plainly it means opening the mouth wide for breath. As deriv. we have It. *badigliare*, O. F. *baailler*, M. F. *bâiller* to yawn, so also *badaud*, *badin*.

— *pantoiser*] deriv. from the adj. (still found in M. F.) *pantois*, short-winded; from a root syll. *pant*, (as in M. F. *pant-eler*). If from Kymric *pantu*, as Diez suggests, it can hardly be from the meaning 'depression,' because the Welsh word *pantu* simply means concavity, hollow, dimple; it may simply mean the opening of the mouth, in yawning, panting, in which case a connexion with Lat. *pand-o*, might be suspected. Schelar gives Wallach. *pantaixar* [?], which seems against the Keltic origin.

699 *fu duel a*] cf. our O. E. usage, Chauc. Cant. T. 2880, therwith he weep that pity was to hear; 4828 wonder is to tell; Spens. F. Q. II. 1. 14, great pity is to see you thus dismayd; I. 2. 9, horror was to heare.

705 *engauair*] deriv. from the adj. Lat. *galbanus*, Wallach. *galbin*, O. F. *jalne*, (borrowed in Sp. Pg. as *jalde*). Ital., however, has its *giallo* rather from O.H.G. *gelb*, our 'yellow', M. H. G. *gelb*. This Lat. suffix *-inus* has its *i* usually lengthened in Romance; but the short *i* is preserved, as here, when the root syll. is not in use (Diez, Gr. II. 314).

718 *antrement*] Lat. (*alterâ mente*; hence the affix *-ment* is added to the fem. form of adj.). It may be noticed that Wallach. has in *aliminte* its one sole example of an adv. formed in this manner.

— *mie*] It. *mica*, Sp. *miga*, Portug. *mig-alha*, particle strengthening the negative, from Lat. *mica*, (cf. Catnilius 86. 3, *nulla in tam magno est corpore micasalis*).

719 *si en droitz k'*] I take this to be an error for 'si est droitz,' surely it is right that they should crucify A.'

722 *engres*] prob. from Lat. *agrestis* with interpolated *n* before guttural (v. 11); for the meaning of head-strong, arrogant, cf. Vie de St. Thom. 30. 19:

ne deit estre orgullis vers nului, ne engres :
humbles deit estre à tuz, e partut porter pes.

Mar. de F. II. 345 :

qui sur le leu metreit bun mestre,
qui l doctrinast pur sere prestre,
seroit il tuz jurs lous cruex,
fel et engrez, lais et hidex.

— *orgeil*] It. orgoglio, Sp. orgullo, O. Sp. *urgullo-so*; from O. H. G. *urgwuli*, loftiness, A.-Sax. *orgel*, pride.

725 *suen*] like mien, tuen, only used with the def. art.; *meum* : mien = suum : suen = tuum : tuen. M. F. has adapted the others to the analogy of mien, besides limiting the use of all three to the elliptic construction without the noun.

726 *le plus*] only here so used; it seems a kind of nom. neutr.

729 *langur*] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 15893 :
of the erl Hugelin of Pise the langour
ther may no tonge tellle for pité.

732 *orb*] cf. Lat. ‘*orbus luminis*’ (Ov. Met. III. 518), still preserved with the dimin. suff. *-et*, in M. F. in the word (*zool.*) *orv-et*, kind of serpent, (cf. blind-worm).

734] common proverb, cf. Vie de St. Thom. 75.30 :
reis, ‘suef se chastic qui d'autrui se chastic’,
celle parole as tu en plusurs lius oie.

735 *enchacez*] It. cacciare, Sp. cazar, from a Lat. captiare; DC. gives *captia* from a charter A.D. 1162, ‘cum captiis volucrum et beluarum’; for the form, cf. *suctus*, It. succiare, F. sueur; *tractus*, It. tracciare, Sp. *trazar*, F. tracer (v. 56).

740 *enparent*] in the sense of our ‘well-connected’, cf. Bartsch, Chrest. 275. 23, where it is explained :

s’or trovoie fame bien née
qui fust d’amis empantée,
qui eust oncles et antains
et freres et cousins germains, &c.

742 *leres pruve*] ‘a convicted thief’; common in O. F. and Prov., cf. ni a negun qu’ieu no ls fasa tost pendre coma layro provat.

743 *seit*] the subj. seems awkward, in connexion with the *est* of preceding line, but this line expresses the hypothesis, ‘a man who is a common enemy, but not a convicted felon, always provided he be well-born and well-conducted, &c.’

747 *pae*] M. L., It. pacare, Sp. pagar, M. F. payer, to pacify, satisfy, hence to content, please; so Chauc. Cant. T. 11852 and be yicer he was well apayd.

751 *voide*] for *viduer* from *viduare*, *viduus*, with transposed *u*; cf. the cpd. dévider, to wind off, empty the hobbins.

753 *reschisnant*] M. F. rechigner, from adj. *rèche*, connected with Germ. *resche*, harsh, rough, hence to look surly, *snarl*, growl; prob. best rendered here by ‘gnashing the teeth’; cf. Pg. *rechino*, the shrill sound of two things rubbed sharply together.

754 *his*] ‘depart! enemy of our [nus seems to be a mere error for nos] city-gods’; as given in the rubric 36 rect., ga! ga! ure castuisse foal cf. Bartsch, Chrest. 330. 5 :

je n’ai eure de ta favele;
va t’en, is fors de ma chapele.

755 *apreste*] M. L. *praestus* is found very early in the sense of paratus, prepared, It. Sp. presto, M. F. prêt, Portug. prestes,

756 *delai*] from Lat. dilatum, hence O. F. dilayer, delayer, to put off, borrowed in Ital. dilajare.

757 *laidanger*] deriv. of O. F. laidange, insult, but the origin of this suffix -ange, (cf. mélange, vînage, louange,) is not clear; [Scheler suggests the Germanic *-ing* of English and Dutch, but ?]

758 *les*] if this be correct, the verb encliner must be used = to salute, and govern *les* in accus; Rayn. II. 416 quotes ‘li vilains l’en un encliné’.

761 *au queu chief*] cf. Montaignon, Recueil, p. 100; or dites domques dêrchief, fet-ele, se vous l’osez faire, à quel chief vous en volez trêre; cf. Spens. F. Q. I. 53 :

the commune hall
where carely waite many a gazing eye,
to weet what end to stranger knights may fall.

763 *enviz*] Lat. invitus, O. Sp. ambidos, amidos. The expression seems curious: why should they be enviz? a sort of antithetic hyperbole.

766 *ne*] if this first *ne* were here taken as the conjunction, it would be the *only* case, where besides the disjunct. conj. the verb has not also the negative. Therefore the first *ne* I take as an adv. to *unt truvé*, and divide thus: *ne . . . batel ne nief, nnt truvé*. This may seem harsh, but the absence of the negative with the principal verb is unprecedented.

770 *a volente*] seems to mean ‘at ease, with comfort’; volentriis of next line is perhaps = ‘of their own accord, without being bidden’.

772* *parfund*] this masc. form with *cwe*, is noteworthy here and 765; in 788 we have *parfunde*.

773 *trebuche*] Sp. Pg. trabuecar, from *buc*, the trunk of the body, hence prop., to fling the body out of its proper direction, (cf. It. trambustare from *bnsto* in a similar sense). Scheler’s suggestion of a derivation from *trabs*, *trab-nea*, is far-fetched and unnecessary.

— *en*] ‘du pund en l’ewe’ is an extension of the predicate in the relative clause, in which the *en* [ablative not partitive,] is pleonastic: ‘both classes, both those who fell from the bridge into the water, and those who set themselves to swim, are drowned’.

773 *noer*] Lat. natare, perhaps vulg. Lat. notare, as It. has notare, Wallach. innota, O. F. noér; but Sp. Portug. nadar.

— *nee*] Lat. necare, specialized into death by drowning, It. (an)negare, Sp. Pg. anegar, from M. L. e-necare, used by Greg. of Tours in this sense.

779 *debonnerete*] de bon aire, found in our old *debonair*, good-natured, good-tempered; cf. Chauc. Melib., ‘swete wordes multiplien and encrescen frendes, and maken schrewes to ben debonaire and meke’; in 2284. 6357, the meaning is vaguer, becoming a mere epithet in Spenser’s ‘lady debonair’ (F. Q. II. 6. 28).

784 *soudée*] from Lat. (nummus) solidus [M. F. sou] comes M. L. solidare, F. solder, whence subst. solde, pay, and the deriv. *soudeer*, [= soldicare]; the adj. *solidarius* gives O. F. soldier, whence our word.

cf. Bartsch, Rom. u. Past. 281. 76 :
de haut seigneur hant guerredon
s’atendez,
ja certes n’i perderez
en si bon seigneur servir.

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786 tant] either the predicate with the adverbial extension 'de valur,' cf. Spens. F.Q. I. 3. 43, her pray-
ers nought prevaile, his rage is more of might; or as an
attrib. adj. qualifying valur.

788 raedde] Burguy (ii. 323 n.) takes this to be from
rabidus rather than rapidus, because Sp. has *raudo*,
where u = b. But Lat. *p* also = Sp. *u* (cf. bautizar for
baptisare,) and rapidus suits the meaning better; for
Lat. *pd* = Fr. *d*, cf. *sade* for sapidus, tiède, Lat. tepidus,
even *pt=d*, in malade for mal' aptus. The *dd* of raedde
occurs nowhere else.

— briant] only here and 1153 bruant, of *flot*; it is a
common attrib. of rivers, cf. B. du Guesc. 2699:

s'en devoit repaire oultre la mer bruant.

Bartsch, Rom. u. Past. p. 38:
chevanchai lez le rivage
d'une riviere bruant.

789 retraita] if *e* be here an error for *en*, we should
have two predicates for l'ewe of 788, and as retraita
might also be taken as pp. fem., we have three possible
constructions:

- (a) (l'ewe) retraita, e sun chanel va si apetizant,
- (b) l'ewe retraita en sun chanel, va si apetizant,
- (c) l'ewe, (retraiete en sun chanel,) va si apetizant;
- (d) does not alter the text, but I have no example of
retraiete used as a neuter verb in O. F.

790 batel] dimin. of M. L. *batus*, from A.-Sax. *bāt*,
boat, O. Norm. *bâtr*, [only Scandinavian and Low-
German].

— chalant] DC. VII. 352 b, "les Grecs se servoient
pour cet usage [as fireships with Greek fire] de cette
sorte de vaisseaux qu'ils nommoient *χελάνθαι*, d'où
nous avons emprunté le mot de *chalant*, qui est le nom
que l'on donne aux bateaux qui sont sur les rivières de
Seine et de Loire". Diez suggests *χιλανδρος* as the
origin of the Greek word: improbably, I think.

792 nis] this adv. seems formed from *ipsum* with
prefixed negat., so Prov. neis, neys, &c., whence the It.
ness-uno, miss-uno, (Aub. 1388 n'unt *nis un*), originally
with negative, then generally as a strengthening particle,
even of affirmation; cf. in the opposite direction
the use of the particle *pas*, as in *pas un*.

795 cum] only here used without *si*, (cf. 1543, 1621),
but the omission was common, as also in O. E., thus
Chauc. Cant. T. :

199 and eek his face, as he hadde be anoynt.

638 thanne wolde he speke and crye, as he were wood.
2531 arayed right as he were god in trone,
cf. 1580, 3445, 6370, &c.; so Spens. F.Q. II. 7. 43, the
rowme was large and wyde, as it some temple were;
II. 9. 11 that with the noise it shook as it would fall;
II. 3. 20 and made the forest ring as it would rive in
twain. Cf. even Lady of the Lake, iv. 18:

she told her love with such a sigh
of deep and hopeless agony,
as death had sealed her Malcolm's doom
and she sat sorrowing on his tomb.

So in Latin *velut* for *velut si*; the use of *ut* alone, for
tanquam *si* is very rare, v. Munro's notes on Lucr. vi.
1232, and the extra fly-leaf.

798 puier] from Lat. *podium*, we have It. *poggio*,

O. F. *pui*, M. F. *puy*; hence the verb *puier*, to ascend
a hill; here, however, *puier* must be simply a subst.,
meaning slope, 'who went dragging A. to martyrdom
towards the slope of the hill'; cf. a similar passage in
Alix. 88. 32:

et fieret un Tirien, à l' monter d'un pendant,
que le teste b tolît à l'espée trançant.

799] with this whole scene may be compared the
second nun's tale in Chaucer, Cant. T. 12299-12334,
where Maximus behaves as Aracle in Auban.

803 sabelun] Lat. *sabulo*, It. *sabbione*, Sp. *sablon*;
"he sees the resuscitated men walking on the sandy bed
of the river, where never man bad walked before."

804 chiet] this is, of course, the Lat. *cadit*, but the
i is purely phonetic, and may be compared with chief
(*caput*), chier (*carus*). It is known that in O. F. this
Iotacism or insertion of the vowel *i* after consonants
(which is pretty common) takes place in two ways,
1, after sibilants or liquids (*mouillé*s), e. gr. *chatier*,
chevalquier, *changer*, *enseignier*, *apareillier*; 2, by way
of attraction after a root ending in *d*. *n. r. s. ss. t.* pre-
ceded by an *i* (vowel or diphthong), e. gr. *vuidier*, *derais-
nier*, *enpirier*, *envoisiere*, *laissier*, *afa/tier*. [This seems to
be the case also in words like *pitié*, *amitié*, *moitié*, (v.
Mussafia's note in Lemeke's Jahrb. für Rom. Lit.
VI. 11ft. I. p. 116)]. In both classes of verbs it is to
be noted that the fem. of the past ptcp. is either in *ie*,
or *ie* (rhyiming with *vie*, *signifie*, &c.)

809 ke] "during which time I have not served him",
or "in that I have not, &c.;" I prefer taking *ke* here
as temp. accus.

810 mes ke a tart] "but now, however, even though
late, I become his man", cf. Edw. Conf. 3195:

ne puis cunter tut le cunte,
mais la summe à quei munte,
e esclarcir le dit Aedward
avéré ke fu, mes ke à tard.

(v. also note on 1114.)

814-816] "the water which is obedient to thee, thereby
proves thy worth, and that which men are denying, the
very element defends as true, furnishing testimony in
that it waits on thee."

819 Tervagant] for this usnal connexion with Ma-
homet, cf. Spens. F.Q. VI. 7. 47:

so did the squire (rage)

and fume in his disdainefull mynd the more,
and oftentimes by Turmagant and Mahound swore.
The pair have been transferred into the Saga literature
of Iceland in the translation of some of the Arthur-
cycle, thus Cleasby sub 'klæma' quotes "klæmdu
mjólk Maumet ok Terrogant." Cf. Ph. Mousk. 6454,
B. du Guesc. 152574. They are well known also in
Ital., Macon & Trivigante. In our 'termagant' we
have substituted *m* for the older [?] *v*, but I do not
know what *termagant* means, nor to what god, if any,
it is intended to apply.

824 k'] 'quam antea habebant iram, nunc eam
duplicant'.

826 u] so in MS., but if it is right, it is the only case
in the poem where it is so used to express apparently a
definite point of time, = 'just then'. But it may merely

be the capital letter of the next word *ans*, by a mistake of the scribe.

831 k' alun vengant] the antecedent of *ke* is *li solailz*, “the sun whom we are about to avenge, sees the insult offered by him (Auban)”.

834 ploier] DC. plicare vadium = pignori ponere; the *vadium* being the ‘*res ipsa in pignus data*’, cf. “obligavi me et meos heredes, meo vadio platico secundum morem patriae, ad omnia observanda”. [From this *vadium* comes M. L. *guagium*, gage, the ‘*gage-plege*’ of the Norman Costumier.] Here the *res ipsa in pignus data* is itself named, and *ploier le gant* is just *plicare vadium*.

— *gant*] M. L. *wantus*, It. *guanto*; prob. from a Teutonic root, found only in O. Norse *vitr* (for *vuntr*) glove, displaced in Mod. Icel. by the dimin. *vit-lingr*, gaunt-let. [Our *glove* is Goth. *luſta*, Scottish *luſt*, palm of the hand, as in O. Norse *luſt*; this has been adopted by the Portug. as *luva*, for the common word, whereas *guante* or *manopla* means only an iron gauntlet.]

836 genzives] Lat. *gingiva*, It. *gengiva*, Pr. *angiva*, Sp. *encia*, with omitted initial to avoid the repetition of the *g*.

— *devant*] for this adverbial usage, cf. Alix. 32. 18: si grant cop li dona que le fait clñer sor son arçon devant.

838 *derechent*] in M. F. means to fling down from a rock, but in O. F. it means ‘to stone’; in both, the deriv. is plainly from *roc*, *roche*, &c., the origin of which is uncertain; perhaps from a Keltic source, (cf. Welsh *rhwg*, something projecting). Diez prefers deriving It. *roccia*, F. *roche*, from Lat. *rupes*, or rather adj. *rupea*, though the persistency of *o* in all the Romance is against any connexion with Lat. *ū*, and F. *roc* is not thereby explained.

839 *brisent*] Prov. *brisar*, also *debriser* 935, M. F. *débris*; of uncertain origin, (hardly to be connected with O. F. *bruise*, bruise, though the meaning is very similar). Cleasby sub voc. ‘*brijóta*’ shows that DC. records a Latin-Spanish *bríteare* = destruere, and suggests its introduction into Spain by the Goths; if this root *brít* ever existed in Gothic, it might perhaps have given *brisir*, cf. *sáisir*, O. H. G. *saz-jan*. Possibly, however, even the *bríteare* of DC. is a mere mis-reading, and never existed at all. Diez’s *bréstam* is improbable, though he quotes *lisière* from O. H. G. *lista* (Gr. I. 291), as an instance of this change; but here we have other derivs. with *st*, as *listea*, *liston*, &c. Scheler prefers Lat. *brisā*, ‘the refuse grapes after pressing’, (as still in Span. = skin of pressed grapes), which seems to me very unlikely. The root is prob. Keltic, (where *bris* is the regular word for break) the more so as the word is only found in Fr. and Prov.

— *bras*] Lat. *brachium*, It. *braccio*, Sp. *brazo*, O. F. also *brace*, whence the deriv. bracelet; from the pl. *brachia* we have *brasse*, fathom, [cf. *toise* from *teise*, *tensus*,] *brassée*, armful, *embrasser*.

— *gambes*] form still used in *viole de gambe*, and in *gambade*, *gambader*, which, however, are probably mere borrowings from Ital. *gamba*, *gambata*. As all

the Romance have *gamba*, the word was perhaps already used in Vulg. Lat. *camba*, as in O. Span.; cf. Pg. *cambais*, which means knock-kneed, crook-leg, and *camba* = felly of a wheel. The root is *cam*, crooked, Lat. *cameruſ*, connected with which is O. H. G. *hamma*, our *ham*, so that *ham* = F. *jamb-on*, from *jambe*; cf. also our *doori-jamb*, &c.

842 ne tant ne quant] often with first *ne* omitted, in negative sentences, (as in 1139), cf. B. du Guesc. :

2706 car ainçois que la paix fust faite tant ne quant, ot moult li ducs à faire, ço trouvons nous. ibid. 5576 terre ne doit tenir chevalier tant ne quant, qui ne la veult défendre à l’espée trenchant.

Kell. Romv. 216. 20:

desus son elme li donne un cop si grant
que li palais en va retentissant:
bons fu li hiaumes, n’empira tant ne quant.
But also, as here, with *ne*; cf. Rom. de Tr. 183:
apres orcriz les prophéties,
qui pas ne voldrent estre oies,
ne crues, ne tant ne quant.

843 *piz*] Lat. *pectus*, Prov. *peitz*, It. *petto*, Sp. *pecho*, Pg. *peito*; but M. F. has adopted *poitrine* (peitrine Aub. 1612) from a Lat. *pector-inā*, (cf. rac-in-e for radic-in-a, from radic-).

844 *defulter*] from this *fuler*, we have our O. E. *foil*, cf. Spens. F. Q. v. II. 33:

and eke that idoll deimd's so costly dere,
whom he did all to peeces breake, and *foyle*
in filthy durt, and left so in the loathely soyle.

Lat. has *fullo*, a fuller, but the Rom. langg. have a verb *fullare*, to full, to beat, M. F. to trample down; and so, (cf. Ital. *calca*, crowd, from *calcare*, to tread,) It. Sp. *folla*, F. *foule*, crowd.

846 *charoinne*] It. *carogna*, Sp. *carroña*, our *catrion*, O. E. *carroyne*, from Lat. *nomi-*, *caro*, instead of the *base*, *carn-*, hence prob. by dissimilation for *carn-onea*; it is to be noted that *ivry-agne* is the only instance however in Fr. of this termination, Lat. *-oneus*, It. *ognō*, Sp. *ueño*, Pg. *onho*, [vergogne, Bon gogne being, of course, quite different,—*vere-cundiu*, Burgundia.]

851 *hauberces*] O. F. also *halbere*, Prov. *ausberc*, It. *usbergo*, from O. H. G. *hals-bere*, neck-protector, with meaning extended to ‘shirt of mail’, (cf. Germ. *koller*, a doublet, from Lat. *coll-are* necktie.) From *hauberc*, by dimin. suff. comes our *hauberg-con*.

— *bucelers*] our ‘buckler’, from *bocle*, the umbo of a shield, hence *buceler* escu, means a bossed shield; cf. Burg. II. 237:

granz colz se donent es escus de quartier
desoz les boucles les font fraindre et brisier.

Rom. de Tr. 2473:

parmi les boucles des escuz,
en font passer les feis aguz;

where *boucle*, buckle, from M. L. *bucula*, *bucca*, denotes any round projection, hence = umbo, curl in hair, ring of metal, &c.

852 *gisarmes*] used by Wace for the big Saxon battle-axes, O. E. *gyssarn*, *gyssaim*, Prov. *gizarma*, It. *giusarma*, O. F. also *guisarine*, *wisaime*; but the origin is disputed. Hardly from *bis-arme*, double-edged

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axe; perhaps *gaes-arma*, from Gallic *gaesum*, javelin, by some confusion with *arma*. But we have *geser* (in Ch. de Rol. 2075,) which implies a M. L. *gesarum*.

854 *cailloz*] the *-ou* term. (the same as in *genou*, *verrou*,) = -uculum, the radical syll. *caill-* is from Lat. *calculus* = calculus, and with transvection of the vocalized guttural (*c = i*), *caille*.

855 *charduns*] Sp. Prov. cardon demand a Lat. *cardo*, onis, but It. Pg. have *cardo* directly from *carduus*.

858 *ki ne urent*] “(great thirst have the people had,) who had not drunk anything the livelong day.”

859 *breent*] for this verb *braire*, M. L. *bragire*, cf. O. F. *muire* from *mugire*; but whether this root *brag-* has any connexion with Kymrie *brag-al*, to vociferate, *bragidian*, to babble, prate, (cf. our *brag*.) or whether it is not simply = *rangire*, (raire), with prosthetic *b*, as possibly also in *bruire* = *rangire* (v. 620), is uncertain. M. F. *braire*, our ‘*bray*’, is a specialisation of the meaning to cry, scream, shout, &c.

862 *recreu*] DC. VII. 356 “*recreu*, qui n’en pouvoit plus, et qui se confessoit vaincu; c’est la force du mot, qui est tiré de l’usage des duels.” Mort ou recreant (*recreu*), was the usual alternative to which a champion wished to reduce his opponent. Here the word = ‘qui n’en pouvoit plus’; cf. Ger. *de V.* 1920:

se combatirent ensamble maintenant
tant ke tuit furent recreut et sanguant,

Both terms *recreu* and *recreat* (ptcpl. of M. L. *recreare*) are used to express the two ideas, of incapability and cowardice. They are preserved in M. F. *recreu*, recruit, (one incapable of the full toil), and our *recreat*, [“hang a calf’s skin on these recreant limbs”]. How opprobrious the term was, may be seen from Joinville’s ‘j’amaies mieulx estre poulain (v. note 1841) que chevalier *recreu* comme ilz estoient’.

863 *fremissent*] Lat. *fremere*, only used in Aub. with the Lat. meaning of *rage*, ‘quare fremuerunt gentes’, not in its M. F. acceptation.

874 *tut n’etit*] “it is thy creature al-though it has not acknowledged thee as God”. We have still a remnant of this idiom in the phrase *albeit*, but in our older writers its usage was not limited to the auxiliaries; cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 730 al speke he never so rudely; 1277 al couthe he letterure or couthe he noon; 12789 al loke he never so rowe; 13027 all woldes he from his purpos not converte; [1173. 1842. 2477. 2705. 3174. 7081. 7232. 11642. 12767. 15340. 15356 *al be*; 2711. 11439. 13804. 15759 *al were*; 746. 4392 *al have*; 6768. 13786 *al hadde*;] Spens. F. Q. I. 12. 23:

her own deare loved knight,
all were she daily with himselfe in place
did wonder much at her celestial sight.

Ibid. II. 2. 12; 34. &c.

889 *cum fait lu*] this usage of faire to avoid the repetition of the verb is very common in O. F., cf. Fl. et Blancef. p. 222:

si soef porte le danzel
com fait li lox porter l’aigniel;

[where the Editor (M. du Méril) suggests *sait* for *fait*]. Of course, faire is not necessary, cf. B. du Guesc. 4762 plus dru les abatoient que li leux le mouton.

891 *focuns*] no doubt, = *flocuns*, but I have not ventured to alter it, as I am not sure that the *l* was not transposed and then omitted, [f^locon = folcon = focon, cf. note on *cailloz*, 854.] though I have no note of having met it so elsewhere. For *flocon* in M. F., cf. Théophile Gautier, *Emaux et Camées*, p. 33:

l’autre a, sur un éou blanc qui ploie
coupé par derrière un flocon,
retors et fin comme la soie
que l’on dévide du cocon.

The origin is Lat. *flocus*, our ‘flock’, (whence also Pr. *floc*, F. *froc*, a monk’s frock, of woolly stuff).

— *crespiz*] Lat. *crispus*; cf. Ph. Mousk. 9194:

atan s’ahier par les ceviaus,
qu’il avoit crepis, blons et biaus.

Spens. F. Q. II. 3. 30:

her yellow *lockes*, *crisped* like golden wyre
about her shoulders weren loosely shed.

892 *grundille*] by dimin. suff. *-ill*, from *grundir*, (cf. *gandiller* from *gandir*;) Lat. *grunnire*, of which the grammarian Nomius has handed down an older form *grund-ire*; [cf. cri-aill-er, grund-ill-er, *gazouiller*, = Lat. *-acul*, *-icul*, *-ucul*-.]

— de *ren*] ‘at all’; even of affirmation, cf. B. du Guesc. 7739 se de riens vos m’amez; but generally in negative clauses, R. de Tr. 1919:

sor le pecoe son espié,
sans qe que de riens l’ait plaié.

898 *museca*] M. F. se musser, apparently from a Germ. root; Diez suggests M. H. G. *sich müzen*, to moult, hence retire into obscurity; cf. Montaignon, *Récueil*, p. 206:

et sires Jehans est muciez
sous le degré et esconsez.

901 *esmirables*] = ex-mirabilis, the Romance prefers *ex* to *e*, before *l*, *m*, and *n* (Diez Gr. II. 398).

903 *esmere*] from ex-mérale, as M. F. épurer from ex-purare; very commonly used of the refining of metals, esp. of gold, cf. Vie de St. Thom. 109 *mieuulz* s'est ui *esmeres* d'lor set feiz *recuit*; O. Sp. *oro esmerado*, (P. del Cid 115); [in Portug. *esmerar-se* means to exert one’s self to be accurate, perfect in any accomplishment, to strive to excel;] but also of silver, cf. Fl. et Blancef. p. 108:

li dent sont petit et seré
et plus blanc d'argent esméré.

904 *jaspes*] an opaque coloured quartz, through Gr. *τασπις*, Lat. *jaspis*, from Oriental *yashp*, id., hence our *jasper*; also through O. F. *diaspre*, our *diaper*, ‘marbled’, &c. [Scheler’s conjecture, *τιάσπορος*, seems uncalled-for].

— *esmeraudes*] It. *smaraldo*, from Lat. *smaragdus*, Gr. *σμάραγδος*, Prov. (quoted by Rayn.) ‘meraude, robis, safir, jaspi’, cf. summe (1288) from summe, M. F. somme, = saume, It. *salma*, from *sagma*, *σάγμα*: DC. quotes from Isidor. (Orig. 20. 16): “*sagma*, *quaes* corrupte vulgo *salma* dicitur.”

908 *arivez*] ‘to bring to port’; for the active use, cf. Joinville, 104, *eil qui nous conduisoient en la galie, nous arivèrent devant une herberge*; Rom. de Tr. 4241 *l’isle où il arrivèrent lor nef*; 2845 à malves port les

arriva fortune ; Fl. et Blancef. p. 243 il les mena, tant qu'au rocher les arriva ; p. 48 :

son estruman [pilot] a moult proie
que à cel port l'arivera

si Dieu plaist, cum plus tost porra.

P. Meyer in Lemcke's Jahrb. vi. 2 Hft. (p. 170) :
par foi ! J'hannot, Dex t'a aidé !
et t'a à bon port arivé.

Spens. F. Q. II. 1. 2 a weatherbeaten ship arry'd on
happie shore.

911 las] Lat. 'lassus', weary, but used as a term of
reproach, 'wretch', cf. li *las e li dolent* of 260, 'the
miserable wretches'.

913 sailliz] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 5091, and both his
yen brast out of his face.

929 aurnas] cf. Mar. de F. II. 248 :
des pennes au poon [pavo] s'atorne
trestut sun cors bien s'en aorne.

Vie de St. Thom. 88. 3 iere de sens poi aumez ; Scheler
in Lemcke's Jahrb. viii. p. 89 (thalamum) cilicio ornatum
gl. de heyre aume.

933 haut e bas] a common formula, cf. Vie de St.
Thom. 74. 26 (Deus t'a eslit) co dient e li haut e li bas.
Mätz. Altfr. 24. 28 says the phrase is used in the
sense of 'spatial universality', = 'everywhere'; it
is simply our expression 'high and low' = 'everybody'.

940 cutes] Lat. *cubitus*, Ital. *cubito*, [also *gomito* from
a vulg. Lat. *cumitus*.] Sp. *codo*, O. Sp. *cobdo*,
Portug. *covado*, (only = a cubit's length, but elbow is
cotovello.) Prov. *coide*, Wallach. *cot*, M. F. *coude*.

— *tertre*] acc. to Diez, from Lat. *terrae torus*, with
a displacement of accent as in *trèfle* from *trifolium*.
Scheler supports this derivation by a comparison with
Gr. γῆφος; still the analogy of F. *tréfonds* from
terre fundus would lead to a very different form; (*tri-*
folium is not a parallel case).

941 suvaus] "for he has desired to see at least the
body of A." ; I take *suvaus* to be the same as *sivaus*
(v. note on 386, though I had read at first *suvans* for
sivant, but in that case we could not have had *suvans*,
as the final *s*, would have been *z*, as in *tiranz*, *chantz*,
dolentz; and besides, *voer* would be left without an
object); for the position of *kar* in the line, cf. 134
de barun cumpainie kar ne vout espruer.

— *voer*] can hardly be other than 'to see', though
it is elsewhere (761, 781, 943) always *ver*, and the
diphthong *oe* is rare in A., [cf. the infinitives *encroer*, *loér*,
poér ;] still we have *voer* (685) equated with *quer* (1277),
and the word must be monosyllabic. It is frequently
so written in li Livres de Justice; p. 57, or convient
voer de ceaus qui sont à autour, p. 228, 255, &c.

942 destrer] M. L. *dextrarius*, the charger which the
squire led on the right-hand of the knight, till needed
for the battle, &c.; hence war-horse.

948 bu] (also *buc*) from O. H. G. *buh*, (*belly* and
trunk ; as in O. Norse *bikr* means chiefly 'the head-
less trunk', so it is here used only of decapitated bodies,
(cf. 450, 1013).)

— *coupe*] deriv. of *coup*, stroke, blow, from Lat.
colaphus (κόλαφος), M. L. *colapsus*, colpus, It. *colpo*,
Sp. *golpe*. The verb *couper* thus means to *strike*,

(Ital. *colpire*), and has been modified into 'to cut'.
But either O. H. G. *kolpo*, (Mod. Germ. *kolben*), or
even Kymric *colp*, pointed spar, *colp-es* pointed wedge,
would furnish a satisfactory origin.

953 *depesce*] M. L. *petum*, It. *pezzo*, M. F. piece.
The origin of this *petum* is disputed, but the
analogy of Ital. *picciolo*, little, and *picciuolo*, petiole,
inclines me to accept Scheler's connexion of this
petum with Lat. *petiolus*.

955 *fallir*] common in O. F. (with a dative) = M. L.
fallere alicui, in the sense of 'to fail in rendering service
to one's liege-man'.

— a *seingnur*] cf. Mar. de F. II. 123 à segnur lo
volunt avoir; and with predic. adj. as in 557, cf. Nouv.
Rec. de Fab. II. 188 :

à fol et à mauves s'excuse
qui ceste requeste refuse,

956 *emble*] Prov. *emblar*, M. L. *imbulare* for Lat.
involare, 'to fly off with', to steal, (Catullus 25. 6 pal-
lium meum quod involasti). M. F. has preserved this
verb in the adv. *d'emblée*, 'at the first attack', but has
replaced the old *embler* by the simple *voler* from *involare*.

962 *sene*] M. F. has *sensé* from F. *sens*, Lat. *sensus*,
while the O. F. *sené* is from O. F. *sen*, It. *senno*, with the
same meaning, but derived from O. H. G. *sin*, = sense.
From this old adj. M. F. has its *forcené*, which should
be *for-sené*, sense-less, mad, It. *for-sennato*; cf. Mon-
taiglon, Recueil, p. 52 :

or n'ai pas dit que *senez*,
ainz sui faillis et *forseenez*.

967 ui] Sp. hoy, It. oggi, in M. F. only used in the
comp. *aujourd'hui*, Ital. *al giorno d'oggi*, from Lat.
hodie ; cf. puy, ap-pui, Ital. *poggio*, from Lat. podium.

973 *tucher*] It. *toccare*, Sp. *tocar*, acc. to Diez, from
O. H. G. *zuchōn*, to seize; for the relations of *touching*
and *seizing*, cf. Goth. 'tek-an', to touch, with our 'to
take'. But as this root is common in Wallach. also,
toc, it seems preferable to refer the origin to Lat. *toc* for
tac, as in *tac-tus*, *tango*.

976 *delivres*] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 84 :
of his stature he was of evene lengthe,
and wonderly delyver and gret of strengthe.

16902 this cok brak from his mouth delyverly.

981 *envelope*] O. Sp. *volopar*, M. F. *en-velopper*,
Ital. *in-viluppare*, from the subst. It. *viluppo*, 'confused
skein of silk', the origin of which is unknown; Lat. 'vilup'
corresponds with the form, but not with the meaning.

989 or] the only place where this particle is written
without the final *e*: that this *e* was not pronounced is
plain from the following instances :—

344 *ore vus* | pri e | sumoin.

552 *ore croiz* | ke va | prechant.

554 e *ore* | s'en est | binnez.

561 mais ben | l'ad *ore* | pruvé.

872 *ore re* | quor ta | franchise.

1088 *ore pert* | ben k'il | ne fu.

1219 *ore vus* | requer | e pri.

1658 *ore fai* | ke te | dirai.

1796 *kar ore* | sunt en | enfer.

In all these cases *ore* is monosyllabic, though followed
by an initial consonant of the following word.

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— *seint*] there can be little doubt that this is a mere error for *sein*, but as ‘*seint*’ is intelligible, I have not altered the MS. reading.

992 *eshauge*] from a Lat. form *ex-altiare*, = to heighten, magnify, whence M. F. *ex-hausser*, to raise, under the form *ex-aucier*, to hear (a prayer).

995 *barat*] Ital. *baratto*, with the meaning of fraudulent conduct, trickery (in trade), cf. our *barrator*, of a fraudulent ship-master, &c.; from the subst., O. F. has its *barater*, *barter*, (Montaiglon, Recueil, p. 155 nous le barteriens au vostre,) whence our *barter*. Of the origin of the word nothing certain is established; Diez suggests *πάρτειν*, which is far from satisfactory.

997 *nigromancie*] Rom. de Tr. 1209 :

es arz ot tant s'entente mise,
que trop par ert sage et aprise;
astronomie et nigromancie
sot tote par cuer de s'enfance.

Cf. Mort. Dart. I. 2, and there she learned so much that she was a great clerk of nigromancy; Alix. 7.7 un Gruis qui cuidoit estre fors de maintes sapiences et de sortisseours, de l'art d'ingremance.

1005 *osturs*] It. *astore*, O. Sp. *adotor*, *actor*, Prov. *austor*, M. F. *autour*; probably from a Lat. *astur-ius*, (cf. M. F. *vautour*, It. *avoltore*, from *vultur-ius*;) but Diez prefers the derivation from *acceptor*, as a popular form of ‘accipiter’, (v. Schuch, Vulg. Lat. I. 38.)

1006 *caractes*] in Prov. occurs the word *caracta* = maïk, sign, from Lat. character, which was used in M. L. = magic arts; DC. quotes ‘divinationes, sortilegia, sive in votis, quas brevia seu caracteres vocant’; ‘Judei cessent ab usuris, sortilegiis et characteribus, = Gall. *sors et caraz*; cf. Chron. des ducs de N. 709 : l'aveit issi aparilliez,
d'arz enchanté e primseignez,
e sur lui tant *caractes* fait,
que ja d'armes n'en fust sanct trait.

We have also the forms *cararie*, *charroie*, *caraudie*, connected with M. L. *carauda*, all of which were used precisely as in the last lines quoted, viz., of some magic charm which made the wearer invulnerable; (an enchanter was named in M. L. *caragus*, *caragius*, *carajus*). These forms, *charraie*, *encharrauder*, Diez connects with charme, as = *charm rāie*, but if we compare *encharrauder* with the form *encarater*, a connexion with character may not seem improbable; thus from the root *carac(-ter)*, is possible a form *carag-ius*, (or -us), *caraga*, *cariae*.

1008 *esperun*] Ital. *sperone*, sprone, Portug. *espôrão*, Sp. *espolou*, from O. H. G. (*accus.*) *sporan*, Mod. G. *sporn*; from the O. H. G. nom. form *spora*, we have besides Portug. *espôra*, Sp. *espuela*.

— *roille*] the subst. *rouille*, Prov. *roilha*, corresponds to a M. L. *rucula*, but of what word precisely this is a dimin., is not quite certain: Ital. *ruggine* comes from Lat. *aurugo*, but Sp. *robin* is Lat. *rōbigo*; Scheler posits a form *rubigula*, I should prefer *(ae)ru(g)-ucula*.

1020 *atitle*] *titulus* in M. L. was used ‘de facultatibus sine quibus ad sacerdotium non admittitur’, hence *titulare* came to mean ‘ad titulum vel ecclesiam promovere’; DC. quotes ‘dilectum nostrum Odonem presby-

terum ad presentationem ecclesiae de B. attulavimus et de cura investimus animarum’; ‘to induct’, here to enrol in the troop of A.

1031 *numbre*] ‘of the citizens there are a thousand or more, well told, and those too the richest and noblest, who have given themselves up to God’.

1035 *ja tant ne*] ‘however much they may be tormented’; cf. Montaiglon, Recueil, p. 183 :

à paine porroit l'en choisir
fame qui se puisse tenir
à son seignor tant seulent,
jà tant ne l'aura bel et gent.

ibid. p. 176 *jà tant ne vous saurez haster*,

que je n'i soie avant de vous.

ibid. p. 289 *et en jura un serement*

qu'ele le fera mençongier,

jà tant ne s'i saura gueter.

1036 *dunt*] ‘[and this determination of theirs is produced] by the mighty miracles, (of which they feel quite sure), which God deigned to show’.

1043 *sucurable*] cf. Wace, Nicholas 332 :

qui tant est partout sucurable,

et qui en mer est tant aidable.

Still used in M. F. in the active sense, ‘helpful’, cf. Télemaque VII. Phéniciens, si secourables à toutes les nations, &c.; Lafont. Fab. VII. 3 :

qui désigné-je à votre avis

par ce rat si peu secourable?

Molière, l' Etoirdi II. 7 :

mais si jamais mon bien te fut considérable,
répare ce malheur, et me sois secourable.

1047 *roi esperitable*] cf. Vie de St. Thom., p. 102 :

n'avez cure à oïr de chancun ne de fable

ne nul autre chose, s'ele ne fust verable.

mielz ameit à oïr del rei esperitable

e guarder as escriz qui crent parmenable.

We have it again (16t3) in the form ‘*esperital*’, cf. B. du Guesc. 4278 il en a Deu loé, le père esperital.

1049 *merciable*] does not mean ‘thankworthy’, but ‘merciful’, cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 15099 :

pray eek for us, we synful folk unstable,
that of his mercy God so merciable

on us his grete mercy multiplie.

11348 Lord Phœbus! cast thy merciable eye

on wrecche Aurilius, which that am forlorne!

And for the whole passage, cf. the end of Melibœus: ‘he is so free and merciable, that he will forgive us oure gultes, and bringe us to the blisse that never hath ende.’ This *-able* termination of adj. in rime is common in Chancer, who even in the Cant. T. has the following: abominable, acceptable, charitable, changeable, comparable, corruptible, dampnable, delitable, deceivable, honourable, importable, incurable, merciable, measurable, notable, profitable, reprovable, reasonable, semblable, servysable, stable, suffrable.

1061 *ki flamboie*] this relative clause, just as in 601, is equivalent to a ptc., and may be translated ‘flashing’: a heaven-descended, gleaming ray of a fire that was brighter than the noon-day sun, rested on A.’s tomb; cf. 961 [there arises] an unbearable heat from the blazing sun, which was so hot and bright.

1062 *arestut*] we have the simple *ester* in the forms *esta* (1320), *ester* (1657, 1705), *estant* (623); of this comp. *ad-re-staric*, there are in O. F. also a regular pret. *arestai* and a pp. *aresté*, neither of which occurs in A., but only the irreg. forms, pret. *arestut*, and pp. *arestutz* (98). This -u termination in past ptcpp. is very common, even occurring with verbs in *ir*, thus we have in A. *bissu* (876), *feru* (894), *vestu* (850); it was the ordinary O. F. representative of Lat. -itus, cf. *cuneuz* (22), *cognitus*.

— *fichi*] this must be a pp. of *fisher* (*fichier*), It. *ficcare*, (prob. from a Lat. *fig-ic-are*.) but the termination is anomalous, as it should be *fichié*; perhaps, as the fem. of the ptcpp. ends often in *ie*, (*tranchie*, &c.), this irregular masc. *fichi* may have arisen by analogy; cf. *estrangi* (1541).

1064 *ki descloet*] in the parallel passage (224), we have *li cels se descloet e uvri*; as *ki* here takes the place of the *se* of 224, it is plain that *se* is not omitted by inadvertence; v. also 253.

1067 *enchanil*] cf. Rom. Stud. Hft. 1, p. 413, l. 66: *ja n'a li jone ne chenu*

en ceste terre qui ne sache, &c.

Vie de St. Thom. p. 38, *asez i ad trové e joevenes e chanuz*; this is the usual spelling, (from Lat. *canutus*, M. F. *chenu*), the final -i being possibly owing to the rime.

1070 *espani*] from *espanir* for *espandir*, *espandre*, Lat. *expandere*; but M. F. *épan-ou-ir* has probably followed the analogy of *évan-ou-ir*, [from *esvan-ir* = Lat. *ex-vanescere*, where the perf. *evan-u-i* seems to have determined the form of the whole verb.]

1074 *dés autres*] cf. Rom. de Mah. 1334:

à l'un, qui ert de gens eslites
et honerés de son image,
ainsiés et des autres plus sages,
avoient baillié la parole,
et proïé que por aus parole.

1087 *esgarez*] comp. of *garer*, Prov. *garar*, from O. H. G. *warón*, to take heed; from *garer* we have the interj. and subst. *gare*, and the deriv. *garenne*, (prob. for *garine*.) whence our 'warren'.

— *abri*] Sp. Pg. *abrigó*, Prov. *abrie*, but Ital. has no genuine representative of the word, hence Diez objects to its derivation from Lat. *apricus*, as further the meaning does not correspond, *abri* meaning shade, shelter, and *apricus* sunny, open; he proposes as the origin, an O. H. G. *bi-rih-an*, to cover, with prefixed *a*, or as an alternative the verb *berg-an*, pres. *bergu*. Still I prefer the derivation from *apricus*; in the hot-house, plants are *sheltered* from cold, hence the *apricum* might mean a sheltered spot.

1091 *sustrait*] this taking away of the water refers to the diminution of the river (789) by the prayers of A.; *nus* is either dat. *commod.* = for our sakes, in our behalf, or else, dat.-abl. = from us, out of our path; "the water also was a witness to his power and kindness, first when it was removed from our path as we were drowning, and afterwards when it rushed out from the mountain to assuage our thirst."

1100 *defl*] It. *disfidare*, Sp. *desafiar*, M. L. *diffidare*,

which DC. defines, "proprie est a fide, quam quis alicui debet, aut pollicitus est, per litteras aut epistolam deficerit", to renounce allegiance.

1102 *danz*] used as a prefix to pr. nn., Lat. *dominus*, domus, It. *donno*, Sp. *don*, Pg. *dom*, Wall. *domn*; F. changes the vowel into *a*, as in *dantei* from *domitare*, and cf. O. F. *damoisele* (our damsel), borrowed in Ital. *damigella* [= Lat. *dominicilla*], with Wall. *domnicel*, Sp. *domecel*. With this O. F. usage of *danz*, cf. the Mod. Sp. Pg. *Don*, Dom, fem. *Donna*, *Dôña*, and the Prov. use of *En* or *N*, (for *dom-en*) and *Na*, (for *dom-na*) before proper names, e. gr., mas. *En Savarie*, N Arman, fem. *Na Johana*, *Na Venus*.

1109 *plevi*] as in our law term 're-plevy', prob. from Lat. *praebere* (fidem); thus *pleige*, our 'pledge', = Lat. *præbūm*, while the Prov. form *plexizo* is precisely the *præbitio* of Varro and the codes.

1113 *aers*] pp. of *aerde*, from *adhaerere* = *adher're*, and with interpolated *d*, *a-eidre*; cf. *soudrie* from *surgere* = *su're*, *tordie* from *torquere* = *tor're*.

1114 *remist*] Lat. *manere* has given two forms to O. F., *manoir* (*ére*), and *maindre* (*ére*); the pret. also has two terminations, -ui and -si, thus 3 sg. is *manut* and *mest*, [for *mannuit* and *mansit*,] or *mist*, remist, so 1 sg. *remis*, 1453.

— *mes ke*] "they are a thousand, [or would be] but that one remained behind sick"; cf. Montaignon, Recueil, p. 296:

yssus sont fors à ost bennie
toute la noble compeignie,
mais que 11. chevalier, qui jurent
au lit por ce que blecié furent.

ibid. 315 et cil du baing ne se remue,
mais qu'il dist: "bien vieignoiz, bel oste."
Often used with *ne*, cf. Rom. Stud. Hft. 3, p. 378:

la véissé tant Sarrasin morir,
mal soit de cel qui en eschapast vis,
ne mais que C, qui en fuie sont mis,

Besides this use of 'mes ke', = 'except that', and that on 810, = 'even though', there is a third, of quite different meaning, 'provided that'; cf. B. du Guene. 13481:

Olivier de Clisson où tant ot baronne,
qui n'acconta aux gens tuer toute sa vie,
mais qu'il fussen Engloiz de s'averse partie,
nes plus que font bouchiers bestes en boucherie;
"to kill them like sheep, provided they were English".

Montaignon, Recueil, 304:

qui fabloier velt, si fabloie,
mais son dit n'en aflebloie
por dire chose desresnable.

Ibid. 118: privément à soi l'apele,
si li promet une cotele,
mès qu'el soit de cele œvre espie,
et que la verité l'en die.

1115 *feblesce*] from adj. *feble*, also *foible*, (whence our subst. 'foible', a weak point,) older *florable*, from Lat. *flabilis*, with euphonic ecceps of the first *f*; for the relation of meaning, cf. Germ. *wenig*, little, from the verb *weinen*, to weep, and M. F. *chéuf* (Lat. *captivus*,) miserable, [Portug. has the word, *febre*, in the sense of light-weighted, of money.]

NOTES.

1116 *envai*] M. F. has *envahir*, but Lat. *invehere* is not to be thought of; the Prov. *envazir* demonstrates the origin of the word to be Lat. *invadere*, cf. M. F. *trahir* from *tradere*.

1118 *repeira*] iluee is to be taken with *langui*, not with *repeira*, “there he languished, till Apl. *returned home*”; Prov. *repairar*, from Lat. *repatriare*, whence subst. O. F. *repaire*, home, abode, only used in M. F. of the den or lair of animals.

1125 *manant*) ptep. of *manoir*, ‘one who remains on the soil, peasant’, a word which in M. F. (*manant*) means coarse, rude, boor, but which in O. F. denoted one who cultivated his own ground, and so = wealthy, cf. Rom. de Tr. 2253 (where Peleus says, “if we take Troy,) toz jors en serons mès manant”; Montaignon, Recueil, p. 297:

chascuns en fu manans et riches,
se il ne fu trop fox ou nice.

1132 *un sun bien voillant*] I have preferred keeping *bien* and *voillant* separate, and translating the phrase ‘by one wishing his advantage’; cf. 1763 *servant e ami e vostre bien voillant*, where if *vostre* were adj. to *bien voillant*, it should have preceded *servant*.

1134 *bruidee*] in 1212 we have the form *ebruusdée*, with the *s* of O. Sp. *broslar* (for *brodar*), M. L. *brodus*, from O. II. G. *ga-prorton*, O. N. *broddr*, implying a Goth. *bruadz*, spike; but perhaps *bruider*, our ‘broider’, M. F. *broder*, Sp. *bordar*, is merely a modification of F. *border*, our ‘border’, in the sense of enclosing, from O. II. G. *bort*, edge, &c.

Cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 1051: *bire yolve heer was browdid in a tress; 3238 whit was hir smok, and browdid al byfore of cole-blak silk; 2500 so riche wrought and wel, of goldsmithry, of browdyng and of steel;* cf. also 90:

*embrowdid was he, as it were a mede
al ful of freshe floures, white and reedle.*

1595 *of rubies, saphers and of perles white
were alle his clothes embrowdid up and down.*

1137 *le ovre*] here may be noted the masc. gender, as in 1581 *est ovre*; in M. F. the word is both masc. and fem. (with a difference of meaning, however,) the two forms being probably owing to a felt difference of origin, the one being the Lat. fem. sg. *opera*, while the other is Lat. ntr. pl. *opera*, from *opus*.

— *ne*] the absence of any separate form, such as M. F. *ni*, for the negative conj., with the looser structure in O. F., makes the distinction between the adv. and the conj. somewhat difficult in particular cases. As a rule, I do not quote *ne* as a conj., except after a preceding negative, though in many instances what would by this rule be the adv., has really the force of a conj., thus here, ‘he well recognized the work, *and did not* hide, &c.’

1138 *en un tenant*] a common adv.=uninterruptedly; cf. Ph. Mousk. Vol. II. p. 701, App.:

il se fit ravalier x fois en un tenant
c’ontques ne resorty pour nul homme vivant.
B. du Guesc. 3960:
bien pourveu furent ens on temps de devant,
de pain, de char salée et de bon vin friant,
pour vivre xv mois ou plus en un tenant.

In this phrase, the word ‘tenant’ is to be regarded as a substantivized participle, of which we have an example with the def. art. in *au muriant* (1185); so that in a similar expression ‘en un acordant’ (1187), however natural it might seem to render, ‘harmonizing in one point’, the ptep. is really an abstract noun, and the phrase is to be rendered, ‘in a harmonious-frame-of-mind’; in ‘men escent’ (1560), the phrase still in use ‘à bon escent’ shows the nominal character of the ptep., and cf. *mun viant* (808), *le remenant* (838); perhaps also *se drescent en seant* (793) may be referred here, (M. F. *en sun séant*) unless we regard this as a case of the gerundive participle of modality, [as *qu’alevus demurant* (818), &c.,] ‘se drescent’ expressing the activity, and the grnd. ‘en seant’, the special character or direction of the activity.

1141 *gainnur*] deriv. of O. F. *gaaigner*, It. *guadagnare*, from O. II. G. *weidanjan*, to hunt, to pasture; hence applied to agriculture, (as even still we find M. F. *gaggage* for pasture-land,) so that *gainnur* means farmer; thence to the profits of farming, and *profit* generally, in M. F. *gagner*, to gain. From the O. F. *gaaign*, gain, comes M. F. *re-gain*, the second crop, aftermath.

1147 *raed*] M. F. *roide*, *raide*, from Lat. *rigidus*.

— *aimant*] Prov. *adiman*, Sp. Pg. *iman*, from Lat. *adamas*, adamant, [corrupted into *diamant*, ‘diamond’, as Diez conjectures, by the influence of *diasano*.] The meaning of ‘magnet’ is found even in M. L., as now in all the Romance.

1149 *jueus*] It. *gioiello*, Sp. *joiel*, O. F. *joël*, *juël*, our ‘jewel’, from a Lat. *gandi-ellum*, dimin. of *gandum*, pl. *gandia*, whence F. *joie*, It. *gioja*, Sp. *joya* (=jewel).

1157 *es le vus relevant*] as it stands, the passage must refer to Auban: “behold, even as he was rising from his knees (cf. 775), the blood was dried up;” it is possible however that *le* should be *les*, and refer to the resuscitated (cf. 794): “behold the drowned arising, and the flood dried up”.

1159 *hardi*] ptep. of O. F. *hardir*, M. F. *en-hardir*, It. *ardire*, to be bold, daring, from O. II. G. *hart-jan*, to strengthen, deriv. of *hart*.

1162 *prisa*] from Lat. *pretium*, come It. *prezzo*, Sp. *precio*, M. F. *prix*, O. F. *pris*, our ‘price’; from *pretiare*, It. *prezzare*, *pregiare*, O. F. *priser*, our ‘praise’.

1168 *mes faus entruvant*] “some said, but they lied, (falsum tamem fingentes,) that it was the power of the radiant sun, who thus comforted us who were going to avenge him of his enemies that spoke against him”; the use of the ptepp. *entruvant* and *cuntredisant* in place of finite verbs is no doubt owing to the rime.

Cf. Kell. Romv. 691. 33:

afin qu’on se puist delivrer
de ces faulz menteurs mesdisans
qui onc ne furent voir disans.

1172 *arbruseu*] M. F. *arbrisseau*, for Lat. *arboricellus*; cf. *ruisseau*, *rivicellus*, *vermisseau*, *vermicellus*; *so damoiseau*, *lioneau*, &c.

1174 *vantant*] has nothing to do with Lat. *ventus*; it is M. L. *vanitare* from *vanus*.

1180 *proceinne*] from Lat. *properus*, *propius*, we have *proche*, extended into *proch-an*, = a Lat. *propri-anus*, [cf. *cert-ain*, *loint-ain* 715 = *longit-anus*,] as in the verb *approcher*, from *appareire*, already in the Vulgate. — *du cel lusant*] there are five possible constructions here, viz., 1, (*radius*) *cocli lucens*, 2, *cocli lucentis*, 3, *de coelo lucens*, 4, *de coelo descendens*, 5, *de coelo lucenti*; I prefer the last, ‘a ray coming down from the bright sky,’ cf. Edw. Conf. 631:

vis li est k'il veit un ber
du cel venant lusant e cler.

1186 *esculant*] M. F. *é-couler*, Lat. *colare*, to filter, used instead of *fluere*, in the sense of ‘glide, flow’; hence *coulisse*, *porte-coulisse*, *port-cullis*, from a form (*porta*) *colatia*, a sliding gate.

1195 *baut e joiant*] cf. Alix. 58, 13 *veiscies les G. esbandis et joians*; B. du Guesc. 13874 *et cil furent de lui baut, lié, et joiant*. These two-membered structures occur frequently in A., cf. 56 *devise e dresce, mun aiere e mun chemin*; 68 *di e devin*; 266 *lez e ejo*; 276 *centz e fi*; 311 *present e dun*; 987 *guerpi e lessé*, (‘gurpire et projicer’ of the O. Frankish laws); 1109 *entrejurez sunt e unt lur foi plevi*; 1845 *ci finis et termin*; even in trilogies, 705 *legers, enters e seins*; 1543 *enters, seins e gari*; v. Grimm, *Rechtsalt*, p. 22.

1197 *manacant*] in Gloss. I have given this as agreeing with ‘mort’, but it is better to make *manacant* and *promettant* of next line equivalent to abridged relative clauses, and translate: “neither for one who threatens death, nor for one who promises fleeting riches.”

1200 *resortist*] there are two verbs ‘sortir’, which must be distinguished: the first is of the regular conjugation, (It. *sorso*, M. F. *je sors*), and means ‘to go out, away, to stand out’, the origin being prob. a Lat. *surrect-ire* from *surrect-us*; cf. O. F. *quatr* from *co-act-us*, *espertir* from *experct-us*. The other is of the inchoative (-isco) conjugation, It. *sortisco*, F. *je sortis*, to get, [cf. the M. F. legal expression ‘*cette sentence sortira son plein effet*’] and is to be connected with Lat. *sortiri*. As a comp. of the first, we have ‘*ressortir*’, to go out again, to spring out, whence *ressort*, a spring, elasticity; of the second, *ressortir*, to have recourse to a tribunal where one may obtain one’s rights, whence F. *ressort*, extent of jurisdiction, place of *ressort* in cases of appeal; thus O. F. *ressortir* came to mean ‘to go for shelter, protection’, hence to retire, retreat, or as here, to flinch, swerve; cf. 1497; Alix. 89, 36 *ilueques veiscies l'un venir avant et l'autre resortir*.

1208 *deit*] must here be impers., as Lat. *debet*, *oportet*, so that *me* is governed doubly, me *deit me suvenir*: not however, ‘I ought to remember’, but ‘I must needs remember’.

1209 *trespasant*] the gerundive ptc. is even yet sometimes used in M. F. in apposition with the object of the clause, [in place of the relative construction, as in ‘*je le voyais, qui se lavait*’,] “who deigned to receive me, as I passed by him”.

1217] the construction with the negatives, which seems awkward, will be seen to be symmetrical by transposing in translation the two hemistichs of this

line: il *ne vout, enfricndre ne guerpir, fauser ne flechir, ne pur prisun, ne pur sun cors livrer*.

1218 *pur sun cors livrer*] for this use of the infin. as an abstract noun, but still governing another (preceding) noun, cf. 1234 *pur les testes duner*, and v. note on 234; cf. Jouyains 2395, 3801:

nel lairoie por les membres trenchier.

Cier. de V. 2015:

je ne laroie por les mambres coper

ne por avoir k'en me seust doner.

And for this use of the prep. *pur* with infin., cf. Chau. Cant. T. 1135:

(swore) never for to delyn in the peyne

neyther of us in love to hynder other,

= ‘*pur murir en la peine*’; ibid. 14548:

ne schal I never, for to go to helle,

bewreye word of thing that ye me telle.

1228 *sanz fin u resortir*] I do not know what this means: *sanz fin* is no doubt = ‘without end’, and this seems to demand for *resortir* the first of the meanings given on 1200, which I cannot think possible, [quasi, which never *ceases* nor *runs out*(?)] on the other hand, if *resortir* meaning ‘to flinch’, as I believe it must, then ‘*sanz fin*’ is not very intelligible to me; perhaps we might paraphrase thus: “that God may grant me to attain a post in your company, a post which I will keep for ever, and from which I will never retire”.

1233 *oil*] Lat. *hoc* was early used as a particle of affirmation, Prov. *oc*, pronounced *o*. North of the Loire; to it was appended *-il*, from Lat. *illud*, so that the form became *o-il* [*hoc illud*], *ou-il*, M. F. *ou*. The presence or absence of the termination *-il* was so characteristic and prominent in the two languages French and Provençal, as even to furnish a name to distinguish them, viz., *langue d'oil* and *langue d'oc*, just as Dante can define Italy as the country dove il *sí* [Lat. *sic*] suona, cf. Bl. of Oxf. 22.

et Dix! ai-je son malvais gré

quant je ne le servi à gré.

je quie c'oil.

— *sanz repeutir*] cf. Mätz. Altf. xxxvi. 22:

dame, prenge vous pitiés

de moi ki apareilliés

sui pour vous sounir langours

et por faire vo plaisir

de vrai eur sans repentir.

1234 *ne larrum*] *larrum* is here used absolutely; in 1197 it is followed by *de* with inf., *ne larrum de feie*, as in 1270, but also with subj., cf. Kell. Rom. 207. 7:

je ne laroie por les membres trenchier

de l'nn de vos ne me doie vengier.

Cf. Aub. 1107 *ne larrum ke soium destunez*, ‘we will not let ourselves be turned away’.

1236 *geir*] from O. H. G. *jeh-an* to declare, acknowledge, from which also (through O. H. G. *bi-zgh-t*) Mod. Germ. has its *be-ich-te, beicht-e* confession. Prov. *gequ-ir*, O. Sp. *jiqu-ir*, to give up, show the final guttural, found also in O. It. *ag-geoch-ir*, to humble one’s self; so often in O. F. *je-h-ir, ge-h-ir*, to confess, &c.

1213 *resteneele*] from Lat. *scintilla*, by transposition [*es-tincilla*], O. F. *estencale*, borrowed in Prov. *esten-*

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celar, [which Rayn. Lex. III. 215 strangely places under *estela, stella*], though Prov. has also *sintilla*, as It. *scintilla*, Sp. *centella*, Pg. *centelha*.

1244 *privez*] Lat. *privatus*, which in M. L. took the meaning 'familiaris, amicus', (cf. the line 'qui nimis est *privatus, cum vitare necesse*';) hence the meaning *confidant, privy councillor, &c.* There appear to have been two derivs. of M.L. *privus*, 1, *privatis*, whence M. F. *privauté*, and 2, *privensis*, whence O.F. *privois*, M. F. *ap-privoiser*, to tame, cf. *mansuetus*.

1246 *besille*] from O. F. *besil*, Prov. *beilih* (Rayn. Lex. II. 205 trouble, renversement,) M. L. *besilium, besilamentum*; the meaning acc. to DC. is 'maiming', &c., but the line quoted in DC. from O.F., 'il ne poront durer, ains se besilleront', and the passage in Aub. certainly denote some synonym of *chanceler*. I do not know what the root is: cf. Ital. *bas-ire*, to die, to faint away, from Keltic *bis*, death, and so *bas-iller*?

— *chaneèle*] Lat. *cancellare*, used early in the middle ages = to *cancel* writing by lines drawn lattice-fashion across the letters; afterwards (cf. the verse 'in cruce cancellat pro nobis brachii Christus'), used in the sense 'to cross the arms, or hands': 'utatur euellis, cum manicis, usque circa genua longis ad cancellandum more ordinis sedendo et inclinando', 'flexis poplitibus et manibus cancellatis'; and so perhaps from this crossed position of the legs, the *unsteadiness* of one 'chancelant'.

1247 *sautèle*] by dimin. suff. *-illare* from Lat. *saltare*, we have It. *salt-ellare*, O. F. *saut-eler*. M. F. has prob. borrowed from Ital. the subst. *saut-er-elle*, as it has the inserted *-er-* peculiar to Ital., with this suffix *-ella*, cf. *acqu-er-ella*, *salt-er-ella*.

— *avolez*] M. L. *advolit*; DC. gives: 'advenae, qui aliunde venerunt, *advolunt*'; 'gens *avolez*, qui n'avoient mesnaige, feu, ne lieu'; from Froissart, 'ceux qui estoient ainsi bannis, les appelloit *avolez*'.

1248 *dépanez*] from Lat. *pannus*, cloth, whence M. L. *dépanare*, of tearing clothes, &c. DC. quotes 'detonsi et délavati, cum drappis et calciamentis *dépannatis*'. [From O. F. *pan* in the sense of 'fragment', and so 'piece given in pledge', we have our 'pawn'.]

— *gunele*] dimin. of O. F. *gone*, gune, our 'gown', but the root is unknown, for the Welsh *gwen* is probably itself a loan-word.

1250 *fevre ki martele*] this comparison of the familiarity of workmen with their tools, to express the mastery over any art, is very common in O.F., cf. Alix. 91. 28:

mais li dus fet venir le mire [= doctor],
qui plus savoit de plaies que fevres de martel.

Ph. Mousk. 9288 :

et si dist-on en un provierbe,
que del fier sont mestre li fevre.

G. de V. 1495 :

li dus Rollan est vaillant chevalier
et vassaus nobles por ses armes bailier.
plus en est duiz ke maistres charpentiers
n'est de sa barde ferir et chaploier,
kant il veut faire saule ou maison dressier.

Alix. 161. 38 :

savoit il mult plus d'armes qu'esmerius en gibier.

— *martele*] from *martel*, (Chas. Martel,) dimin. of M.L. *martus*, (Lat. *martulus*, 'malleus pusillus', Isidor.)

— *fevre*] Lat. *faber*, still preserved in M. F. *orfèvre*, and in family names, as *Lefèvre*.

— *tanailles*] Lat. *tenacula*, Prov. *tenalha*, but Ital., like Fr., has *tanaglia*, with the favourite substitution of *a* in an unaccented initial syllable, in place of orig. *e* or *i*; cf. Sp. *galardon*, Ital. *maraviglia*, Fr. *paresse*, (*pigrizia*,) &c. For this word, Spau. has *tenaza* from Lat. *tenacia, tenax*; Portug. both *tenaz* and *tenaixa*.

1258 *trufle*] our 'trifle', (v. note on 234); Diez thinks the word may be *truffe*, meaning truffle, which he takes to be the Lat. *tuber*, [pl. *tubera*,] with reverted *r*, [trube, truffe]. This word, in combination with *terrae*, 'terrae tuber' [= tar-trufo] has given birth to F. *tartuffe*, It. *tartufo*, Venetian *tartufola*, whence the Mod. Germ. *kartoffel*, tartoffel.

— *fable a rote u viele*] cf. Mar. de Fr. I. 112 :
de cest conte k'o avez
fu Gugemer le lai trovez,
qu'hum dist en harpe e en rote.

Montaignon, Recueil, p. 8 :

ge sui jougleres de vièle ;
si sai de muse et de frestèle,
et de harpe et de chifonie,
de la gigue, de l'armonie,
et el saltete et en la rote
sai-je bien chanter une note.

— *rote*] the *rote* denoted in O. F. two instruments, the *harp*, and the *violin*. The word is Keltic; cf. *chrotta Britannia* which is mentioned by Fortunatus (7th cy.) in conjunction with the Roman *lyra* and the Barbarian *arpa*; hence Welsh *croth*, Gaelic *croit*, both of which mean violin, (harp,) the idea being probably from the bulging out of the instrument, as the Welsh word means besides anything swelling out, belly, &c., and Gaelic *croit* = a hump, [cf. the Mod. Irish expression, 'to put a *critt* on himself', to assume a humpy attitude.] This *chrotta* probably passed into O.H.G. as *hrota*, whence O. Fr. has *rote*.

— *viele*] the name of some musical instrument specially fitted for dancing and gaiety; it was played with a bow, and had 3–6 strings. The origin is prob. M.L. *vitula*, (whence Germ. *fiedel*, our *fiddle*) from *vitulari*, to gambol like a *calf* (*vitulus*), hence Prov. *viula*, It. *Sp. viola*.

1259 *au vent*] cf. B. du Guesc. 8160 :

quant Henry vint à eulx tenir son parlement,
ilz ne firent de lui compte nés que du vent.

1263 *enfrunder*] prob. an error for *enfundrer*, common enough in the sense 'destroy, to knock the bottom out', from Lat. *fundus*; Diez supposes that the *r* in *effondrer* is a variation of *l*, as in It. *sfondo/are*; cf. It. *sventolare* from *ventus*, Lat. *eventilare*, O. F. *venteler*, (Aub. 1529) where M. F. *éventer* has omitted the dim. suff.; for the change, and the reversion of the liquid, cf. M. F. *esclandre* for *scanda/um*.

1264 *de ci k'a Burdele*] a common terminus ad quem in comparisons; cf. Ph. Mousk. 25257 :

pour ses dis et pour ses bons cos
n'ot tel gilleur jusqu'à Bordiele.

1266 estriu bailler] cf. Alix. 14.23 :
devant lui amenèrent Bucifal le legier;

Alixandres i monte, estrier n'i vot baillier.

— estriu] Prov. estriub, Sp. estribo, O.F. also estriu, whence estiv-i-er, (M. F. étrivière), contracted estrie, M. F. étrier. The origin is perhaps a Germ. *striupe*, leather-thong, as the first stirrups were made of leather; or from *strebūn*, to lean heavily on, v. note 173.

1267 cenele] so Chauc. Cant. T. 6240 :
but al ior nouȝt : I sette nouȝt an hawȝ
of his proverbe, ne of his olde sawe.

Ph. Mousk. 7405 :
poitral, estrier, cengles ne siâles,
ne lor valoient It. cenniles.

From Lat. (coc)cinella, dimin. of coccinus, from coecum.
1283 targer] from tardare, M. F. has tarder, but O.F. had also targer from tard-ic-are; cf. juger from jndicare.

1285 ost] even in the earliest M. L., *hostis* had acquired the meaning of ‘army’, probably from the phrase ‘ire in hostem’, to go against the foe, which means to go to the army. It is curious that the word should be mostly of the femin. gender in Romance; Gregory has ‘hostem collectum’, but we have ‘hostem nostram’ in a charter of 1143, and it is mostly so found in M. L.

1286 penuncel] dimin. of penon, It. pennone, where Sp. has pendon; the root however is not *pendere*, but *penna*, as it meant the long feathery streamer attached to the point of the lance, and then generally flag, ‘pennant’.

1289 el] Lat. *al-iud*; in Prov. *al* was used as an adj. with *res*, ‘ni al res no m' fai viure’, or even as a subst. ‘vei que tot l'als qu'om fai abays’; so used also in O. Portug. as an adj., ‘querer al ben, for se non vos’, though generally in O. Sp. and O. Pg. it is an indecl. pron. ntr. as in O.F., where it is very common, as *el* and *al*; cf. Montaigne, Recueil, p. 239 :

li preudom ne sot l'afre,
et n'i entendoit el que bien.

ibid. p. 202 :
et la dame, qui fu porquise
de sa grant honte et de son mal,
li dist : ‘bians sire, il n'i a al.’

1297 quites] from Lat. *quietus*, and a short form *quietus*, we have F. *coi*, ‘coy’, It. cheto, ‘quiet’, but also F. *quitte*, Sp. *quito*, ‘quit’, in the sense of freed from obligation, thus M. L. ‘sit quietus’ = ‘sit absolutus’; hence also our adv. ‘quite’.

1299 ki sunt] the analysis on p. 94 (last line of note) makes it probable that the *ki sunt* given in text is wrong, and should be *ki sunt*.

1300 travail] It. travaglio, Sp. trabajo, Pg. trabalho, with a similar development in meaning as Lat. labor; perhaps from Lat. *trabs*, whence trabare, F. *en-traver*, to throw stumbling-blocks in the way, and so (through trab-eculaire) the verb *travailler*, and subst. *travail*; our ‘travel’ is the same word, and means labour in walking, precisely as in the Bavarian dialect, the Germ. *arbeiten* ‘to labour’ may mean ‘to walk’.

1304 sez returner] ‘irrevocably’, so 1365 *sanz jamais returner*; cf. Matz. Altfr. xxv. 23 :
tres che que jou Fesgardai,
fui je pris sans revenir.

1308 tencer] M. F. tancer; from a form *tentiare*, deriv. of *tentus*, tenere, to maintain, hold one's opinion, hence to contest, (cf. the O. F. subst. *tenson*,) to scold, &c.; cf. Rom. de Tr. 1090 :

lede chose est de manacier,
se ne vieng pas à vos tencier,

1309 k'ami est] this k' cannot be the rel. form. masc. nom., for the reason assigned on 618 note and *; it is the conj. causal: “you know very little of the man you treat so contemptuously, which you certainly would not do if you knew him, for he is the friend of the God who made us, as you may probably learn before evening by his performance of some miracle”.

— ki plut] v. note on 1631.

1314 en reprocver] (v. note on 141;) cf. Rom. Stud. Hist. 3, p. 413 :

que j'oï dire en reprovier,
‘qui mercie crie, aura pardon’.

Kell. Rom. 207. 23 :

on le dist souvent en reprocver.

— cist se fert ki ne veit] this particular proverb is to be found among the proverbs of Master Serlo, as given by M. Paul Meyer in his Documents Manuscrits, Rapport, p. 170 :

“si fert ki ne veit.”

“sic illi ferunt qui cassi lumine flant.
sic scit percutere quem scimus lucce carere.
sic facimus scire sic cecum cito ferire.”

1321 partener] deriv. of O.F. parçon, from Lat. *partitio*, M.L. *partitio*; DC. gives: ‘partitionari appellari videntur ii negotiatores quos inter societas est, sic dicti quod jacturam simul et hierum participant’.

1328 d'ocire] this seems a loose way of expressing a purpose, “they draw their swords, in order to kill”; cf. 1419 sumuns d'envaïr, summoned for the purpose of attacking; 1527 se puroisi de murir, went forward to meet death.

1334 tut] this cannot be the adv., so it is prob. a mistake for *tuit*, as the nom. pl. masc. always takes *tut* in Aub.; the same spelling occurs in two apparent instances, viz. :

1359 tut unt retté à lui cest mortel encumber;

1407 tut rettent Amphibal le clerc oriental;
where *tut* is seemingly a nom. pl., but in both is simply the adv. = wholly, altogether.

— sarmuner] M. F. has its verb ‘sermonner’ used as subst. in Aub. 1652, from Lat. *sermonari*, of which Aul. Gell. (17. 2) says: ‘rusticius videtur, sed rectius’; the noun is from a type ‘sermonari’, preacher. I translate: “all this is by the magic arts of the preacher”, but if this is correct, it is the only passage in which the governing noun is without the article, and governed itself by a prepos.; perhaps it might be better to explain ‘ço est un sarmuner par sortz’, ‘the preacher has this power by means of magic’.

1336 a sun talent] the Romance use of this word = inclination, wish, naturally went into O. E., cf. Chauc. : therfore have they conseilid yow rather
to youre talent than to youre profyt.

This was its natural meaning, from Gr. *τάλαντον*, balance, hence inclining, propensity; DC. quotes

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from a will: ‘si venerit ad aliquam de meas filias in talentum Deo servire’, if they take a fancy to serve God.

— *rebuudir*] in Prov. and O. F. the verb denotes to *resound*, perhaps from Lat. *bombitare*, to buzz; for the change of conjugation, Diez compares *retentir* from Lat. *tinuitare*. The word would then appear to have taken on a secondary meaning to *re-echo*, and so to leap back, to *rebound*; cf. Spens. F. Q. T. 6.7 the far rebounded noyce.

1344 *li curt sure*] a not infrequent use of the adv. instead of the prep. (Diez, Gr. III. 300); cf. Vie de St. Thom. p. 301 *jo ne li cur sure*; p. 107 *tuit li carent sure*; Rom. de Tr. 1943, 8412:

en eslepas se carent sure,
entrocis se sunt en poi d'ore.

— *esmanker*] from Lat. *mancus*, M. L. *mancare*, to maim, dismember; DC. quotes ‘si quis alteri brachium cum spata aut cum faste frangerit, et non mancat, solvat solidos sex’; ‘qui cum redimi se multo rogarunt, imperat eos *emancari*: mancos antem pugnos referentes intus sociis remitti’. M. F. has adopted the word in the general sense, *manquer* = to be wanting.

1347 *senter*] properly an adj., ‘chemin sentier’, = ‘semitarius’, from Lat. *semita*, O. F. *sente*, Sp. *senda*; whence It. *sentiero*, Sp. *sendero*, path, [Portug. *sendeiro*, hack-horse, (quasi *roadster*?)]

1350 *dulusher*] this word occurs frequently in O. F. as verb and subst. abstr., even in Aub. (1628), but it must be an adj. here, = ‘afflicted’, although I have never met it so elsewhere. The case is not much different in (1357) *devurer*; cf. also (1392) *ravener*, with similar termination.

1357 *lion*] cf. Chanc. Cant. T. 2632:

ne in Belmary ther is no fel lyoun
that hunted is, or is for hunger wood,
ne of his prey desireth so the blood,
as Palamon to sle his foo Arcite.

1359 *rette*] O. Sp. *reptar*, from M. L. *reputare*; Diez quotes ‘si quis alteri reputaverit’, shall have laid to the charge of another, &c. DC. wrongly refers M. L. *reptare*, *retare*, to *rectare*: I think it not improbable that *rectare* arose by mistake from *retare*, Lat. *reputare*, which already in the 2nd cy. meant to charge to anybody’s account, ‘*reputaturus patri quod praestiterit*’ (Papias).

Chanc. Cant. T. 2731:

it was arrett him no vlynye.

Spens. F. Q. II. 8.8:

the charge which God doth unto me arrett
of his deare safety, I to thee commend.

1362 *desirer*] It. *desirare*, from Lat. *de-cenare*, *desirare*, (cf. F. *cygne*, O. F. *cisne* from M. L. *cecinus*;) similarly, we have O. F. *reciner* from *re-cenare*, and It. *fu-signo* is just *post-cenium*. Magalotti says: “*fusignare non si piglia mai in un altro senso che di mangiar dopo cena*”.

1376 *chemise*] It. *camicia*, Sp. *camisa*, is the M. L. *camisia*, a word used even by Jerome; Zeuss, Gram. Celt.² p. 787, thinks it is an Old Gallic word, Kymric *camse*, O. Irish *coimmse*, and so Diez explains as from a stem *cāmis* with adj. suffix. *-la*; for the termination

-isius, cf. the nn. pr. Par-isi, Bel-isi, Car-isius, Cen-isius, [Mont Cenis;] but *cānis* is postulated by another and simpler form of the word, viz. It. *camicie*, O. F. *chainse*, priest’s white surplice, (whence the deriv. *cheins-il* (1720), cf. M. F. *cout-il* from O. F. *coute*.)

— *girun*] prop. flap or lappet of a dress, which could be gathered into folds (sinns); DC. quotes ‘*anteriora froci sui in gremium ita attrahit, ut pedes possint videri; girones quoque colligit utrumque, ut non sparsim jacent in terra*’. This folded part was called in M. H. G. *gēre*, which implies an O. H. G. *gēro*, acc. *gerun*, whence the It. *gherone*, F. *giron*, were borrowed. The root seems to be *gēr*, a javelin, and we have still in English a deriv. in the word ‘*gore*’, a *hastate* insertion in a dress, cf. M. L. *pilum vestimenti*. In M. H. G. *gēren* were applied as ornaments, and came to mean the entire lappet of the coat, &c., so that *girun de chemise* is really a shirt-tail.

— *mance*] sleeve, from Lat. *manica*, id., and so fem., but the masc. *manche*, hand-le, It. *manico*, is from manus by deriv. snif. *-icus*, cf. le porche from *port-icus*.

1379 *maens*] M. F. *moyen*, from Lat. *medianus*, used in M. L. to express ‘*mediae magnitudinis*’, &c.

— *queus*] all those adjj. *queus*, *jovres*, &c., are prob. in the mas. sg. nom., though I should prefer to take them as acc. pl. in apposition with *les* in 1377.

1383 *ki est*] this cannot be right; I read, but doubtfully, *ke ci’st*, ‘*quod hic est*’; ‘they do not doubt that, if any believes in him, *there is* the right belief.’ Unfortunately the metre here does not determine whether a syllable may have not been omitted.

1388 *entame*] Prov. *entamenar*, from a Lat. *intaminare*, to touch, (*tamen* = tag-men, tango;) cf. M. F. *semer* from *seminare*. In M. F., *entamer* means ‘to begin’, which is illustrated by our word *begin*, of which the simple verb *-ginnen* meant ‘to cut’ (meat, &c.,) the first stage towards beginning to eat.

1391 *ne saul ne peu*] ‘such a marvel was never before seen as this of the wolf of the forest, *without being either full or fed*, and the naturally-ravenous eagle, which by Christ’s power have become guardians of dead bodies’. The *ki* of 1391, is for *ke* after *teu* (1390).

— *saul*] M. F. *soul*, It. *satollo*, Wallach. *săul*, *destul*, Prov. *sadol*, from Lat. *satullus*, (dimin. of *satur*).

— *peul*] pp. of *paitre*, still used in M. F. in the comp. *repul*, ‘satiated’, and sbst. *repue*, Villon’s ‘*repues franchises*’, ‘free feeds’; from the same root *re-pastus*, we have *repast*, M. F. *repas*; cf. also M. F. *appât*, *afâps*, now employed differently, but really the same word, viz., O. F. *appast*. Cf. Mar. de Fr. I. 76:

quant lur mangiers al vespres vint,
la pucele tant en retint,
dunt li chevaliers out assez,
bien fi péun et abevrez.

1393 *morticine*] Lat. *morticinus*, defined by Papias: “*non occisorum, sed mortuorum animalium est morbida caro*”; so It. *morticino*, carne *morticina*, means the flesh of animals that have died a natural death; the bodies of the martyrs lay as if they had died by natural death, without injury or wound.

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— chemins ferrez] the viae ferratae are thus described by DC.: “itineria a Romanis in provinciis exstructa et confecta, ita a posteris appellata propter eorum duritatem, vel quod ex silicibus subnigris compacta, ferrari colorem referant”; the first explanation is no doubt correct, ‘the hard highroad’; cf. B. du Guesc.:

4345 le grand chemin ferré s'en va espernant.

14900 à la voie s'est mis, les grans chemins ferrez,
III. lieus et plus s'en est courant alez.

1430 veins] I suppose this = Lat. *vamus*, but in that case I do not know in what sense the brain is said to be *veins*; light-headed (with pain)?

1439 rute] a word which we have preserved in our *rout*, (borrowed in M.F. *roat*, *raout*,) from M.L. *rupta*, fraction, division, hence assemblage, crowd.

1440 crit] It. *grido*, Sp. *grito*, Prov. *crit*, from Lat. *quiritare*, (= *critare*) used by Quintilian of an orator, to shriek, &c. The final *z* in Aub. testifies to the original final *t*; v. app.

1443 furbie] It. *furbiere*, from O.H.G. *furban*, to clean, wipe; whence It. *furbo*, M.F. *fourbe*, a rogue, ‘who makes a clean sweep’; for the connexion of meaning, cf. Sp. *limpiar*, which means both to clean and to steal.

1445 esclarie] in the Rom. treatment of the verbs with inchoative affix -sc, (Lat. -scere), Span. and Portug. keep fairly close to Lat., Ital., and Wallach. drop the -sc, save in the present, [i.e. save in cases where the stem-syll. would without the increment be accented;] Fr. and Prov. in the verbs where they do keep the -sc, actually add another -sc in their pres. forms. The variations may be shown thus:—

Lat.	(inf.)clar -esc -ère, (pres. 1.sg.)clar -esc-o.	
{ Span.	clar -ee -ér,	clar -esc-o.
{ Portug.	(pad -ec -er),	(pad -ec-o).
{ Ital.	chiar - ire,	chiar -isc-o.
{ Wall.	chier - i,	chier -esc.
{ Prov.	(nigr -ez -ir),	(nigr -ez-esc).
{ Fr.	clar - e -ir,	clar -c-esc.
	clar - c -ir,	clair -c-is.

This double formation is avoided however in Fr. by the adoption of the mixed conjugation as in Ital.; thus F. *avil-ir*, (where Prov. has *avil-z-ir*) = It. *chiar-ire*, and *avil-is* = It. *chiar-isco*. Among the few exceptions to this general weakening by omission, may be noted this verb *éclaircir*, *noircir*, (Aub. 1103), *dur-cir*, (1495); of new verbs with this deriv. affix, we have still *accourcir*, *rétrécir* (re-strict-escere), *ensorcir*, *obscuircir*.

1465 kerneus] M.F. *crén-eau*, O.F. *cren-el*, *cran-el*, M.L. *crenellus*, *quarnellus*, dimin. of *cran*, [still in M.F., = notch,] the origin of which is supposed by Diez to be a Lat. *crena*, occurring only in Pliny [Hist. Nat., if the reading be genuine, (al. *renis*)]. Besides the technical terms, *crenelle*, *crenelate*, &c., we have our ‘*cranny*’, a nook, from the O.F. *crenel*.

1466 jieus] I have translated this ‘*fresh*’ in Gloss., as I suppose it must be really the same word as *joius* and thus would be a M.L. *gaudi-ous*, though it hardly seems an appropriate epithet. The termination -*eus* = Lat. *osus*, is found in piteus §21, but the root syll. *j-* is obscure. If *jieus* were taken for *ju-eus*, one might

hazard a connexion with a Lat. *jugal-is*, in the sense of ‘well-watered’, but I have no example of this word.

1468 aeventailles] M.F. *éventail*, It. *ventaglio*, Sp. *ventalle*, mean ‘fan’, but It. has also the fem. *ventaglia* as O.F. *a-ventaille*, in this sense ‘visor of the helmet’; the visor, M.F. *visière*, is the place for seeing through, the vent-aille, for breathing through, from *ventus*, [cf. *soupirail* (v. 55).] Chaucer calls it the *adventayle* (Cant. T. 980). Besides *ventail*, M.F. has a form *vantail* = folding-door.

— heumes] It. *elmo*, Sp. *yelmo*, from Goth. *hilms*, O. Norse *hjalmr*; with suffix -ettus, O.F. *healm-et*, imitated in Sp. *almete*, (for *elmete*,) whence perhaps F. *armet*, ‘head-piece’.

— chapeus] dimin. of *chape*, F. *cape*, It. *cappa*, perhaps vulg. Lat.; Isidor. gives ‘*cappa*, quia quasi totum *capiat hominem*'; and cf. O.H.G. *gi-fang*, dress, from *fahān*, to take. Whatever be the origin, it has many derivy., F. *capot*, *capuchon*, *chaperon*, &c.; from *chap-el* of 1617, we have *chapel-et*, *chaplet*, like *bracelet-et*, *cors-i-l-et*, &c.

1470 frois] It. *fresco*, M.F. *frais*, fraiche, from O.H.G. *frisc*, A.-Sax. *ferse*, our *fresh*; Roquefort gives an O.F. *frisque*, whence our *frisk*, *frisky*, &c.

1473 pur Deus] the relative clause in follg. line, shows that the meaning here must be, “you worship devils instead of God, who made us in his likeness”; the more natural way (cf. 594) would be to render “you invoke them as gods”, but this would leave the *ki* of 1474 with no antecedent.

1477 débonaires] Diez discusses Lat. *atrium* and *agrum* as the possible origin of the word *aire*, but it seems unnecessary to go past *aer*, or rather the adj. *aria*, It. *aria*; the meanings 1° air, and 2° disposition, race, family, are scarcely more incongruous than in the case of Lat. *spiritus* = 1° breathing, 2° courage, haughtiness.

1480 angre] the usual nom. pl. is *angere(s)*, for the obl. pl. cases we have *angles*, as also in obl. sg., and the adj. *anglin*; *angre* is a later form, and is perhaps the immediate parent of M.F. *ange*; cf. however M.F. *tempe*, O.F. *temple*, from Lat. *tempora*, where we have preserved the *l*, *temp/e*, *angel*.

1490 asotij] cf. Mort Dart. IV. 1 ‘how Merlin was assotted, and doted on one of the ladies of the lake’. Of the origin of the word *set*, nothing is certain: Diez accepts the old derivation from Hebr. *shatç*, foolish, which seems to me very improbable. Lat. *stultus* makes O.F. *estot*, *estout*, but the derivation of an initial F. *s* from a Lat. *st* is not universally accepted. M.L. *sottus* was in use as early as Charlemagne in the sense of Lat. *stultus*, and perhaps *sottus* was all along a vulgar Lat. word for *stultus*; Schuchardt (I. 32, II. 498) found *stulto* riming with *mutto*, and there may have been a form *sultus* as well.

1505 gisez] It. *giacere*, Sp. *yacer*, Pg. *jazer*, from Lat. *iacere*, in O.F. *gesir*, cf. *plaisir* from *placere*; hence the M.F. defective forms, *ci-git*, *gite* (= *giste*), *gisement*, and the (inf. *gésir*, and its) deriv. *gésine*, (Lafontaine).

1514 deramij] It. *diramare*, M.L. *deramare*, to thin

the boughs, to pull off the fruits, &c., and so, generally, to strip off.

1530 as *plaiés bender*] for this construction, v. note on 234; only one other instance occurs of its use with plural nouns, 154⁸ as *cors garder*.

— *bender*] deriv. of O. F. *bende*, It. *benda*, Sp. *venda*, from O. H. G. *binda*; connected with this root is our *bund-le*, in O. F. *bounzel*, [Roquefort quotes 'bounzel de myrrhe' = fasciculus myrrhae.]

1536 *ja sunt acempli*] this is the only exception to the rule in A., that *ja* only precedes the auxil. *estre*, when the tense is future; it never precedes *avoir* as an auxil.; here too, it is used in the affirmative; e. gr.

389 *ja ne vus est voiez*.

451 *ja pur lignage ne sera esparni*.

1021 *ja n'est termé*.

1035 *ja tant ne en serrunt requis*.

1536 *ja sunt acempli*.

So also future in 1331 where *ja* precedes *estre*;

1331 *saisiz ja en serrez*.

In 548 ne *fuissez citoien*, *jas fuissez à mort livrez*, we may trace the same principle, for *jas fuissez livrez* stands by attraction for *jas series livrez* 'you would already have been given up to death'.

1541 *prive ne estrangi*] cf. Amis et Amil, 3250: à la cort voisent et estrange et privé
et povre et riche, n'en i ait nus remez.

This form *estrangi* only occurs here, and is prob. owing to the rhyme; *estrange*, our *strange*, It. *stranio*, is the Lat. *extraneus*.

1514 *enblanchi*] I take this as intrans., 'the blood grew whiter than milk', rather than trans., 'the blood whitened them, more than milk would'.

1515 *euntasmos*] the interpolation of *s* is no doubt owing to the analogy of the 2 pl. *eunt-as-tes*, where the *s* is organic, Lat. *am-as-tis* = *am-avisti*.

1516 *arremptum*] Lat. *atramentum*, Prov. *airamen*; only Sp. seems to have preserved this word in any shape, in its antiquated adj. *atramentoso*, which dyes black. In its stead Sp. Pg. have *tinta*, from Lat. *tincta*, borrowed also early in O. H. G. *tincta*; but M. F. *encre*, (O. F. *enque*, whence our *ink*) is Ital. *inchiestro*, Old Milanese *incostro*, Prov. *encaut*, from *γύκανταρη*, the red pigment which the Greek emperors used for their sign manual.

— *enbrever*] M. L. *imbreviare*, 'in breves redigere', the 'brevis' being = 'chartula continens indicem, seu summariam rei cuiuspiam descriptionem'; from this *brevis*, breve, in the sense of an official document, came the subst. *bref*, (whence Germ. *brief*, letter,) and the dimin. *brev-ct*, *brevet* rank, given by royal warrant.

1519 *blesmi*] with inorganic *s*, M. F. *blémir*, our *blemish*, from the O. F. adj. *bleme*, *blesme*, very pale; the root is Teutonic *blē*, dark blue; cf. O. Norse *blár* sem *Hel*, black as death, *blim* the livid colour of a bruise; thus *blemir* would mean orig. to beat 'black and blue', and so 'to damage'.

1551 *ojes*] Lat. *opus*, It. *uopo*, O. Sp. *hnevos*, *huebos*, [P. del Cid, 83, 125, 212, &c.] Ptov. *obs*, in O. F. also *oeufs*, cf. P. Meyer, *Man. de Langage*, p. 383, 'pour acheter des danrees à l'oeufs de mon seigneur';

though generally without the labial, cf. Rom. Stud. IIst. 3, p. 424:

ases i trovent pain et el,
char salée, formache et oes, [œufs]
et quanque à pelerin est oes.

1560 *men escient*] v. note on 1138; cf. Kell. Romv. 336. 7:

qui le bien voit et le mal prent,
il est fol à son escient.

R. de Tr. 1497 *gîe cuit, au mien escient*; used with other prep. also, thus B. du Guesc, has *selon mon escient*, 3099, 4153, &c., where indeed it is not uncommon as a simple noun, thus 4332 *oez mon escient*, hear my opinion. In Rom. de Tr. (1298) we have it even developed into an adj., *de parler fu esciente* (!) In this phrase, *men* is of course for *mien*, or *mun*, but it is not impossible that the poet may have himself connected it (wrongly) with *m'en*, quasi 'me sciente'.

1561 *mesciment*] *meccine* = *medicina*, from Lat. *medicus*, O. F. *miege*; there was also a form *medicien*, M. F. *médecin*, from a deriv. *medic-inus*, but the commonest expression in O. F. was *mire*, which is prob. *medic-inus*: as *grammaticaria*, made *grammaire*, so *medicarius* could make *meire*, *mire*.

1570 *mais*] "who listens to these messengers"; cf. Plu. *Mousk*, 9585 par son més savoir li feroit; Rom. de Ti. 1605 li més s'est tost mis à l'estriée. The form in A. is prob. owing to the license in the matter of *mais* [= *magis*] and *mès*; this word should be *mès*, It. *messo*, M. L. *missus* = *legatus*; so M. F. messenger, our messenger, from F. *message*, M. L. *mis-saticum*.

1571 *fous*] It. *folle*, O. F. *fol*, our 'fool', from Lat. *folius*, bellows, i.e., a wind-lag.

1577 *tollet*] from a barbarous Lat. *tollectum*, which may be inferred from It. *tolletto*, cf. Dante, Par. v. 33; in Inf. xi. 36, 'tollette dannose' has a var. *lect. collecte*;) so in O. Portug. we have *tolleito* for the mod. *tolhido*, (cf. Mussatia in Sitz.-Ber. der Wien. Akad. XVI, p. 233). The verb is rich in forms, thus the perf. is *toltu*, *tolti*, [and *tols*], so impf. subj. *tolusse*, *tolisse*, *tolvise*; the pp. is *tolu* and *toloit* (*tolleit*). For the construction, cf. B. du Guesc, 9846:

assez m'ont fait d'ennuy et *tolu ma contée*.

1579 *de puteire*] I have edited as separate words, as we have *de putage* (280), and *de puslin* (181); but *debomaire* (811, 1477) I give as one word on account of the derivy, *debomone-te* (778), and -ment, (1211).

1581 *eunper*] Lat. *parare* has assumed the meaning protect, ward off, in F. *parer*, our party; cf. It. *parapetto*, 'parapet', breast-guard, It. *para-sole*, *paravento*, and so by imitation, F. *para-pluie*. In cpd. we have It. *riparare*, F. *réparer*, to 'repair'; Sp. Pg. *emparar*, F. *empêrir*, to seize, (while It. *imparare* = to learn,) further compounded into *remparer*, to fortify, whence O.P. *rempar*, M.F. *rempar*; but It. *comparare*, Sp. Pg. *comprar*, Wallach. *cumpera*, O. F. *cumpter*, mean to buy.

1591 *blasmez*] It. *blasimare*, M. L. *blasfemare*, in the sense of blame, reproach, condemn. There is another common derivy, from *bla-femare*, exhibiting the rare change of *f* into *t*, *blastemare*, It. *biastemmia*, bestem-

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mia, O. F. blastenge, Wallach. blästäm, cursing, and by aphaeresis, Sp. Pg. Lastima, pity, lastimar, to hurt.

1592 adrercement] DC. sub adrateria quotes: ‘pour ce qu'ilz virent qu'ilz ne le pourroient attaindre, il li virrent au devant par une *adrèce en un bois*’; ‘pour abregier tout chemin, comme est il nécessité aux demrees pour être plus et plus freschement apportées à vent, ils vont tant par voies publiques, comme par adreces’; ‘il s'avoit bien les adresses et les refuges du pays’.

1594 a sermon entent] I do not see any other way of translating entendre here than ‘to engage the attention’, as it must govern cretions of 1595; but I have no other example of precisely similar usage.

1605 estal] It. stallo, M. L. stallum, from O. II. G. *stāl*, = statio, locus, hence here ‘prendre estal’, to stop for rest; it remains in M. F. *étal*, (butcher's) stall, shop, whence *étailler*, to expose as goods for sale; further, in *étalon*, our stallion, M. L. ‘equus ad stallum’.

1606 a chemin jurnal] this seems to mean ‘as if for a day's journey’; it is an odd expression, but it can hardly be anything else; journée is just the space travelled in a day, and the phrase probably denotes the distance the inautyr was compelled to travel in his torture.

1607 bastun poinal] It. pugnale, Sp. puñal, [M. F. by another suff. poign-ard,] prob. from Lat. *pugnus*, a weapon just large enough for the hand, hence dagger; DC. quotes “icellui tira un coustel qu'il portait appelle poignal”. The connexion with lances, and euteus seems to demand the meaning ‘pointed’ as given in *Gloss.*, but perhaps it means simply ‘big sticks’; cf. Alix, 65, 23:

gictent, lancent et traient, et font grant batistal:
mult cil i ont rué mainte piere poingnal.

1609 entrail] from Lat. interaneum, we have It. entragno, Sp. entrañas, O. F. also entraigne; instead of the termination *-ania*, F. adopted, perhaps through the influence of *trip-asile*, a form with collective suffix *-sille*, entrailles, Prov. intralias, and this *-saille* was easily interchanged with *-ail*, the *-aculum* suffix (v. 55); our word has preserved the O. F. form, entrail.

1611 cursal] M. L. cursalis, used of dogs, and of ships, = cursans, our corsair, It. corsale, corsare, Sp. corsaris, Sp. Portug. corcel, M. F. corsier.

1612 flanne] M. L. flanehus, It. faneo, prob. from Lat. *flanus*, with inserted nasal before guttural (v. 11), ‘the weak part of the body’, just as in M. H. G. *krenke* from *kranc*, weak, and in Mod. Germ. *weiche*, the weak part.

— doss] It. doso, Sp. dorso, from Lat. *dorsum*; our old *endos* comes to us through O. F. *endossir*, while the modern *indorse* reverts to the Latin.

1613 li martirs] a nomin. pendens; for in the lengthy relative clause to this antecedent, the poet has completely forgotten the latter; perhaps he connected it momentarily with her se lessa of 1615, (which evidently refers only to *ki* of 1614).

1616 pilier] from Lat. *pilarium*, deriv. of *pila* = column, M. F. pilier, our pillar, Germ. pfiler.

1623] the construction in this line is plain enough,

but it is not very intelligible: “the pagans were only angry, and saw in his patient endurance nothing miraculous.” (r)

1626 paroirc] v. note on 89; a good example of the force of *par* in verbs, = outright, cf. Rom. de Tr. 12687: qui navrez est, ço le partie;
ne li puet mires faire aiue.

Cf. Spens. F. Q. II. 7. 58:

the whiles he ster'd with hunger and with drouth,
he daily dyde, yet never *throughly dycen* couth.

1627 télé] this form of the fem. only occurs here, elsewhere it is *teu*, *tel*: it is perhaps owing to the following word *cot*.

1628 duluser] used transitively (as here, but in a different sense) in Alexis 119:

quer toit en ont lor voiz si atempredes
que toit ic plainstreint et toit le doloscent :
cel jorn i ont cent mil laîrmes ploredes.

1630] in this line are two mistakes, which is very unusual in the MS., viz. *tenc* instead of *tent*, and *teu* for *teru*.

1631 ke Deus plus sauver] another error, for Deus must be wrong, (cf. 1221 dunt Deu te plut seisir, 1309 ki (quod) nus plus tuz criér.) as plaire is only used with the dative, and impersonally, [with infin. following.] (save in 1281 mut me plest cist voler).

1635 refusum] It. rifiuse, Sp. rehusar, Prov. Pg. *refusar*, show that the *f* in this word has made good its hold very widely in the Rom., but it can hardly be other than a modification of Lat. *recusare*, by the influence of L. *refutare*, [from which Brachet would derive it, by a supposed *refut-iare*, but this *-iare* is only added to past ptepp., and a few adj. in *-sus*, and besides should have made Ital. *rifiuzzare*, and F. *refusier*, cf. from *minutus*, It. *minuzzare*, F. *menuiser*; from *aetus*, It. *aguzzare*, F. *aiguier*. From Lat. *recessare*, O. F. has also a verb *re-eür*, ruser, whence M. F. *ruse*, prop. referring to the tricks of wild animals to *take away* the scent from the hounds.

1650 langetter] It. *linguettare*, to stammer, from *lingua*, with dimin. verbal suffix *-ettare*, cf. O. F. *gambeter*, It. *gambettare*, from *gamba*.

1652 acheinun] in 538, 829 we have the word spelt *ache-sun*, but *acheisun* gives the transvected *i* of Lat. *occasio*.

1655 recuverer] our recover, from Lat. *recuperare*; cf. Kell. Rom. 210, 12:

mors sui sans recouvrier.
1. 32 mort sunt ti fil andui de ta mouillier;

tes nies les a ocis sans recouvrier.

Mätz, Altfr. 20, 20:

car mon cuer, mon cors tot entir
ai mis en li sans recouvrir.

et s'lonques de riens li fausai,

ja n'i puissé jou recouvrir.

1656 eschaper] It. *scappare*, Wallach. *scăpa*, M. F. *échapper*, from ex and cappa, (v. 1468), prop. to get out of the cape, mantel, to get rid of one's cloak to facilitate flight, and so generally ‘to escape’.

1658 se ferez] an error for *si* = sic; ‘now do what I shall tell you, and you will behave wisely’.

1663 *cunsirer*] the word certainly means 'acquire', but I do not know its origin; there is a common O. F. *cunsirer*, Prov. *cossirar*, from Lat. *considerare*, which can scarcely be the same as the verb in Aub., as if 'to regret the loss of' (i).

1671 *eglenter*] deriv. of O. F. *aglent*, Prov. *aguilien*, formed by suffix *-ent*, from F. *aguiille* = Lat. *acuilla*, so that *eglantier* (Pr. *agulmier*) would correspond to a Lat. *aculeu-ent-arius*, with the *-ent* = *arius* termination usual in naming trees, cf. *pommier*, *rosier*, *prunier*, *pun-ell-ier*, &c.

¹ 1675 puis] Lat. *putens*, adopted by all the Romance. It. *pozzo*, Sp. *pozo*, Portug. *poco*, Fr. *potz*, Wallach. *putz*; borrowed even in Germ. *putze*? M. F. has re-inserted the *t*, in *puit*, but preserved the old form in the verb *puiser*, *épuiser*, to exhaust.

1679 *cuvendra*] the usual construction with *cuvendir*, is the dat., and this apparent accus., *trestuz cens*, is only here used, but the accus. also occurs frequently enough in O. Fr., cf. Rom. de Tr. 2329:

s'aniète volont retourner.

par nos les croyendra passer.

Kell. Romv. 288, 25:

tout fin amant puient douter

qui ne les conviegné petit,
s'amons en ma dame assauti le
ne fait pitié.

Mätz, Altfr. 11, 21:

quant seur moi tournent à un fais
si vair oeil cler,

les miens convient genchir et avugler.

1680 mauvois] of uncertain origin; it looks like a compound, of *mal* and some unknown root. It, malvagio, and the transvected *i* in F. mauvais, demand a word ending in -st, i.e. *dsti*; now in Goth. there is a subst., *balyvæsti*, wickedness, which would inter an adj. *balyvæsti* and a corresponding O. H. G. *baliwisti*; this *bal-wisi* was perhaps transformed into *mal-disti*, through the analogy of *malus*.

1695 *purvoir*] I have entered this in Gloss, as if it were M. F. *pourvoir*, to provide, take precautions, but this takes no account of the term *-oir*; we have indeed *voer* in 941, (v. note,) but this is not parallel, and besides, is itself anomalous. [There is a word *voiez* [-vetare] in 389, with which this pur-voier agrees perfectly as to the form, but I have no example nor authority for such a word as *pro-vetare*.] On the other hand, the analogies of M. F. *pourvoir*, as of our *convoy*, (*envoy*,) and *parvey*, suggest a connexion with a pro-viare, like *con-viare*, *in-viare*, and so it is not impossible that *pur-veier*, *pro-videre*, has become mixed with forms of a pro-viare.

1697 *envirum* 'en vīnum', in a circle, where *vīnum* is a subst. from verb *vīrē*, which Diez derives from O. F. *vīre* (a ring), = Lat. *vīrūc*, found in Pliny, who gives it as a Celto-iberian word, amulet, bracelet. This *vīra* is thus perhaps a foreign word, though the *verbū vīrē* is old; it is found in MSS. of the *Lex Alamanica*, where DC. notes that other MSS. read 'agēnt contentiōnēm', = 'agrum, de quo lis est, inspiceat cum judiciōs'; these are not however the same word, for *vīrē* cannot

be for Lat. *gyrare*, because Lat. *gi* does not become *gi* [i.e., *gi*].

1700 *agraventent* DC, quoted a Lat. gloss., 7^e edn.; *agraventer*; cf. Chiron de Jord. Faut. 1244;

la partie de la tume à pene revêtu

et un de leurs chevaliers à terre agravent.

More usually written, as layenter, from crever, Lat. crepare, Prov. crebant-er, and with protracted z, Sp. Pg. quebzantar; the z is perhaps owing to some confusion with grif, as agreev, &c.

"zueh" DC. gives *zoa*, and *zoens* = stipes, trunca; the commoner form is *soeens*, whence M. F. souche, &c., and thus *soeens* is perhaps of Germ. origin, via. *stiel*; as to the possible change of *s* in *s*, (v. notes on 1901 and 231).

- *perrum*) It. *pictrone*, where the suffix *-one* is augmentative; but in F. it is usually diminutive, (v. note on 427; Roquenfort gives *l'oregn* as the pole of a plough).

1702 talun? It. tallone, Sp. talón, from Lat. talus, with a similar alteration as in chardun (§55) from Lat. cardus.

1712 la mund] I have no parallel instance of this use of *mund* by itself with *la*, as in M. F. *la bas*, O. F. *cajus*, Aul. 227, though à mon, *amount* is common enough; cf. Ger. *de V.* 3041:

Perhaps this is a combination of la amunt; the MS. divides plainly *la mond*, but as the metre is iambic, and the caesura must be after *mond*, it would be prob. better to read simply *amunt*.

1729 cotun "whiter than cotton", a very common comparison in O. F., cf. P. du Guese, 14794:

li chevainx roi d'am Pictrie est de telle facon,
qu'il ot les mihi piez ausi blans que coton,
et s'ot la teste noire entour et environ,

et les yeux et plus rongés que n'est feu de charbon,
et s'ot le cors plus jaune que n'est or ne laiton.
— cheinsil] (v. note on 1376) cf. Mar. de Fr. I. 76 :

à un bel drap de cheisil blanc.
Il estoit d'entir le same.

1722 champion in M. L. campus, besides the ordinary Lat. meaning of battle-field, had assumed the signification of 'sabellum', a judicial battle between two in an inclosed space whence by deriv. suff. -one [cf. Lat. *Indus* from Indus.] It. campione, F. champion, the knight who fought for another in such a duel. From campus, O. H. G. borrowed its *kampf*, (Mod. Kampf,) whence the verb *kämpfen*, O. F. *champier*, It. *campiaglie*, Sp. *campión* with its deriv. *el Cid Campeón*.

⁴ 1521 rehaite) from O. F. *reheit*, pleasure, we find the derivy. O. F. *dehait*, desire, and M. F. *souhait*, secret desire, wish; its origins O. Norse *hita*, sediment produced by *hita*, lot, votum, &c., v. o. v. 2, wishful; *hita*, lighter, about to encourage, stimulate, and re-animate; to arouse, heighten, enthusiasm, &c.

— *entencium* this word seems to me to be an error for *entenitum*, as I have never seen '*entencium*' elsewhere; I have translated in *Gloss.* '*entenitum*', because '*entencium*' is employed by *lesmeilleur* pour exprimer toute cette élégance d'expression de l'esprit.

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Gachet says, and the sense seems to demand this meaning here.

1727 garde n'a] cf. Kell. Romv. 236. 31:

dist l'uns à l'autre : "d'o vient cist anemis,
qui nos nos a afolés et hounis ?
de tous nos homes n'avons que c. de vis [= vifs],
de nos n'a mais garde li rois Ouris."

1728 effreint] deriv. of Lat. frigere, to be cold with fear, whence Prov. es-freyar, O. F. effroier, (our ptep. afraid, = *afrai-ed*), M. F. sbst. effroi,

1730 de randun] Sp. de rendon, Pg. de rond'a, our 'at iandom'; deriv. of randa, (cf. It. a randa a randa, (Dante, Inf. xiv. 12), from a Teutonic *rand*, border, edge, hence extremity, and so Prov. a randa = immediately, (quasi, end to end, with no gaps, cf. Icelandic 'leggja saman *randir*', to lay shield close against shield, used of a hard struggle).

1737] these three deities, Phœbus, Mahomet, and Tergmangit, are the three Saracen gods 'par excellence' in the French chansons de geste.

1743 si le purvit dunc] the difficulty of giving to the particle *si* of its exact force here is heightened by the impossibility of determining the precise meaning of *dunc*. As this latter is almost exclusively used as a temporal adv. (v. 1520), we may perhaps best translate *si* by 'yet', 'still': 'and yet, in spite of their eagerness, God arranged that they should perjur themselves.'

1747 de maces] I prefer to take this as adverbial to the verbs in 1748, rather than as dependent on estur pesant of 1746, (Spenser's 'heavie stowre', F.Q.I. 10. 40).

1750 ke] is not elsewhere used = while, but it may be connected with *atant* of 1748: 'in the meantime the Christian takes away the body, *while* the pagans are not looking,' cf. 808. I do not think it could be taken as the relative with *cors* as its antecedent.

1751 si fu grant ne purquant] 'the pagans did not see him, *yet* the crowd was very great *however*'; cf. 1500, and supra, 1743.

1755 suz bleste] a word still common in Jersey patois, 'sonos la bleste', 'under the sod'; DC. sub 'blesta', 'eo nomine videtur appellata quaevis fascis ex pluribus partibus composita, unde glebanæ *bleste* et *blaistre* dixerunt'; under the same word, DC. quotes as equivalent bleite, bloche, bloustre, bloute. Diez gives blostre as a deriv. of Dutch bluyster, our 'blister'; I think it unlikely that bleste and blostre are the same word, but I am ignorant of the origin of this M. L. *blesta*.

1760 s'il ne estoient] 'the martyrs are already in glory, but the pagans were fated to go to hell, if they did not truly repent in the succeeding part of their lives'. This construction of *si* with the imperf. indic. occurs nowhere else.

— el siecle puis] 'afterwards during their lifetime'; for this use of 'puis' at the caesura, cf. also 147, [where *puis* seems superfluous with the phrase 'apres pou de tens', but the remainder of the line itself is not very intelligible, and perhaps it might be better to translate as if *puis* ke preceded *pou de tens*, to be governed by *out mis*.]

1761-1765] the pronouns are in considerable confusion in this passage, which ends thus loosely-written,

unsatisfactory rime-band: 'glorious martyr! I beg and ask of you that we,—(viz. those who honour you here, and are your servants, friends and well-wishers, to them be a shield and protection against the devil!)—that we may be safe, and so may all say Amen'.

1769 un des merveillies] as merveille is fem., un and recount must both be wrong; the latter could not be altered, for the rime, as indeed the article, even if *une*, must still be monosyllabic.

1774 mahaine] this O. F. word is the origin of our 'main', (old legal *mayhem*) but its own origin is quite uncertain; Ital. has magna, in North It. dialects mangagna, and the M. L. forms are numerous, maha-mium, mehagnium, mahaignum, but the root is unknown.

1777 esluisse] from Lat. luxare, and is not the same as élocher, eslochier, comp. of locher to shake, from M. H. G. lücke, loose.

1788 al oil] 'those who hear it spoken of, (go and) see it with their own eyes, after which they give thanks with one accord to God'; cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 3018 this mistow understand and see *at ye*.

1792 mailez] Lat. malleus, It. maglio, Wallach. maiu, our *mall*, (cf. the Mall, as the place where the game was played,) and *maul*; cf. Ger. *de V.* 1736:

Li escuier en sont es murs alé,
fiercement en eux et de pix acré.

1801 virgne] our 'virgin', from the obl. case of Lat. *virgo*, but the M. F. *vierge* is from the nom. *virgo*, with irregular diphthong *ie*, probably as a distinction from *verge* = Lat. *virga*; O. F. however has *virge*.

1809 al apostoille] DC. sub *apostolicus*: 'verum sicut Papae appellatio, quae episcopis omnibus communis primo fuit, postmodum soli summo Pontifici adscripta legitur, ita et Apostolici, qua quidem scriptores mediæ aevi saepe Papam indigitant'; cf. Rom. Stud. Hft. 3, p. 417:

Repart, aler t'estuet à Rome.
si parleras à l'apostoile
et li conteras ceste estoire
et te feras à lui confes.

1820 parchemin] variation from the older *parcamin*, with an unusual substitution of the tenuis, where Prov. has the correcter media, as *perguamenæ*, Ital. *pergamena*, Portug. *pergaminho*, from Lat. *pergamenum*, *charta pergamenta*, paper from Pergamus; cf. besant, (1149), coin from Byzantium.

1821 uncore vendra] cf. Vie de St. Thom. 165, 29:
vus di pur veir, uncor vendra li jurs.

B. du Guesc. 12467:

mais de telz en y ot qui pas ne vont riant,
en disant tout basset et en murmurant,
qu'encor vendra un jur, ens eu temps ci avant
que le commun ira ce meffait amendant.

1827 burdon] It. bordone, pilgrim's staff, from Lat. *burdo*, *mule*, [*burdonem* producit *equus conjunctus asellæ*, procreat et mulcum junctus asellus equæ.] especially used for carrying litters, the staff being regarded as the mule or burdeau-bearer of the pilgrim; cf. DC. 'a burdonibus, seu semimulis quois inequitabant, et insidebant, qui peregrine proficisebantur, nomen

mansit longiusculis baculis quos gestare solebant peregrini nostri, quibus equitaturae loco quodammodo erant; similarly, muleta in Span. and Portug. means both *mule* and *crutch*. It is not impossible further that the ‘bourdon’ trumpet borrowed its name from this burdo, – long staff, to which it bore some resemblance, so we should have the series, 1^o mule, 2^o staff, 3^o organ-pipe, and finally, 4^o the *burden* of a song, complaint.

— **fresnī**] from Lat. *fraxinus* we have It. *fassino*, Sp. *fresno*, M. F. *frêne*, but O. F. *fresne*, whence the adj. *fresn-in*; cf. Alix, 40, 30 *anste ot roide de frasne*; ibid. 213, 21 *li fust fraisnī*.

1828 **chanceur**] cf. the name of our poet Chaucer; deriv. of O. F. *chauce*, *chausse*, It. *calzo*, from Lat. *calectus*; from *chausse*, M. F. has *chausson*, but M. F. *caleçon* is borrowed from It. *calzone*.

— **cordewon**] a kind of tanned goat-skin prepared by the Moors in Spain, and chiefly at Cordova. Scheler in Lemeke’s *Jahrb.* VI, p. 290, no. 25: *dicitur cordexan, alio modo cordubamum, a Corduba, citate Hispaniae, ubi fiebat primo*; cf. Joudain 1494:

chemise et braies en envoie l’enfant,
chances de paile, sollers de cordoant,
grans piants de martie, jusqu’as piés traïnnans.

Montaignon, Recueil, p. 1:

vois quicq sollers de cordoan
et com bones chances de Bruges!

We have preserved in *corduainer* (Spenser’s ‘buskins of costly *corduean*’, F. Q. II, 3, 27,) the organic *ze*, which M. F. has apparently assimilated in *cordonnier*, for O. F. *cordouanier*, It. *cordovan-iere*; cf. Span. and Portug. *cordoban*, *cordovão*, where *cordoles*, *cordovez*, are the derivs., denoting the inhabitants, with suff. *-ensis*; the former suffix *Díez* refers to the Arabic form *kortobani*, perhaps unnecessarily, as the suff. *-anus* is common in gentile names.

1832 **Mun Giu**] cf. Rom. de Brut, 5793:

por toz les crestiens destruire
qui avoient abitement
oltre mon Giu vers occident.

Amis et Amiles 2464 :

li eunds Amis s’en entra en sa voie :
celle de Rome qu’on tient la plus droite.
haut sont li pui et les montaignes roides
à Mongieu vinrent tantost com il le voient
or sont en Lombardie.

— **roiste**] cf. Alix, 196, 9 à l’monter d’un *rostre* pui agu; from Lat. *ructus*, from which O. F. and Prov. dropped the suffix in certain popular words, e. gr., Fr. *gramazi* = *grammat-icus*, *indi* = *indicus*; perhaps the *oi* is owing to the attraction of the vocalized guttural, thus *roiste*: *ructus* = *moine*; *monachus*. M. F. has added an *r* in *rustre*, cf. *registre* = *registrum* from *regestum*.

1833 **tendrai le chemin**] cf. Chauc. Cant. T. 1508:

and to the grove, of which that I yow tolde
by aventure his wey he gan to holde.

— **chemin**] It. *cammino*, Sp. *camino*, Pg. *caminho*, from M. L. *caminus* = *via*, which occurs as early as the 7th cy. It is prob. not the same as Lat. *caminus*, furnace, but is connected with the Kymric root *cam*, to turn; to take a *turn*, is just to take a *walk*. [Our

word chimney however, M. F. *cheminée*, is derived from the classic meaning, only not directly: M. L. *cannīata*, F. *cheminée*, meant a chamber furnished with a camīnus, and so came to represent the stove itself.]

1836 **Cornelin** in the Brut, the companion of Brutus is called *Cornelius*, but M. de Linay in his ‘description des MSS.’ p. LXXVIII, quotes the title of a MS., ‘la lignée des Bretons’, in which the name is given differently: ‘queus li furent et de queus nons; et comment Brut vint primerement en Engletere, et dont il vint Brut et *Cornelius*, &c.’

1839 **veeslin**] from Lat. *vetus* in the dimin. form *vetus*, O. F. has its *veel*, our ‘veal’, Prov. *vedel*, M. F. *veau*, but *vēl-er*, to calve; with suff. *-inus*, *vitlinus* becomes M. F. *vēlin*, with interpolated *s*, *veslin*, cf. *paste* for pale, and *v.* note on 375.

1810 **meschin**] It. *meschino*, Sp. *mezquino*, F. *mesquin*, from the Arabic *maskin*, introduced into M. L. from Spain, (as indeed it first is met in Spanish charters). From the meaning poor, wretched, came that of weak, tender, and hence O. F. *meschin*, *meschine*, young person, and Ital. *meschina* = servant, maid.

1841 **puslin**] the origin of this term of reproach is obscure: two explanations seem possible: (1^o) Kell, Romy, 219, 12 qui fu Henri le enivert de *put lin*, which I regard as just *putlin* (with interpolated *s*, as in *veeslin* i) = *putlin*, as O. F. *lin* [Lat. *linum*] is common in the sense of *lignage*, *ligne* [Lat. *linea*, from *linum*] and for *put* cf. *putage* 280. But (2^o) the word is found in B. du Guesc, 16274 *li païen pulant*; Amis et Amil, 1294 *Judas li traïtes *putans**, &c., where it seems to be referred to M. L. *fullani*, cf. DC. VII, 350: ‘dicuntur *fullani* qui de patre Syriano et matre Fianigena generantur’. So then it would mean ‘degeneres filii’. Others say: ‘qu’ils furent ainsi nommés parce qu’ils estoient originaires de la Pouille [Apulia]’. Again, M. Gidel, in his *Etudes sur la Bitt. Grecque*, p. 47, writes: “déjà il s’était formé à côté de la race franque, une race nouvelle sortie du sang mêlé des Francs et des Grecs. Ces hommes, que l’on a appellés ‘les *Poulains*’, d’un terme innocent d’abord, devenu plus tard une injure, mettaient toute leur application et toute leur gloire, à imiter les chevaliers qu’ils avaient vus”. In a note, M. Gidel adds: “poulains vient probablement de ποῦλος, employé par les Grecs modernes dans le sens de παῖς, *fullani*, *pullus*, πῶλος”.

— I in allusion to the custom of appending the name of the author to his work; cf. Mar. de F. II, 410: au finement de cest escrit,
k’en Romanz ai turne et dit,
me numerai par remembrance,
Marie ai num, si sui de France.

1844 **enterrin**] cf. B. du Guesc, 16662 qui cuer ot enterin; Kell, Romy, 220, 2 or ai cuer enterin; deriv. of *entier*, It. *intero*, Sp. *entero*, Wallach. *intreg*, from Lat. *integer*.

1815] a common formula at the end of tales, as indeed in the middle ages, and in popular tales still, there is usually some phrase to show that the story is concluded, e. gr. in Icelandic, *hér kemr á till sæfar*, here comes the river to the sea.

TABLE OF ENDINGS IN THE FORTY-EIGHT RIME-BANDS.

A	E	I	U
a 465	e 859, 757, 955, 1760	i 222, 415, 1052, 1488	u 71, 848, 1384
able 1039	eo 491	io 716, 1134	un 302, 1097
age 280	ein 713	in 51, 1811	unt 620
al 1, 16, 9	el 1101	ir 1201	ur 541
ance 1368	ele 1242	is 113	ure 589
ant 786, 1119, 1733	ent 175, 1555	ist 615	
as 921	er 25, 162, 201, 601, 1201, 1621	iz 830	
	eus 1161		
	ez 882		

VARIATIONS.

- ant* (1119) besantz 1149, sergantz 1154.
d (737) damnez 745, estez 752.
— (655) posez 956, privez 1037.
er (102) quor 104.
ent (1555) turmentz 1576.
eo (1494) ecls 1482.
i (445) fleechiz 185.
— (1052) oñ 1071.
is (143) parades 148, kaus 149, ydhopi, 151, pleintis 164, polstifs 165, cheiti's 166,
 vits 170, gentils 171, estris 173.
ist (645) respit 646, cheriit 655, delit 662.
iz (883) gentilz 868, crists 869, esperitz 920, politz 901, requitz 903, eslitz 909,
 pentz 911, esjontz 912, enobsemitz 914.
u (71) recenz 72, meuz 73, venuz 74, cibetuz 89, maluz 95, arestuz 98.
— (848) esez 851, miluz 852.
unt (629) rind 623, iund 635, mund 637, blun 1, ojo, paufund 647.

APPENDIX I.

FINAL SIBILANT.

In the nom. sg. and in the obl. plur., a final sibilant is appended to subst. adjj. and ptepp. The sibilant is either *s* or *z*, and the following analysis is intended to show precisely the use of each.

I.

A, s as final sibilant.

(a) after vowels :—

- 1° after final *e* (mute), e. gr. aigles.
- 2° in *eus*, for *el-s*, and *aus* for *al-s*, e. gr. cheveus, chevaus.
- 3° after other vowels and diphthongs, e. gr. reis, lius.
- 4° after a mute consonant, e. gr. kaïfs.

(b) after consonants (but only liquids) :—

- 5° after *n*, e. gr. enclins.
- 6° after *r*, e. gr. errurs.
- 7° after *l*, e. gr. fels.
- 8° after *m*, (only once,) reims.

B, z as final sibilant.

(a) after vowels :—

- 1° after *ɛ*, e. gr. entrez, blez, crüeutez.
- 2° after *i*, e. gr. diz, garniz.
- 3° after *u*, e. gr. enbcüz.
- 4° after other vowels, e. gr. faiz (= feiz).

(b) after consonants :—

- 5° after *d*, e. gr. guardz.
- 6° after *t*, e. gr. laitz.
- 7° after *nt*, e. gr. dolentz.
- 8° after *n*, e. gr. dolenz.
- 9° after *tl*, e. gr. doilz, chevoilz.
- 10° after *r*, e. gr. morz.

A. I. aguetes, aigles, ambes, angeres, angles, apostles, Aracles, aspres, autres, aventailles, avoges, bestes, buches, buies, caractes, cercusmes, Cesaires, centaines, chaesnes, chambres, charmes, cofres, coïtes, cutes, debonnaires, deciples, delicuses, delitables, delivres, diables, escurgies, esmeraudes, esmirables, espées, espines, estages, fevres, fines, freres, gambes, garies, genzives, gi-armes, graces, hautes, heumes, hummes, honourables, hostes, jaspes, jointes, joyres, jurnées, lances, langes, leres, lernes, livres, loenges, maçues, maces, maistres, malades, maladies, manicles, martires, megres, membres, merveilles, miracles, mües, murnes,

musches, nobiles, nosces, nusches, pailles, pales, paroles, paunes, peccheres, prechurs, peines, peres (= stones), personnes, plaics, plainnes, plantes, pointes, poples, preciuses, princes, quites, relevées, riches, richesses, robes, sages, seches, sepulcres, sires, sueires, tanailles, temples, terres, testes, traîtres, trespassables, tureles, tutes, urties, verges, viandes, Wales.

2. aigneus, Amphibeus, beus, chapeus, *chevaus*, cheveus, corporeus, crœus, ceteus, desleus, desnatureus, drapeus, dreitureus, *enfernaus*, especieus, spiriteus, igneus, jœus, juvenceus, kerneus, keus, *leaus*, leus, liunceus, *maus*, morteus, mureus, oiseus, orienteus, *osteus*, pastureus, peus, queus, roisseus, teus.

3. amis, buus, clous, deus, (dis), dras, enimis, fous, giœus, Jesus, lius, jus, huus, mercis, [pensis], reis, (mes, ses, tes, sis, tis,) verais, [volentrîs, ydriopis].

4. bues, paraleties, ydriopies, saufs, cheitifs, estrifs, kaïfs, [pensis], pleintifs, poëstifs, vifs, volentrifs, [volentrîs]; frances, blances, sanes, clerces, haubercs; nerfs, serfs; champs.

5. anciens, bastuns, bons, charduns, chascuns, chemins, chens, citoiens, crestiens, cumpainuns, darreins, enclins, feluns, founs, gardeins, genoilluns, guereduns, laçuns, legiuns, liuns, maëns, maissuns, meinis, nigromanciens, nuns, oraisuns, paëns, primereins, prisuns, quens, raisuns, Romeins, Sarrazins, seins, suens, suvereins, tendrums, uns, veins, veisins, vins.

6. airs, ancesurs, auters, buclers, chers, chevalers, clers, creaturs, destrers, dolurs, dublers, durs, enginmurs, entrs, errurs, escharts, flurs, jurs, legers, losengers, martirs, osturs, pasturs, pauteners, plusurs, premers, purs, queris, safirs, scignurs, solers, suspirs, voirs, volenteris, vulturs.

7. Amphibals, cels, cristals, desleals, fels, gentils, nuls, suls.

8. reims.

B. I. costez; antiquitez, citez, crüeutez, fertez, veritez, volunteez; alez, alosez, amenez, anoitez, arivez, armez, avoglez, blasmez, binnez, bonurez, celez, chastiëz, chucez, cloûfiez, crevez, curueez, damnez, debrisez, decolez, defulez, depanez, deproiez, descunfortez, desheritez, desturnez, desvez, detrenchez, devizez, enhachez, enchaesnez, encupez, encusez, endoctrinez, enflambez, enganez, enprisunez, entrejuez, entrez, esbuélez, escriiez, esgarez, esloinnez, esmerez,

APPENDIX I.

- esnez, ferrez, furmez, guetez, herbergez, irez, jugez, letrez, levez, lez, (iez,) livrez, mandez, maufez, menez, munitez, nez, noiez, npez, ostez, pechz, pencez, perillez, pez, (piez), portez, posez, privez, purgez, reconfortez, redutez, restorez, resuscitez, sauvez, severez, travez, vaivez, voiez.
- 2, crespliz, criz, diz, despiz, enviz, esbaiz, esbaudiz, escharniz, eschoisiz, escriz, establiz, fadliz, finiz, fiz, flaschiz, flechiz, fluriz, meriz, midiz, oiz, partiz, petiz, sailliz, saisiz, trahiz.
- 3, arestuz, batuz, cuneüz, enbeüz, entenduz, escuz, esluz, esmeüz, estenduz, iascuz, luz, meüz, muluz, nuz, paluz, parcuz, penduz, recüz, rumpuz, saluz, sarcuz, trestnz, tuz, venduz, venuz, vertuz, vestuz.
- 4, cailloz, droiz, faiz, fiz, fiz, (iez, piez,) preuz.
- 5, cuardz, mundz, veillardz.
- 6, baratz, certz, chautz, Cristz, cuntraitz, laitz, droitz, enobscuritz, esjöitz, eslitz, esperitz, estroitz, faitz, flotz, fortz, mortz, naitz, peritz, politz, pretz, requitz, sortz, trestuz, tutz, vertz.
- 7, argantz, arpeutz, besantz, brantz, centz, chantz, desjointz, dolentz, grantz, guarantz, jugementz, parentz, poisantz, portantz, pountz, presentz, repentantz, sacramentz, seintz, senglantz, sengantz, tirantz, trauantz, turmentz, vivantz.
- 8, anz, cumanz, cumpainz, Danz, denz, dolenz, granz, poinz, repentanz, seinz, serganz, tiranz.
- 9, chevoilz, cunseilz, doilz, genoilz, gentilz, gupilz, mailz, solailz, veilz.
- 10, descouverz, morz, terz.

[The above are all the instances of the added final sibilant; here may be added those of substt. and adjj. with fixed sibilant.

A, with fixed sibilant, s.

bois, cors, Damas, dolerus, dos, engres, envius, severus, franceis, frois, gros, jieus, languerus, leprus, lis, Lungis, mais, mauvois, Messias, mois, Moyseus, nes (nies), païs, pais, paleis, paraïs, piteus, puis, repos, Sarrazinois, Sathanas, tens, treis, uis, uoes, urs, vis.

B, with fixed sibilant, z.

brebiz, braz, croiz, curuz, duz, fiz, laz, piz, solaz, voiz.]

II.

- a. It will be seen that s, not permanent, only occurs in dras (= draps); after e, we find s after e mute (so also in mes, ses, tes), z, when the e (= Lat. -at,) would be accented; after i,—according to the rule that z added is used only when the word originally

ended in t, e. gr. in the past ptepp. (= Lat. -it-), in criz, (*quiritare*), diz, (*dict-*), enviz, (*invit-*), escriz, (*script-*), petiz, (cf. petit); [there remain only fiz, with z permanent all through the inflection, which is for filz, or fiuz, and midiz, which is simply owing to the rime ;] s is found with the rest, amis, dis, enimis, mercis, sis, tis, (pensis, volentris, ydropolis); after o,—there is only one example, and in it the sibilant is z, cailloz, probably for cailloilz, (cf. genoilz); after u,—the rule is fixed, viz., s is used after the u which forms the last vowel of a diphthong, au, maus; eu, deus, bens; iu, lius; ou, clous, fous; uu, buus, luus; but z always after u = Lat. -ut-, e. gr. in the substt. escuz, (*scut-*), paluz, (*palud-*), saluz, (*salut-*), vertuz, (*vertut-*), and the ptepp. (Lat. -utus-) arestuz, batuz, &c. [In the case of the three exceptions—luz, fiuz, and preuz—luz is simply wrong, it only occurs once, and is elsewhere lius, or luns; fiuz only occurs once (against 22 fiz), and preuz (cf. prud-e) is evidently formed on the analogy of the -d bases.] The remainder, viz., ai, ei, oi, ie, follow the rule of final i; thus droiz, (*direct-*), iiez, (*laet-*), piez, (*ped-*) have z, as ending in dentals, compared with reis, rois, and verais, which end in vocalised gutturals.* [There are also two anomalies, faiz, feiz, from vic-, and fiz for fiefs, where faiz has perhaps followed the analogy of faitz (= fact-), and fiz is probably the plur. of a word known as fiz=fied, (not fief, which would certainly have made fiefs;) the mere accented e would not necessitate z; we have nies, (= nas-us).]

- b. After the n, s is invariably found, except when a dental has been omitted, thus denz (*dent-*), granz, (*grand-*), poinz (*punct-*), seinz (*sancit-*), but ancienz, bons, liuns, &c. [To this there are three exceptions, viz, anz, cumpainz, Danz; now if we compare Lat. ann-us, don'n-us = donn-us, and the common form in Aub. cumpainn-nn, it seems not improbable that the double nn may follow the analogy of nt; but perhaps it is better to regard it as a mechanical rule that -an prefers z, but -en, -in, -on, -un, prefers s].
- c. In the same manner, r final takes s, unless a dental has been omitted, thus chers, plusurs, but descouverz, (*dis-co-oper-*), morz, (*mort-*), terz, (*tert-*).
- d. In the case of words ending in l, z is always and only used where the l is preceded by i, thus chevoilz, cunseilz, mailz, &c., but cels†, cristals, nuls, suls. The one exception to this rule is gentils, only once, 171, against ten instances of gentilz, but here 171, the rime is to blame, and the l was silent, gentis.

* Contrast with these the substt. having a permanent sibilant, all of which have guttural stems, brebiz, (vervec-), braz, (brach-), croiz, (cruc-), curuz (?), duz, (duc-), laz, (laqu-), voiz, (voc-), except the two dentals piz, (pect-), solaz, (solat-); and fiz = filz.

† It is quite certain that the l was not pronounced here, as the word occurs (1482) in rime -eius; further the spelling nus or nuls makes it probable that the l here also was silent.

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- c. Where the stem ends in mute consonants other than *dentals*, as *c, f, p, nc, rc, rf, mp*, the sibilant is always *s*, e.g. *bncs, saufs, dras* (=draps), *flancs, clercs, serfs, champs*.

III.

It will be thus seen that the use of the *s* or *z* is determined by the following principle: where the stem does or did end with a dental, (*t* or *d*), it takes *z*, which is also used after *-il*; in every other case the sibilant is *s*.

In the case of the *nom. sg. mas.* the use of the final sibilant with the defin. article is pretty regular, and in conformity with the rule just given. The examples are as follows:

DEF. ART.

- A. 1, aigles, Cesaires, deciples, freres, martires, maistres, poples, princes, riches, sepulcres, temples.
 2, crœus, hunceus, maus, orienteus, pastureus, roissens.
 3, deus, reis.
 4, cheitifs; francs, sanes; clerces.
 5, chemins, feluns, guerduns, paëns, suens, uns.
 6, airs, chevalers, elers, creaturs, jurs, martirs, ors, quors.
 7, fels (496), cels [224, pronounced ceus, cf. 1482].
 B. 1, ferrez.
 5, mundz.
 6, esperitz, peritz; chautz, flotz.
 7, chantz, tirantz; dolentz; pountz.
 8, tiranz; seinz;—cunpainz.
 9, doilz, solailz.

Against these 95 cases of the use of the final sibilant, are 18 cases in which no sibilant is used, though with the nomin. form of the article *li*. Of these, eight are owing to the rime, viz. 51 *li pelerin*; 356 *li reduté*; 807, 1123 *li tut-poissant*; 1338 *li darrener*; 1398 *li lu*; 1430 *li cervel*, (if sg.); 1563 *li suen prechement*. The remainder are as follows:—

- 122 *li haut pere du ciel.*
 897 *li tertre est fluriz.*
 1305 *li un des crestiens respunt.*
 1343 *li pere va bender.*
 1344 *li frere li eut sure.*
 1361 *li plus haut* k'est sanz per.*
 1391 *li lu du bois.*
 1408 *cum li lu fait.*
 1501 *blasmez fu li darrener.*
 1746 *lores cumence li bruit.*
- i.e.
 A, 1, frere, pere, tertre.
 5, un.
 6, darrener.

B, 3, lu.

6, bruit, haut.

Of these *tertre*, *un*, and *darrener* are altogether against the usage; *frere*, and *pere*, (as also *lere*.) seem to prefer the absence of the sibil., though we have also *terres, pecheres*, (and *luz*); *haut*, *bruit*, never have a sibilant.

Besides these, there are twenty other cases in which the normal form of the nom. *li* is not used, but *le* or *l'*, as in the following list:—

- 270 *benoit seit le pere.*
 304 *(celui) le fiz Deu fu.*
 306 *le pueple ke veistes . . . Giüeu sunt.*
 764 bis, *estroit lur fu le champ e le chemin ferré.*
 816 *tesmoine le element.*
 840 *tut le cors [est] doillant.*
 841 *tut le vis [est] senglant.*
 915 *le fur Auban eumence.*
 992 *le los Jesu est (clers).*
 1014 *le cors à terre est trebuché.*
 1112 *à fu le crucifi.*
 1454 *le cors m'est feble.*
 1529 *le pere (feri) le fiz.*
 1787 *ne puet le poir Jesu estre cele.*
 1819 *le honur Jesu crest.*
 1821 *uncore vendra le jur.*
 482 *l'un d'autre parti.*
 1246 *l'onur des deus besille.*
 1389 *l'egle oiseus enchace.*
 1609 *tut est esculé l'entrail corporal.*

In 306, 1529, there is perhaps an attraction, *le pueple ke veistes* = *populum quem vidistis*; *veitez ke le pere* = *vidissetis patrem, quomodo, &c.*; in others, the abnormal form seems dependent on a connexion with *estre*, but in others, such as *le honur crest*, *uncore vendra le jur*, *l'onur des deus besille*, &c., the forms do not seem capable of any explanation: they are so in the MS., and they are wrong.

INDEF. ARTICLE.

With the indefin. article, the usage seems arbitrary, as seen in this table:—

With sibil.	Without sibil.
A, 1, aigles, poples, 2, roisseus.	autre, estrange, miracle.
3, rais.	estrif.
4,	crestien, pelerin, Sarrazin.
5, crestiens, paëns, Sar- razins.	chevaler, estur, tafur.
6, chevalers, osturs.	hom.
8,	lu.
B, 3,	haut.
6, cuntraitz.	grant, pesant, trespassant.
7, grantz.	mareschal.
9, veilz.	

* I translate as if it were *ki est li plus haut, sanz per*, as *li* cannot be the accus. in opposition with *deu*.

APPENDIX III.

VOWEL COMBINATION.

1. THE following are the vowel-combinations that occur in the poem :

A, Two vowels.

aa, **ae**, **ai**, **ao**, **au**; **ea**, **ee**, **ei**, **eo**, **eu**; **ia**, **ie**, **ii**, **io**, **iu**; **oo**, **oe**, **oi**, **ou**; **ua**, **ue**, **ui**, **uo**, **uu**. It will be seen that only **oo** is wanting to complete the entire series of possible combinations. But, of course, the proportion in which they are found is very different; thus **ao**, **eo**, **io**, and **uo** appear once, (*aorer*,* *leonesse*, *riote*, *ofuokes*); **aa**, twice, (*raa*, *raant*); **ii**, **oo**, only thrice each, (*chernit*, *despiuit*, *respiit*; *encroa*, *loant*, *roal*;) **uu**, only four times, *buous*, *luous*, *ebrusdée*; *püür*. Of the rest, these are comparatively rare: **ae**, **oe**, **ea**, **ia**, **ua**, **ou**; the remainder occur pretty frequently, viz., **ai**, **ei**, **oi**, **ui**, **au**, **eu**, **iu**, **ee**, **ie**, **ue**.

2. But these vowel-combinations do not all represent each a single sound, and for distinction, it is convenient to use diacritic points: the rules which I have adopted in the Vie, are as follows:

(a) Where the last vowel is **o** or **a** (as in *ao*, *eo*, *io*, *uo*; *oa*, *ea*, *ia*, *ua*);† neither vowel has any accent or points.

(b) The diacritic points, where used, simply mean that in my opinion, the particular combination is *diphthong*, as contrasted with the other instances of the occurrence of the same combination, where it is merely a digraph, but monophthong; the points themselves are always placed over the second vowel, except in the following cases:—^{1°}, in any combination with final nasal **u**;‡ I have placed the diacritic marks over the preceding vowel, (employing also the acute accent when this is *e*,) and ^{2°}, in the case of the pres. (3 sg. and 2.3 pl.) of verbs, and in nouns and ptepp. in *ée*, *üe*, (using also the acute accent in the case of a preceding *e*); thus *äum*, *iüm*, *öum*, but *éum*, *ée*; e. gr. *Pharäun*, (also *liuu*, *liuncus*,) *diuum*, *pöüm*; *veum*, *agréee*, *soudée*, *héent*, *effréee*, *véez*, *espée*, &c.; *nüe*, *vüe*, *süe*.

(c) I have besides judged it best to give the acute

over single final *é*, not mute, e. gr., in *sbstt. plenté*, *maufé*; in verbs, *pruvé*, *né*; in adj. *lé*; as also the grave accent over the local advv. *ü* and *lü*.

3. The following table will exhibit the system of diacritic points and accents I have adopted:—

<i>au</i> ,	<i>chevaus</i> ,	<i>aü</i> ,	<i>mäür</i> ,	<i>äun</i> ,	<i>Pharäun</i> ,
<i>eu</i> ,	<i>cheveus</i> ,	<i>eü</i> ,	<i>seür</i> ,	<i>éum</i> ,	<i>véum</i> ,
<i>iu</i> ,	<i>giu</i> ,			<i>iüm</i> ,	<i>diüm</i> ,
<i>ou</i> ,	<i>vout</i> ,	<i>öü</i> ,	<i>pöür</i> ,	<i>öum</i> ,	<i>pöum</i> ,
<i>uu</i> ,	<i>buous</i> ,	<i>üü</i> ,	<i>püür</i> ,		
<i>ae</i> ,	<i>saele</i> ,	<i>aë</i> ,	<i>aërs</i> ,		
<i>ee</i> ,	<i>peel</i> ,	<i>éé</i> ,	<i>soudécr. ée</i> ,	<i>espée</i> ,	
<i>ie</i> ,	<i>vie</i> ,	<i>íé</i> ,	<i>vieé</i> ,		
<i>oe</i> ,	<i>voer</i> ,	<i>öö</i> ,	<i>poör</i> ,		
<i>ue</i> ,	<i>puet</i> ,	<i>üü</i> ,	<i>cruël</i> ,	<i>üe</i> ,	<i>vüe</i> ,
<i>ai</i> ,	<i>delai</i> ,	<i>ai</i> ,	<i>paraïs</i> ,		
<i>ei</i> ,	<i>leit</i> ,	<i>éi</i> ,	<i>obeir</i> ,		
<i>oi</i> ,	<i>trois</i> ,	<i>öi</i> ,	<i>esjoir</i> ,		
<i>ui</i> ,	<i>bruit</i> ,	<i>üi</i> ,	<i>ruine</i> ,		

B, Three vowels.

4. In combinations of three vowels, these occur, viz. *oia*, *oua*; *aio*; *eau*; *oui*, *nei*; *noe*; *öiu*; *ieu*; *ueu*; *eue*; *iae*, *oei*, *iei*, *üie*, ex. gr.: *oia*, (*des*loial, *joiant*; *oua*, *louant*, *nouant*; *aio*, *praiö*; *eau*, *leaus*, *veaus*; *oui*, *oui*; *uei*, (*quei*) *sueires*; *ueo*, *uees*; *ieu*, *scium*; *öiu*, *estoium*, *soium*; *ieu*, *especieus*, *jieu*; *ueu*, *jieu*, *crüeus*; *eue*, *veüe*; *üe*, *giüe*; *oue*, *ouent*; *iae*, *aint*, *traient*, *plaie*, *veraie*, *aiere*; *iei*, *cient*, *ieiz*, *seiez*; *oei*, *estoié*, *soic*, *voudroie*, *croient*, *soient*, *voient*, *deproiez*, *noiez*, *guerroier*, *joie*, *soie*; *üie*, *füie*, *plüie*, *gue*.

5. Of these the only cases in which I use diacritic marks are ^{1°}, in the fem. of past ptepp., as *esbaë*, *veüe*, *esjoie*; ^{2°}, the vowel preceding the monophthong ending *-eu* [= *ellus*] of adj., as *jieu*, *crüeus*, *especieus*, *jieu*.||

* *Gaholer* also might be counted here.

† To this series might have been added *ie*, which has points only in *vièle*, *Diüne*, and in the termination of the inf. in *iér*, as *liér*, *nunciér*, and further, in the past ptepp., *ie*, or when followed by sibilant *z*, *iëz*; so also *iu*, as it has diacritic points only in the adj. term., *iur*, as *deliciuses*, *envius*, *gloriuse*, *preciuse*, and in the word *giu*, (Jew), when followed by other vowels, viz. *giüe*, *giüeu*; also when *i* is followed by nasal *u*, *diuum*.

‡ Except in the termination of femin. nouns in *-iun* = Lat. *-ion*, which follow the general principle of §2 (a), and take no diacritic mark.

§ The only case where I have used two accents is in *néé*, 773: elsewhere only one mark is employed, thus in *ie*, *üe*, of past ptepp., the accented *e* serves also the purpose of the *é* of the infinitives of some verbs.

|| The following have, however, been marked on special grounds, viz., *iae*, from the rime (1438); *aiere*, [as given in gloss.] as being wrongly trigraph, and *guiër*, which is of course only a diphthong.

APPENDIX II.

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In the following analysis, which is intended to exhibit the origin of every one of the instances of vowel-combination occurring in the poem, I have not thought it necessary to subdivide further than merely to show the Latin vowels from which these French combinations have proceeded. But, inasmuch as the following consonant has frequently played an active part in the transformation of the mother-vowel, the Latin originals are given accompanied by the next following consonant.

aa.

Lat. ad: *radi-are*, raa, raant.

ao.

The following are mere cases of digraph, representing Lat. *θ**: *sangu[no]lentus*, ensanglaunté; *serpent*, saerpent; *aeger*, (= eger.) aege; *sera*, saeriet†; — or Lat. *i*, as *rigidus* (= *rigidus*) raed; *sigillum*, (= *signum*) saele. But generally the *a* represents a Lat. *a*; thus *a*—*a*: *bad-are*, baér; *pacare*, paér; *radiare*, raér; *paganus*, paén; —*a*—*o*, *a(d)haer-ere*, aér; *catellus*, chael; *catena*, chaénes‡; —*a*—*i*: *cad[itus]*, chaetz; *rapida*, raedde; *sap-it*, saet (1508, usually set, but also *set*, 690). In one instance, it seems to stand for Lat. *θ*, viz. *θ—a*, *medianus*, maéns (1379).

ai.

It will be seen that in almost every case *ai* is simply a Lat. *a* to which has been attached *i*, by attraction from the following letter or syllable; this *i* may be either the natural vowel, or a vocalized guttural, *c* or *g*. It is only before *m* or *n* that we find *ai* : Lat. *a*, without any *i*; thus *aime*, *claime*, for *amo*, *clamo*, and *man* for *manus*.

i, from Lat. a.

Lat. ab: *hab(-eo)*, ai, &c. (and the fuit, averai, deverai, dirai, dormirai, serai, flechirai, guerpirai, musterali, pas-serai, priendar, respunderai, tendrai); —*ae*: *fac*, faire, fai, cuntre-, re-fait, faiture; *la-tz*, laitz; *verac-us*, verai; *lux-are* (= *lac-*), laist; *pac-*, pais; *plac-*, plait; —*ac1*: *venticul-*, aeventailles; *com-initi-aul-*, cumen-caïl; *intracul-*, entrail; *ten-acul-*, tenaille; *trab-acul-*, travail; *calculus* = *calc-lus* = *cael -neul*; *J call-oz*; *aguila*, (= *ac'la*), aigle; —*adi* (1): *glidius*, glaive; *triditor*, traître; *ridius*, rai; —*adi* (2): *cadiz-us*, kaffis; *paradis*, paraïs; *traditio*, traïsun; —*aga*: *plug-a*,

plai-e; *pag-an-us*, pal-en; —*age*: *pagensis*, pais; —*agi*: *magis*, mais; *magister*, maistre; —*agn*: *agnellus*, aignel; —*ah*: *trah-ore*, re-traire, cun-traitz; —*aju*: *ad-jut-are*, aid-er; *bajul-us*, bailli(c). bailler; —*al(l)e*, al li §; *bataulia*, bataille; *coralia*, curaile; *full-ere*, fulle, faillance, tailli(r); *malle-us*, mailz; *palli-um*, paille; *salire*, sailli; *tale-a*, en-taillé; *vale-o*, vaillant; —*am*: *'at*-*amant*, aimant; *am-o*, aime, aim-ent; *clam-o*, (re)-claime; —*an*: *man-us*, main; *font-an-a*, fountaine; *man-eo*, remain, remain; *plan-a*, plainne; —*ani*: *cum-paini*, cumpainz, cumpain-nun, cumpainne; *montane-i*, montainne; —*ans*: *mansion-*, maissuns, maisnée; —*aut*: *ante*, ainz; —*ap*: *sup-io*, sai; —*ar*: *'aer* (*aer*, *aeria*), air, v. note on 1477; —*ase*: *pasc-ent-*, paissant; *nas-cere*, nais-t-re; *vase-ellum*, vaiss-ele; —*at*: *(dilat-are)*, delai; *prat*, prai-ol; —*ati*: *(oration-*, oraison, raisun; *sation-*, sais-un; —*atri*: *patri-are*, re-pairea; —*avi*: in the perf., recount-ai, sung-ai.

2, from Lat. θ.

ed: *cred-ere*, craire.

3, from Lat. i.

io: *vic-em*, faiz; —*ieul*: *sol-icul-us*, solail; —*id*: *fid-el-is*, fai-ele; —*in*: *minus*, mais-fai; —*iss*: *miss-us*, mais; —*it*: *iter*, aiere.

4. From Germ. diphthong *ai*, (ei), *hait*, re-ahaite (1724); *leit*, laider (157), laidanger; or by transvection of *i*, *tafi-an*, vaivez (553); *saz-j-an*, sais-ir (231).

5. *aidunc* seems simply a comp. of *ā* and a form (not in Aub.) *ulunc*; it occurs only twice, and is certainly *aidunc* in 438, but not, I think, in 1631; the interj. *ai*, hay, is prob. diphthongal.

6. In proper names, as *Adonai*, Caim, (Pallaide, ?) *-ami*: Verolaime; *-annia*: Brettainne; *-ari*: Cesaires,

ao.

Lat. a-o: *ad-orare*, aorer; in *ga-h-oler*, the vowel are separated by an inorganic *h*, (v. note on 671).

au.

I. au.

The monophthong *au* is almost invariably the result of *al*, with a conjunct following consonant; even in esmeirande, there must have been a form *smaraldus*, as in *saume*, from *sagma*, an intermediate salma, (cf. sumer 1288).

* In the following analysis, the Latin combinations *ae*, and *oe*, are included under the *e*.

† So in *aesmal*, (whatever be the origin, v. note on 20), which can hardly be other than a digraph, whether *e* be from the *ex* of *ex-maltha*, or a prefix to *s* impure, *e-smal*. The metre, indeed, rather makes for the diphthong, *e nūs ches de à esmal*; still I prefer *e nūs ches dé aesmal*.

‡ I have not given this in text or gloss, as a diphthong, because of *enchaesnez* of 670, where the scansion is mis *fu én|chaesnéz*; but I am inclined to regard the final *z* as a mistake of the MS. for *s*, which would give instead *mis i fu én|chaesnes*; as the word is elsewhere always scanned, (cf. 660, 710, 740).

§ In *aillent*, 3 pl. pres. subj. of *aler*, it is formed as from a base *al*: *qy*, for all = *aml* = *amb'l*, from *ambulare*, but v. note on 32.

APPENDIX II.

1, from Lat. a.

As a digraph, it is very common in Norman documents written in England; hence our spelling and pronunciation of *aunt*, *haunt*, *laugh*, &c. It is only found before *n**; M. L. *abandonum*, (*a/baundun*, *abandoner*; *incantamentum*, *enchauntement*; *ex-cambi-o*, *es-chaung*; *ex-pand-*, *espauta*, *espaundi*; *flacc-us*, *flaune*,

ag: *smaragd-us*, *esmeraude*; —*al*: (in art. *a/d*) *il-*, *au*; *Albanus*, *Auban*; *aliquis* *un-us*, *aucun*; *al(iud) sic*, *aussi*; *al(iud) tale*, *autel*; *altare*, *auter*; *alter*, *autre* (ment); *autrui*; *ad vell-ent*, *aval*; [*balth-*, *baud-(ur)*, *esbaudiz*]; *calc-e-a*, *chauce-üre*; *calci-ata*, *chauce-ée*; *calid-us*, *chauz*; *caball-us*, *chevaus*, *chevaucher*; *cor-al-is*, *curau-mient*; *infernal-is*, *enfernaus*; *gall'bus*, *eu-jaun-ir*; *ex-alti-are*, *es-haucé*; *fals-us*, *fau*, *fauser*, *fausette*; *fall-it*, *faut*; [*hal(s)berg*, *hau-bere*]; *alt-us*, *haut*, *hautement*, *hautie*; *legal-is*, *leaus*, *leapment*; *mal-us*, *maus*, *mau-bailli*, *mau-dient*, *mau-fé*, *mau-mené*, *mau-talent*, *mau-[vois]*; *palma*, *paume*; *palit-(ari)* *paut-en-er*; *salv-are*, *sauv-er*, *-as*, *-ez*, *sauf*, *saut*, *sauvacium*; *salt-(illare)*, *sautele*; *val-*, *vaudra*, *vaut*.

2, from Lat. e.

el: *vel*, *veaus* (380), *suvaus* (941).

3, from Lat. i.

il: *silvaticus*, *sauvage*, *ensauvagi*.

II. aü.

The diphthong *aü* is rare, occurring only (a), from Lat. *a-u*, or (b) by syncope of *t or d*; —*a-u*: *ad-un-are*, *aüner*; *matur-us*, *maüir*; *satullus*, *saül*; —*a-o*: *ad-or*, *aürai*, *aüre*, *aü(r)rum*, *aürrunt*, *aürent*, *aürer*, *aüra*, *aur*. (b) in proper name: *Pharäum*.

ea.

1, from Lat. a.

grat-us, agreeable; *marcat-ant-*, marche-ant.

2, from Lat. e.

cred-ent-, creance, mescrant; *sed-ent-*, seant; *cre-at-*, creature, creature; *leg-al-*, des-leals, fletalte, leal; *reg-al-*, real; —as a simple compound of Lat. *re*, in *re-ahaite*, *re-amener*, *re-apeler*.

3, from Lat. i.

vid-ent-, veant; *vi-(are)*, en-vea.

ee.

1. With irrational duplication, from Lat. a: *pal-us*, peel; *saput*, sect; —Lat. e: *gem-(ere)*, geest; *av-um*, ee; —Lat. i: *vitulin-us*, veisin.

2. With first *e* from Lat. a: *grat-*, agré-e; *frag-(ire)*, bié-ent; *stare*, a-re-sté-ent†; [*hatj-an*, hé-ent]: —from Lat. e: *nec-are*, né-e; —from Lat. i: *frig'd-us*, ef-fie-ent effiez; *sold-uare*, soudeer; *vid-eve*, véez.

3. Its usual occurrence is in the final of fem. past

ptc(pp.), or nouns thence formed, i.e. from Lat. *ata*: 1, *ptc(pp.)*, adubbée, asublée, arusée, asemblée, atemprée, avilée, aünée, aürée, bersée, blescée, bruidée, cerchée, criée, cumencée, cunitée, cuntruvée, désirée, desmesurée, drescée, dunée, ebruisée, emflée, ensanglaentée, entuschée, envée, figurée, honurée, levée, (malurée,) menée, pruvée, reclamée, redutée, saerrée, salée, translatée, trespassée, trublée, truvée, ubliée; 2, *sbott*, celée, chauçée, cuntrée, demuée, destinée, espée, gorgée, jurnée, maiñée, manée, matinée, medlée, mesnée, pavée, relevées, renumée, rusée; 3, *advv*. iré-ment, numée-ment.

4. In proper names, Beethleem, Galilée.

5. With prefix *re*; in re-estorer = *re-ex-staurare*.

ei.

I. ei.

1, from Lat. a.

ab: *hab-*, eit, ei-ent, ei-ez; —*ac*: *fac-ere*, fei-re; *pac-*, peis-ible: *placere*, plaisir: —*act*: *lact-*, leit; —*am*: *sum-es*, feim; [*(camis,-) cheins-il*]; *am-o*, eim, eim-ent; *clam-o*, reclim; *ram-us*, reims; —*an*: (centeines), certein, darreins, darreinn-er, (endemein), foreine, (gardein,) humein, lointein, mein, (pleinne,) primereins, procein(ne), (pulein,) Romeins, seins, semeine, suvereins, veius; *man-o*, remeint; —*anet*: *sanc-tus*, seint, seintifi; —*andi*: *grandi-or*, greinn-ur; —*ang*: *plang-ere*, pleinent, pleintis; —*ant*: *ante*, einz; —*apt*: *captiv-us*, cheifif; —*ari*: *a(er)ria*, debonneire-(ment), eir, puiteire; —*asi*: *occasi-on*,acheisun; —*aso*: *nasc-i*, neiss-ent; —*ati*: *palati-um*, paleis; [*Germ. saz-j-an*, seisir]; —*atri*: *re-patri-are*, repeira.

2, from Lat. e.

e: mei, sei, tei; *vae*, wei-mentent; —*eb*: *deb-*, dei, deit, deiz; the endings of impfst. and condit., cunduseit, feseit, pluveit, portereit, purreit, orrei-ent; —*ee*: *fec-i*, fei-mes, fei-stes, feist, fei-(s)ent; —*ecl*: *velc-us*, (= *vetulus*), en-veilli, veil-lard; —*ect*: *direct-us*, dreit, -e-, -ure, -ure, -urement; —*eum*: *pectorina*, peitrine; (*tol-lectum*), toleit; —*ed*: *cred-ere*, crei-re, creit, crei-ent; [*Germ. (ge)reit-en*, cun-rei]; *para-veré-d-us*, palefrei; —*eg*: *leg-*, lei; *reg-*, rei; —*el*: *stella*, estéill; *vel-um*, veilz; —*em*: *rem*, rein; —*en*: *poena*, peine, deinent; (*prend-ere*) preime; *seren-us*, serrein; *vena*, veine; —*eni*: senior, seignur(ie); *veni-*, deveingne; —*ens*: *pens-are*, peise; *ens-is*, franc-is; —*er*: *ser-us*, seir; *ver-us*, veir; —*es*: *tres*, treis; —*et*: *secret-um*, segeiz.

3, from Lat. i.

i: *vi-a(re)*, cun-vei-a, cunvei-ant, en-veit; in pres. subj. Lat. *sim*, &c., sei, seit, sei-um, sei-ez; —*ib*: *bib-ere*, beit, beivent, beivre; —*io*: *dic-*, deis, deise; *vic-em*, feit, feiz; *autor-ic-are*, ottreit; *pell-ici*, peleic-un; *vicin-us*, veisin; *expli't-us*, espleiter; —*id*: *fid*, fei; *occid-*, occisines; *quid*, quel; *vid*, vei, veie, vei-

* Except in *saucher* (258), irregularly for sacher, with an irrational *u*, cf. the *s* in *hauste*.

† As contrasted with *leau-ment*, *leaus*; *veaus* for *vels*.

‡ I can hardly regard this as a mere mistake for *arestent*, though it certainly is not very intelligible.

ent, veit, veiz, veimes, veistes, veissez ; **frig'd-us**, freit, freide, enfreidissant ;—**ign** : *dign-ari*, deigna, des-deignant ; *insign-*, en-eigement, ensignner ;—**il** : *consili-um*, cunsel ; *mirabili-a*, es-merveiller, merveilles ;—**im** : *re-dim-ere*, reinst* ;—**in** : *domini-um*, de si-meine ; *min-ari*, meine, meinent, dementeint ; *rapin-*, raveinner ; *zin-cle-re*, vein-t-re ;—**ing** : *at-ting're*, a-tein-d-re ; *cinc-*, es eaint ; *in-fring-ere*, enfiein-d-re, *fringere*, feindra, feintise ; *pinger-ere*, en-pinent, enpeinst ; *pictura*, peinture ; *ting-u-*, es-teint, teint, teinst ;—**ins** : *insula*, eille ;—**ip** : *per-cipi-*, a-per-ceivent, de-cieve ;—**ise** : *discipul-us*, disciple ; *pisc-*, peis-un ; *ition*, weiment-cisum.

4, from foreign ai.

leidit, Germ. *leit*; meint, Welsh *maent* (?).

II. ei.

Here also the diphthongal *ei* is confined to a few words, viz., ge-ir, geisent, Germ. *jeh-* ; ha-ir, Germ. *hat-jan* ; obe-ir, obeisent, obei, obeist, obeissant, Lat. *obedire* ; deité, Lat. *deitatis*.

eo.

Only occurs in leonesse, Lat. *leon-*.

eu.

This denotes three different sounds, distinguished thus : *eu* ; *eū* ; *ēu* ; the first is for the most part the result of a vocalisation of *l* ; the second, of the contact (by synaeresis of intervening cons.) of Lat. *u* with a preceding vowel.

I. eu.

1, al : (*cal-ere*) cheut ; *pal-u-*, peus ;—*alis* : *corpo-reus*, desleus, desnatureus, especieus, espianteus, leus, leu-ment, morteus, orienteus, osteus, queus,† *queu-ke*, teus, [and in the n. pr. Amphibeus, (Lat. *-alus*)]

2, Lat. el :—*ellus* (-illus) aigneus, atrbruseu, beus, beute, ceus [- ec'illlos], chapens, chastens, cheveus, cutens, drapeus, eu [= in illo.] eus [illos.] igneus, jū-eus, juvenceus, kerneus, mureus, nuveus, oiseus, roisseus ;—elis, crueus ;—el : *vetulus*, (= *el* for *etul*) *veuz* ;—[Germ. *hilm-*, heumes.]

3, Lat. ol : *dol-et*, deut ; *sol-et*, seut ; (*vol-*), veut, veuz.

4, It occurs also a few times as an umlaut of o : *fööl-us*, feu ; *cör*, qu-eur ; *pro-d*, preuz ; (*pitösus*) piteus, [and perhaps ji-eus for gaudi-ousus? (v. note 1466).]

5, In Jüeus, Giü-eus, the *eu* seems based on the vocalisation of *v*, for *ev*, judae-us, ju-d-ev-us = ju-ev.

* Probably the *e* of the Lat. prefix must be allowed for here ; cf. also *meimes* for a form *met-ips-[issi]m-us*.

† This seems to have influenced the spelling of the unique *queur*, 158.

‡ *acter* and *enter* only occur once each, instead of the usual *aci*, and *enter* ; *acier*, however, is perhaps the better form, as being = Lat. *aci-ari-us*, and the *i* in *enter* may have been influenced by the guttural in Lat. *integer*, [*egr* = *eir*, cf. *prim-ari-us*, prem-ier].

(M. F. *ju-if*) jü-eu, giu, [whence our jew], v. note on 280.

6, There remain Deus, Lat. *deus*, and deus, Lat. *duo* ; and besides, *euue* (69), where the double *uu* is for the common *w* in *ewe*.

II. eū.

1, This is found in (a) the pret. and past ptcp. of verbs of 2nd and 3rd Lat. conjug., (b) in the termination of nouns, Lat. ator, atura, and (c) in one adj. in urus.

(a)—*abu*: eu, eunes, eurent, eüssum, eusseuz ;—*acu* : geü, geuisent ;—*apu* : seu, seuiz ;—*ascu* : peu ;—*ebu* : deuseuz, deüst ;—*edu* : creünies, recreüi ; *egu*, leu ;—*ibu* : enbeüz, beü ;—*idu* : purveü, veü-e ;—*ipu* : apercœü, deceü, recœü ;—*iu* : itu, cuneü, mes-coneü, recœü, reckœü ;—*otu* : peüstes, peüssum ;—*oru* : esmeüz, meüz.

(b)—*ator* :—boiseür, changeür, cumandeür, empereür, enginneür, tableür, mireür, peccheür, precheür, sauveür ;—also from :—*itor* : cunquesteur ;—*atura* : atem-preure, chaceure, haïpeure.

(c)—*urus*, *seurus*, seür, seüre.

2, Further, in two abstract sbstt. in Lat. or : blancheür, soleür, (where o = ü, and the *e* is inorganic) ; [probably also *pleiuren* (1513) is a similar case, for Lat. *plor-ant*, rather than a case of umlaut for *o*, as in *qu-eur* (158) ; cf. also *feuissez* (611), but *fuissez* (465), with *fussent* (1744) and *fust* (612)].

III. ēu.

Only when *é* is followed by a nasal *u* of Latin or Romance ; *leon-*, léun, léun-cél ; *vid-(emus)*, vē-un.

ia.

1, Generally = Lat. ia : amiabile, bestial, diable, emperial, espacial, merci-able ; with synaeresis of consonant, *li-gare*, lia, alliance ; *mari-t-aticum*, mariage ; (*obli-t-are*) ubiliance ; in pret. of verbs, eria, esparnias, espiia, humilia, prias ; also in pres. ptcp., testimoniant.

2, Lat. ie : *morient-*, muriant ; (*vi-v-enda*) viande ; *riz-ent-*, viant.

3, Sometimes the *i* is itself a modification ; thus prias from *prec-ari* ; briant, (788, but bruant 1153) from a Lat. *bru-g-i-ent*, (v. note on bruit, 620).

4, nn. pr., Belial, Me-sias.

ie (= ie and iē or iē.)

1, With *e* for Lat. *a*, and inorganic *i* prefixed after sibilants or liquids, (v. note 804.) *can-*, chien ; *cad-it*, chiet ; *cap-ut*, chief ; *nav-*, niet ; *nas-*, nies.

2, From Lat. ia, in term. *-ianus* : ancien, celestien, crestien, ié, nigromanciens.

3, As umlaut for Lat. e :—*eo*, *saeculum*, siecle ; (*veclus*) viel ;—*ed* : *ped-*, piez ;—*el* : *coelum*, ciel ;—*en* : bene bien ;—*er*‡ : *serus*, fier ; *heri*, hier ; *nervus*, nies.

APPENDIX II.

et: *laetus*, liez;—**et**: *lex-o*, lief; [Germ. *feu* = fev, fef, ficez.]

4. In the infin., and past ptep. of verbs of the 1st conjug. *iare*, *icare*, (*ei-are*), *igare*, (*egare*), *id-are*, (*it-are*); deviēr, (esparniēr), merciēr, liēr, nîcier, otriēr, sacrifiēr-unt; alie, chastiēz, crucifiē, repliē; fier; criēr, crierum, ubliēr, escriez; in the 3 pers. pres. sg. and pl. of the same verbs; enmiercie, enhumilie, prophecie, chastie, deslie; prie, renie; crucifie, multiplie, ottie, phie, scintiē, signifie; lie, (es cruent; defie, fie, escrie nt), treshublie; and in the 2 pl. imper., otriēz.

5. In fem. or past ptep. of verbs in *ir*; enracie, ensevelie, esclaricie, flestrie, flurie, furbie, garies, partie, perie, replenie; also in the 3 pers. pres. sg. and pl. of *dire* (= Lat. *die're*), die, dient, mau-dient.

6. In sbtt. in *is*: cumpainie, cunestablie, escurgie, felonie, folie, losengerie, maistrie, maladie, nigromancie, partie, seignurie;—*ica*: *mica*, mie; *urtica*, urtie;—*id-ia*: *invidia*, envie;—*ita*: *viti*, vie;—*itel*: *vitella*, viéle.

7. In pres. ptep. in *-ient-*: escient, orient-(el); and in 2 pl. condit., friez.

8. In *pri-ē-re* from *prec-ari*, the *i* = *ē* = *ēi*, and the *ēr* = *air* = *ari*, corresponding to a normal *prec-ari-a*, It. *pregh-iera*; cf. also *anenti* (1454) from *nec-ens*, with *anentii* (1142), and the simple *nent* (034).

9. *mien* is an irrational form of Lat. *meum*, which is not easy to explain.

10. In nn. pr. Gabriel; Marie, Messie, Palladie; Sulie; Diène.

ii.

Only in cheriit, despüst, respiit, v. note on l. 645.

io.

Only in *riote*, (of unknown origin).

iu.

The most common occurrence is in the fem. termination *ian* of sbtt. from Lat. *-ion-*: avision, confession, confusian, consolacion, cuntecium, dampnacium, devocium, encarnacion, entuncium, legiun, man.iun, passiun, perdiciun, processiun, promissiun, redempciun, regiun, remissiun, revelaciun, sauvaciun, subjeccium, tribulaciun; also in mase, champiun;—and further in 1st pl. pres. *dic-*, *dium*. In addition, we have from Lat. *il*: *filius*, finz; *vili*, viu ment; *-i-os-us*, deliciuses, envius, gloriuse, preciuses;—Lat. *eo*: *leoni*, liun, liunceus;—*o*: *loc-us*, liu;—*u*: *judaeus*, giu, giüe, giüeu.

In estriu, it is perhaps for *ev* = *eb*, of Germ. *streb-an*.

0a.

(*incroc-are*,) encroa; *laud-ant-*, lo-ant; (M. L.) (*rohan-lum*,) roal.

* There is further an infin. *voer* (941), which I consider as a mere mistake for *ver*, by a similar change as in *quoer*,—subst. (685), and verb 1st sg. pres. 1701—compared with *quers* (1277).

† Here may be added the endings of the impt. and of the condit. [= Lat. *ebat*, *ebant*] viz. estoie; estoit, avoit; avoient, disoient, estoient, savoient; seroie, voudroie; purroit, serroit; amerroient, diroient, ociroient.

00.

In the infinn. encroër, loër, noërt, (*not-are*), poër*, (*pot-ere*), and 3 pl. poënt, with derivv., poësté, poëstis; in imper. 2 pl. from *audire*, oëz; *laudemia*, loënge.

In n. pr. Noë.

01.

1. From Lat. *a*: (*ati*), *palati-um*, palois; *ci(vi)tati-nus*, citoien.

2. From Lat. *au*: (*naus-ea*, noise?); [Germ. *bi-saul-jan*, soille; *krus-jan*, choisir, es-choisir];—*audi*: *gaud*, es-joir, re-joist, joie, joiant, joius; *aud(-ire)*, oïr, oï, oisimes, oistes, oiez.

From Lat. *e*.

3. *ē*: in the pronn. *me*, *se*, *te*, moi, soi, toi; *mea*, moie;—*ebt*: *deb-cre*, doi, doit, doitz;—*ēo*: *direct-us*, dooit, endroit; *prec-ari*, proier, (de)proiez; *nec-are*, noiez;—*ed*: *cred-ere*, croi, croire, croitz, croïent; *praeda*, proie-e;—*eg*: *leg-*, loi, loial, loicle, desloial; *rēg-*, roi;—*el*: *stella*, estoillé;—*ens*: *mens-is*, mois; *ens-is*, pantois-er, Sarrazin-ois;—*er*: *habere*, avoir; *sper-o*, espoir; *ser-us*, soir; *ver-us*, voir;—*es*: *fres-(us)*, frois-irent; *tres*, trois;—*et*: *vet-are*, voi-ez; *set-a*, soi-e.

From Lat. *i*.

4. *i*: *via*, voie, [for pur-voier = pro-viare, v. note on 1695.] (and the subj. pres. = *sim*, *sit*, &c., soie, soit, soium, soiez, soient);—*ib*: *bibere*, boiv-re;—*io*: *expli-cit-*, exploit-er; *strict-us*, estroitz;—*icare*, ploier, des-ploier, flamboie, guerroier, otroier, [*auctor-icare*], verdoi-ant;—*id*: *fid-es*, foi; *vid-eo*, vois, voi-ent; *vid-uus*, void-é;—*ig*: *dig-it-us*, doi; *nig-ra*, noi-re;—*ign*: *dign-ari*, domine;—*il*: *capill-us*, chevoilz; *mirabil-i-a*, es-mervoiller;—*ip*: *recip-it*, reçoit;—[Germ. *ise*: *frisk*, frois];—*iv* (= *ui*): *ricicell-us*, roisseus.

5. In benoit, benoite, benoie, [oï?] the diphthong has arisen from *ei* = Lat. *e(i)* in *benedict-*.

From Lat. *o*.

6. *oo*: *vac-*, voiz; *noct-*, a-noit-ez; *octesim-us*, oitisme; *ocul-us*, oil; *hoc il(lud)*, oil; [noxia, = nocs-ia, nois-e, but v. 173];—*og*: *cognit-us*, a-coint-é;—*ol*: *apostol*, apostole; *spoli-are*, despouile; *dol-(ere)*, doillant, doilz; *mol-lre*, es-moilli; *foli-um*, foille; *vol-*, voillant, voille, voilz, veisist;—*olg*: *collig-ere* (= *colg-ere*), a-coillir, acoilt;—*on*: *carpn-onea*, charoinne (v. 846); *sum-mone-*, su-moin; *tes(ti)moni-um*, tesmoin, tes-moinie; *don-are*, doins, doinst;—*ong*: *long-us*, es-loinn-ez, esloinnea, loing, loin-tein;—*ori*: *historia*, estoire; *gloria*, gloire; *ebore-um*, ivoire;—*ose*: *cognosc-entia*, connoiss-ance;—*oss*: *poss-ent*, poiss-ant, pois-ance;—[Germ. *osi*: *bosi*, bois-eür.]

APPENDIX II.

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From Lat. u.

7. *ue*: *cruc-*, croiz; *gen-wul-*, genoizl, genoill-uns, agenoilla; (*ac'ru(g)cul-*, roill-é, v. 1008); *sucul-*, soille, (but v. 502); —*ugn*: *pugn-us*, poin, poinn-al; —*ule*: *cultifia*, coïtes—*une*, ung; *pung-*, *punct-*, poinn-ent, point, pointes; *junct-*, des-jointz, jointes; —[Germ. *uni*]: *bi-vitnigi*, bu-soinne, (v. 124), soing; —*uol*: *urguoli*, orgoil (222); —*usti*: *angustia*, angoisse, *rustic-us*, roiste, (v. 1832); —[Germ. *uwise*]: *buvise*, bois).

ou.

1. Is usually the representative of Lat. *au*: *pau-*, pou; *aud-*, ou-ant, ouent; *alaudi*, alou-e; *laud-*, lou, lou-ant; *pauper*, poure;—elsewhere of *a* (or other vowel), with following *u* by vocalisation or transvection; *abu*: *habuit*, out; —*av*: *clav-us*, clou, cloufichez.

2. *ol*: *colaphus*, (*colpus*), coup, couper: (*fol-lis*), fon; (*sold-i-are*) soulcér; *sol(æ)re*, sondt-unit; (*vol-cre*) voudr-öie; —*olu*: *wolu-it*, vout; —*otu*: *potu-it*, pout; —*ul*: *a(d)alter*, a-v-outre.

3. It is a simple modification of *o* in *pont-*, pontz; *hedie*, ou-i; (*not-are*) nou, nou-ant.

4. Of the form *oü*, we find poussé, for M. F. puisse, (v. supra, *peūsum*); pour, espouri, from Lat. *pav-or*; (= *pau-or* = *po-or*); also from (*pot-ere*) 1st pl. pres. *pô-um*.

ua.

After gutturals from Lat. *ua*: language, quant, quatre, usage, (*suaviare*); or from Germ. *w*: gnage, Guales, guarantz, garde, guari, guarini;—with *u* from Lat. *o*: *joc-ant*, ju-ant; *cod-a*, cu-ard;—from Lat. *u*: *brug-*, bru-ant; *mut-*, mu-a; *put-*, pu-ant; *sud-*, ties-sua; for truantz, v. note on 524.

ue.

As in the case of *eu*, so here we have three distinct sounds represented by the combination *ue*, viz, *ue*, *üe*, and *üü*.

I. ue.

1. Occurs after gutturals from Lat. *gu*, *qu*: languerus, quei, quere, querum, querant, quer, quers, queus, requers, requerez, requeste, cunquesteur;—for Germ. initial *w*: gué, guerduns, gures, guerp, gueroier, guetez, guetes.

2. By umlaut for Lat. *o*; —*oe*: *illuc*, iluec; —*ol*: (*dol-sum*), duel; —*om*: *comes*, quen-s; —*op*: *pop'lus*, pueple; —*or*: *mors-*, demuere, (*de)muerent*; *mori*, muer-ent; *tortus*, dess-tuers; —*ot*: *pot-*, puet; —*ov*: *bos-*, buef; *nov-em*, nœuf;—for Lat. *u*, in *suf-fir-*, suctie.

II. ue.

3. Where the *u* is derived from Lat. *u*, ua, sue, tue, [but cf. suen, tuen]; —*ub*: *nub-es*, nue; —*nea*, maçues; —*ud*, *sudo*, süe and su-eires [*sudarium*]; —*uga*, rue; —*uta*: müc, value, vne; and the ptepp. batue, esmue, venue; for the verb ahuent, v. note 1425.

III. üe.

4. From Lat. *equ-*; —*equalis*, deshuél; —Lat. *o*: *oo-*, locare, luer; *nod-*, nu-é; —*otel*: (*botella*), bude, esbuliez; —[Germ. *steu*, estu-é-]; —Lat. *u*: mué, salué, saluer, tuer, suer; —*ual*: anuel; —*ud*: *cruelis*, cruel.

5. In *suef*, from Lat. *suavis*, the initial *u* being prob. the same sound as our *ø*.

ui.

In this combination *ui*, the modification of Lat. *o* to *u* only takes place under the influence of a following *i*, by a kind of assimilation; this *i* may either be the natural vowel *i*, or the *i* = vocalized guttural, and in either case the transvection of the *i* will produce the same effect.

1. Lat. *e*: *es*, *fressus*, fruiscent; —*equ*, *seque*, suït.

2. Lat. *ieul*: *but-icul-anus*, but-ull-er; —*il*: *ex-ilium*, ex-ull(er); —*iv*: (where *iv* = *iu* = *ui*) *riev-ellus*, ruissel.

3. Lat. *oi*: *boia*, buies; *rocoetus*, requitz; —*oe*, *og*; (= *oi*): *noc-t*, nuit; *noc-ere*, nuite; *cog-ilare*, qui-der; —*odi*: *odi-um*, es-n-ui-cz v. note on 375; *odi-um*, pui, puier; *hodi-e*, ui; —*oti*: *osti-um*, vis; *poste-a*, puis, despuis; —*oti*: *toti*(pl.), tuit, trestuit; —*olg* (= *oli*): *Lat. colligere* (= col-geie), a-cuill-ir.

4. Lat. *u*, when followed by *i*, in the same manner gives *ui*; —*ui*, fumes, &c., ruine; —*ue*, ug: *destruct*, destruite, *fruct*, fruit; *duct*, sus-dut; *lux-are*, *luc-sare*, esluiss-er; *brug*, bruit; *fug*, fui; —*uli*: *mul-er*, muill-ere; —*usti*: *angustia*, angui-se; [Germ. *ucl-*, *bruidz*, bruidze]; —*ute* (= *uti*): *pute-us*, pui-s; —*ui*: *pluvia*, plui-e.

5. After the gutturals *q* and *g*; Lat. *q*, *qui*, *qui*; *quaes-(iv)*, quist, requis, cun-quist, en-quis; *luqu-ore*, len-quir; [*nascu-*], nasqui; *qui(e)tus*, quites; —*g*: *languire*, languir; —*gu* (= Germ. *w*): *wit-an*, gui-ci.

6. Lat. *duo*, an-dui; *sum*, sui; *antiquitat-*, antiquitez.

7. For lui, celui, v. note on 244.

üü.

Only in *of-uokes* = *ab hoc*, in the abnormal *ues*, for Lat. *opus*, and in the forms with *quor*, *quoc*, *requor*, *requorai*, where the *u* belongs to the *q*.

uu.

As in the case of *ii*, a mere duplication, buns, for bon, v. note (680); ebrusdee, (v. 1134); luus, *lupus*; except only puür for Lat. *put-or*.

G L O S S A R Y.

A.

a I. prep. at, to, towards, for, on, with, &c., used as follows:—

A. 1. *I. Dative after verbs:*—

abandoner 813 à vus; 1033 à Deu; 1654 au deu; 1718 al enfern M.; 1791 à lui; 1844 à Jesu.—*s'aliér* 1271 au clerc.—*apendre* 725 à home; 1194 à sauvacun.—*s'asentir* 720 à li; 726 à lui.—*atacher* 1603 au peel.—*ateindre* 1227 à vostre cumpainie.—*ateneer* 1308 à ki.—*attendre* 816 à toi.—*aturner* 363 as bons; 506 à morteu medlée; 977 au martir; 1309 à chescun.—*clouficher* 88 à un fust.—*creire* 1259 au vent.—*cumander* 377 à Jesu; 488 à lui.—*cunbatre* 1029 à flot.—*cunter* 214 à lui.—*convertir* 1223 à lui.—*covenir* 1239 à crestien.—*demande* 1268 à vus.—*descouvrir* 458 à un tirant.—*duner* 603 à vus; 817 à ki; 870 à Moyses; 1004 à lus; 1101, 1442, 1490, 1596 à Jesu; 1234 (v. note) au brand ferir; 1416 à Phebun; 1481 à Den; 1604 à cheval.—*entendre* 567 à eus; 1570 à ces maïs.—*encuser* 1131 à un tirant.—*faire* 305 bis. ke hem vus face au cors n (maufé) au quor; 577 à tei n'est fait premur (v. note); 622 feste funt à Febum.—*se humilier* 422 à un Jesu.—*juger* 741, 1151 à mort.—*lier* 890, 950 à un arbre; 1616 à un piler.—*livrer* 548 bis, 745, 1648, 1785 livré à mort; 847 bis, à luus e as oiszeus; 903 à martire; 1218 à torment; *mester* 210 à crestien est mester; 1781 n'mester à nul.—*mettre* 971, 981 au cors.—(3) 304 à sauvacun; 308, 315 à mort; 308 à dampnacium; 338 bis, à grant ruine e à perdicun; 1717 à confusun.—*mustrer* 1037 as ses martirs; 1809 al apostoille.—*nuer* 951 as reims.—*nuncier* 1834 as Romeins.—*obeyr* 478 à ses diz; 814 à toi; 1091 à ki; 1215 à mes cumanz; 1680 à lur mauvois voler; 1754 à la lei.—*parler* 213 à sun hoste; 1075 as autres.—*peler* 498 à ki; 1528 al darcinmer.—*phure* 118 bis, à ki l'plut à lui (v. note); 1229 à kens; 1315 à Jesu.—*presenter* 787, 1351 à Deu.—*rendre (graces)* 882 au deu; 1397 à Deu.—*se rendre* 1632, 1790, 1826 à Jesu.—*retter* 1359 retté a lui.—*trainier* 798 à martire.

1. 2. a, *With infinitive following:*—

cumencer 31 à demander; 133 à esmerveiller; 1642 à precher.—*defendre* 106 à manger.—*se mettre* 773 au noer.

1. 2. b, *After aver:*—

28 palefrei n'ai à chevaucher; 678 n'a mais viandes à manger; 682 n'a mais lit au chucher.

1. 2. c, *After aver = 'to owe to,' 'to have to':*—

25, 46 ad tut le mund à guverner; 102, 1315, 1636 tut ad à guier; 1330 venez, li mien ami, ki ai à soudéer.

1. 2. d, *After faire = 'to be worthy of,' (with inf. used passively):*—

129 tant faitz à amer; 1259 ne fait plus à creire; 1345 tant fist à loer; 1559 ne fait pas à despire.

1. 2. e, *Dative of purpose:*—

124 fist sun messager à fere si grant busoinne; 238 (tendi) fd à hoivre; 766 ne nief à passer unt truvé; 834 à qo prouver sui prest ploier le gant; 910, 1021 le regne à receiver; 1530 as plaiés bender; 1548 as cors garder (v. note).

1. 3, *Dative of aim:*—

97 m'aunéne à vostre salu; 849 (purvu) à sun martire; 1418 sumuns à cenbel; 1554 (scisi) à sun noes.

1. 4, *Dative of instrument:*—

affermier 237 à clous.—*decoller* 1413 à la espée funbie.—*desuler* 988, 1341 as chevaus; 1010 à pez; 1730 à chevaus.—*detrencher* 1499, 1641 ait brand.—*enbrevier* 1546 à arrement merci.—*egarder* 1788 al oil.—*recever* 879 as meins.—*tuer* 1280 à glaive.

1. 5, *Dative of price:*—

1162 prisà à valur d'un gant.

GLOSSARY.

I. 6. In adverbial phrases expressive of state or manner :—

(a) 6 à loi de desloial: 157. 231 à tort: 327 à lermes: 328 bis, à jointes meins e à weimentisun: 351 à bon ure: 369. 960. 1707 à grant humilité: 505 à hautes manaces: 523 à cruel gorgee: 524 à pute destunée: 526 à parolle simple: 558 à baudur: 600 à desmesure: 616 à dreiture: 770 bis, à grant estrit à volenté: 787 à devociun grant: 817. 1156. 1474 à sun semblant: 821 à piteus semblant: 899 à celée: 909. 1210. 1521. 1552 à honor: 938 à queule peine: 1105 à un cri: 1182 à elere voiz: 1195 à quer baud: 1240 à vostre plaisir: 1290 à jurnées: 1336 à sun talent: 1366 à cruele mort: 1409 à crueté: 1436. 1633 à haute voiz: 1545 à cert cunte: 1594 à sermon: 1603 à grant turment: 1699 à un voler commun: 1732 à grant processiun: 1789 à une voiz.—(b) 762 à cheval: 762. 1422 à pé: 772 à nov: 790 à flote: 792 à seches plantes: 940 bis, à genoilz e à cutes: 1286 à penenue levé: 239. 325. 514. 775 à genoilluns: 1173 à genoizl.—(c) 73 à meravelles: 313. 1729 à bandun: 619. 843 à peine: 751. 1566 à pou: 810 à tart.

II. 1. Dative after nouns (subst. and adj.) :—

54 à lui sui enclin: 309 serfs au tirant: 343 à lui es acointé: 466 à Deu es dru: 560 (sucur) à sun deciple: 618 (enclins) à pecchez: 656 à lui-meimes semblable: 1044 bis, (sucurables) à ceus ki sunt à vus enclins: 1101 (traitres enim) à humein lignage: 1195 pretz sumes à fere: 1357 à proie est devurer (v. note): 1490 à lui atrait e asotí.

II. 2. With following infinitive of nearer definition :—

699 tu duel à regarder: 1029 fort est à cunbatre.

II. 3. Dative of determination :—

17 à solers e estages: 20 à robe d'or batue: 677 à servant butuiller: 681 ter, à plume ne à cotun ne à pailles d'utre mer: 788 à flot briant: 890 à reims bas e petiz: 1167 à grant ruisseau: 1617 à curune de espines.—(b) 1258 fable à rote: 1288 cofres à sumer.

II. 4. Dative of attribution :—

1091 le sen au maistre: 1334 par sortz au sarmuner: 1343 au fiz la pliae: 1387 les cors as martirs: 1419 ost à rei (v. note): 1462 h Deus as crestiens: 1749 le cors au martir.

B. I. a, Local, of place 'whither,' (3) in phrase, figuratively :—

ader 116 à Sathan: 414 à un prince: 507 as maisouns: 626 au temple: 629 à lur temple: 1807 à Rummé: 1645 à haut rei de gloire.—aprocer 1432 à Auban.—arizer 908 à bon port.—desendre 1386 à terre.—enteiver 1722 à sun champion.—mener 540 à queu chief: 761 au queu chief: 1363. 1414. 1739 à Verolame.—reamener 1275 à maisoun.—reapeler 1672 à vié.—trametre 168 as apostles.—trebucher 1014 à terre.—venir (a) 10 à Varlam: 75 à une maisoun: 266 al encuntre: 455 à sun maistre: 499 bis, à eus, à la curt: 539 à curt: 613 à vus: 765 à une ewe grant: 1221 au grant gueredun: 1242 à Verolame: 1485 bis, à Verolame, à lur ostcus.—(3) 433. 1463 à plaisir: 966 à volenté: 1012 à gré.

Of limit, in phrases with 'de ci ke,' 'gesk' :—

de ci k' 69 ci k' à l'eue du Rin: 1264 de ci k' à Burdele.—gesk' 1702 du frund gesc' au talun.—(degree) 234 gesk' au sanc espandre.—(time) 1815 gesk' à tant k'il furent mis en sarce.

I. b, Local, of place 'where' :—

15 entre à un portal: 18 séant al uis: 167 asis à destre sun père: 409 à une fenestre: 412 à la croiz s'agenoilla: 699 as reims: 798 au puier le pendant: 803 au sabelum: 804 chiet as piez A.: 942 (munte) à sun destrer: 1095 à sa tumbe resplendi: 1413 ne mangerunt à table: 1466 à une pleinne se aresteent: 1705 al destre sun pere: 1831 au procinc port.—ferir 88. 1529 au quor: 158 au queur: 235 à la face.—(gesir) 859. 971 à terre: 1164 au pé du munt.—à = chez 671 en garde à felun gaholer: 1023 en la prisun est au maufé.

II. Temporal :—

(a) period of day 212 par tens al enjurner: 494 al endemein par tens: 683 bis, au soir e au disner: 703 bis, au seir n'al enjurner: 902 à midiz: 1830 bis, au vespre, au matin.—(b) generally 39 au paraler: 145 au jur oitisme: 166. 263 au terz di: 181 au cumencement: 366 à la fin: 562 au chef du tur: 621 au jur quant feste fuit: 858 au jur ki dunc fu lung: 1140 à nul jur: 1185 au miriant: 1811 à ceu tens.—(c) = for ever 1796 (danné) à tut dis.—(d) occasion 102 al nun le fiz Marie: 895 au coup: 1588 à ceste sumunse: 1606 à chemin jurnal.—(with inf.) 258 au saucher de la lance: 913 au coup duner: 973 au scint cors tucher: 1057 au partir de cest secle: 1153 au passer de un pund.

C. With secondary predicate :—

557 à fause fust pruvée: 955 à seingnur l'as clamé.

a II.
abandon
abanduné
abanduner

under aver.
y. tr. to give up, or over; to entrust, commend; to bestow.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 488 à lui vus cumant e abandon: 813 à vus m'alme e mun cors abandon e cumant:
,, „ „ „ „ 1844 à Jesu me abaundun.
infin. 1718 par abanduner al enfernal Mahun: 1278 par largement tresor abaunduner.

- (abanduner) ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1791 lur temples e auters à lui (unt) abaunduné.
 PPP. mas. pl. 1033 se sunt de querer a Deu abaunduné : 1791 tuit sunt abanduné (au deu crucifié.)
- abatue v. tr. to knock down.
 infin. 1341 (veissez les uns) abatre e detrecher.
- abaundun-é-er under abandon.
- Abel n. pr. Abel.
 prp. 399 d'Abel, cum l'ocist Caim.
- Abram n. pr. Abraham.
 prp. 402 d'Abram e Moyses, les veillardz alosez.
- abri s. m. shelter.
 acc. sg. 1087 qui quist, cum esgarez, ci ostel e abri.
- acastonée s. m. agate-onyx (v. note).
 nom. sg. 4 n'iout acastonce ne gemme ne cristal.
- acer s. m. steel.
 nom. sg. 684 roche si dure cum acier.
 prp. sg. 1303 decolez du brand d'acer : 1641 les detranchent au brant d'acer.
- aceré adj. of steel.
 mas. prp. sg. 1001 coup de mace e de brant aceré.
- acerin adj. of steel.
 mas. prp. sg. 1838 decolé fu du brant acerin.
- acerté v. tr. to assure ; (PPP. =) adj. confident ; convinced.
 mas. sg. 378 de vos troi estre seur e tres bien acerté : 964 bien le croi de fi e bien sui acerté.
 " pl. 1036 par les grantz miracles dunt il sunt acerté.
- acheisun { s. f. occasion ; cause.
 achesun { nom. sg. 538 (partut est renumée) l'achesun purquei : 1652 tu sul es achesun de cest grant mal plener.
 acc. " 829 mes jo sia l'achesun.
- achevé } v. tr. finish ; accomplish ; end.
 achievever } infin. 124 à (fere e achievever) si grant busoinne : 209 la vie en la croiz achievever (deingna).
 " 1284 (aillent) ceste grant busoinne sanz delai achievever.
 ppa. (ind. ant. 3 sg.) 373 apres ço ke il ont trestut cest achievevé.
 " (subj. pft. 3 pl.) 1026 bein quident ki tut eient lur voler achievevé.
- acier under acer.
- acoilli, acoilt under acuillir.
 v. tr. to make acquainted, to make friends with.
- acoimté ppp. mas. sg. 343 par sa revelaciun à liues acoimté.
- acordant v. intr. to be in harmony, only in phrase en un—, unitedly (v. note on 1138).
- acuillir grnd. 1187 pur ço nus assemblans en un accordant.
 v. tr. gather ; accept (sinners) ; receive (as guests) ; take.
 ind. pres. 3 sg. 30 acoilt : 74 nne part l'acoilt : 909. 1019 à honur Pacoilt Dens of ses desmeine eslitz :
 " 1609 les peechurs repenantz acoilt sans reprover.
 infin. " 1209 ki par lui trespassant me deingnat acuillir.
 ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1111 unt droit vers Wales lur chemin acoilli : 1552 à honur les unt ja en saicuz acoilli.
 ppp. mas. pl. 1521 à honur sunt e gloire eu ciel acoilli.
- acumpainné v. ref. to join oneself as a companion.
 pp. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1038 à A. e Aracle ki s'est acumpainné.
- acumpli } v. tr. fulfil, accomplish, finish, end.
 acumplir { (prp.) infin. 1241 lors les ad baptizé pur la loi acumplir.
 ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1012 qant il unt acumpli quanke lur vint à gré.
 ppp. mas. sg. 251 de moi est ja tut acumpli : 1052 li martires de A. fait est e acumpli.
 " pl. 1536 pur turmentz corporeus ki ja sunt acumpli.
- acurent v. intr. to run up towards.
- acurer ind. pres. 3 pl. 650 ceus i acurent : 1699 lors tuit i acurent à un voler commun.
- adanture v. tr. to cut out the heart.
- adrescement infin. 1263 acurer frai (ki prechera de cele lei).
 under aver.
- Adam n. pr. Adam.
 acc. 105 Deus ont fait Adam : 655 Deu k'Adam furma.
 prp. 398 d'Adam.
- adanture s. f. breaking-in.
- Adonai prp. sg. 619 (pulein) à peine ublie ço k'aprent en sa adanture.
- adrescement n. pr. Almighty.
 voc. 250 en tes meins mun esperit, pere Adonai, cumant.
- adrescement s. m. short cut, cross road.
 prp. sg. 1592 li uns de eus s'en vunt par un adrescement.

GLOSSARY.

adubbée	v. tr. to adorn. ppp. fem. sg. 2 mes ne ert adubbée d'or.
adunc	adv. temp. therupon.
adverser	183 adunc respundi : 438 aidunc orra : 1483 adunc se sunt munitez : 1631 aidunc (plusurs se rendirent). s. m. adversary ; devil.
	gen. sg. 113 en les laz le adverser. voc. „ 1669 entenc vers moi, paen adverser !
adversité	nom. pl. 154 envie en urent adverser enimis : 1332 ço ouent sarrazins, li glut adverser. s. f. adversity.
aegre	prp. sg. 364 ne soiez esmeüz pur nule adversité. adj. fiercely eager.
aërs	mas. nom. pl. 1624 il en sunt plus aegre de li turmenter. (aerdre) v. intr. to be attached, adhere.
aesmal	pp. mas. sg. 1113 li sanes A. i pert, aërs e endurci. s. m. enamel (It. smalto).
aferma	prp. sg. 20 mnsches d'aesmal.
afichent	v. tr. to fasten (with nails). ind. pret. 3 sg. 237 à clous le afferma.
afublée	v. tr. to fix, set up (a stake). ind. pres. 3 pl. 1600 nn peel en terre afichent.
age	v. tr. to put on (as a garment). ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 519 l'esclavine k'il voient k' A. ad afublée. s. m. age.
agenoilla	prp. sg. 152 puis ke il fu d'age e de anz treis feiz dis : 288 tant estoit dunc d'age : „ „ 550 ki sages es de aprise e d'age estes maur.
aggravent	v. ref. to kneel down. ind. pret. 3 sg. 412 vit cum à la croiz A. s'agenoilla.
agreeable	v. tr. to overwhelm. ind. pres. 3 pl. 1700 de peres l'agraventent, de zuche e de perrun.
agréee	adj. acceptable. mas. sg. 1417 sacrifice agreeable plns ke buef u torel.
agn	v. intr. to be agreeable to (used impers.) subj. pres. 3 sg. 498 à ki peise u agréee (= no matter whom it may vex or please).
aguetes	adj. sharp, pointed. mas. nom. pl. 855 urties e charduns k'aspres sunt e agu.
ahéünt	s. m. watcher. acc. pl. 1065 aguetes e pasturs paens en unt garni.
ai I.	acc. pl. 1065 aguetes e pasturs paens en unt garni. v. tr. to chase with cries. ind. pres. 3 pl. 1425 escreint e l'ahéünt plus viument k'un chael.
ai II.	interj. of calling, oh ! 921. 1043. 1219. 1503. 1619. 1708 bis. (ai). 240. 354. 572. 811. 1646. 1795 (hai). 946 (hay).
aidé	under aver. v. tr. to aid. subj. pres. 3 sg. 609 Jesus me haid e sucure !
aidune	ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 980 le gentil chevaler Aracle unt aidé.
aie	under adune.
ainent	s. f. assistance. nom. sg. 672 k'aie ne rescusse n'i pust aver mester.
aiere	prp. „ 1220 par ta aie (venir au guerden) : 1438 pité te preinne de moi ki peris sanz aie. under aver.
ailles	s. m. jorney, wandering. acc. sg. 56 il devise e dressee mun aiere e mun chemin.
aigles	s. m. eagle. nom. sg. 1386 un aigles of lui (est venu) : 1389 l'egle oiseus enhace : „ „ 1392 li aigles ravinner : 1550 (vunt un grant lu) e uns aigles (ki. .).
aignel	prp. pl. 957 (ke ne soit) de egles u wltures ne de lus devoré.
aigneus	{ s. m. lamb. } acc. sg. 281 Deus l'at fait aignel d'un leun sauvage : 1408 pris l'unt e seisí cum li lu fait aignel.
aillett	„ pl. 1478 il vus apele cum pastur ses aigneus. under aler.
aimant	s. m. diamond.
aiment	nom. sg. 1147 raed fu e estable cum fer u aimant. under amer.

GLOSSARY.

v

ainz	(a.) adv. 1, beforehand; 2, sooner, rather; (b.) conj. 1, nay rather; 2, withke, (and subj.), before that.
	(a, 1). 376 ù or einz purpose: 752 ù urent ainz estez.
	(a, 2). 636 ainz purra met seechir ke jo treshublie Jesus.
	(b, 1). 1369 einz les honure.
	(b, 2). 1363 (ne desjunerunt) einz ke a V. aient fait mener.
air	{ s. m. air, atmosphere.
airs	{ nom. sg. 1055 li airs enobseuri: 1050 purs estoit li airs: 1092 li airs obéi.
	acc. " 85 ki fist les elementz, terre, unde, air, e su: 1336 l'air fait à sun talent rebundir e suner.
ajurné	prp. " 1259 (vent) k'en l'air ventele.
	v. intr. to dawn (used impers.)
ajurnée	pp. (ind. ant. 3 sg.) 967 plus a fait ui vertu puis k'il fut ajurné.
	s. f. dawn.
ajusté	prp. sg. 527 il s'en ala ben devant l'ajurnée.
	v. tr. (to place near), to tit on, to adjust to.
ajusté	ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 971 au cors l'ad mis e ajusté (le chef A.)
al	under li.
alames, alas	under aler.
alasse	{ v. tr. to fatigue.
alassé	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 1428 li chemins ferrez l'alasse.
	ppp. mas. pl. 1093 de ki battre tuit fuimes alassé.
alé	{ v. intr. to go: ofteu with foll, gerund, (and shading off into a mere auxil. 818); s'en aler, to go away.
aler	{ ind. pres. 1 sg. 376. 380 e (= en) mun pais m'en vois.
	" " 2 " 1190 (Jesu) de ki vas seruman.
	" " 3 " 198 dormir s'en va: 213 hastivement s'en va à sun hoste parler:
	" " 426 par ci serumanant va: 525 va par ci prechant: 552, 806, 1251 va prechant
	" " 553 s'en va vaivez: 763 enviz va bon gré:
	" " 789 (l'ewe?) va si apetizant: 811 va prisant: 854 entre espines ki va:
	" " 1343 li pere au fiz la pliae va bender: 1433 il ne va querant el.
	" " 1 pl. 831 k'alum vengant.
	ind. pres. 2 pl. 818, 887 k'aliez-vus demurant? 1295 k'aliez-vus simple gent enganer?
	" " 3 " 503 s'en vunt curant: 507 as maissus A. vunt: 508 chambres vunt cherchant
	" " 510 A. vunt querant: 824 k'avant urent ire, ore la vunt-il dublant:
	" " 1025 vunt s'en en lur cité: 1080 tuit vunt une part: 1158 vunt Deu loant:
	" " 1285 s'en vunt: 1352 s'en vunt (demurer eu ciel): 1548 as cors garder vunt:
	" " 1592 s'en vunt par un adrescement: 1819 vunt en declin.
	pret. 2 sg. 828 mar l'ales cuutruvant.
	" " 3 " 414 à un prince hastivement ala: 527 il s'en ala: 797 ala trainant A. à martire
	" " 803 ù nuls unc hom ala: 1174 ne s'en ala vantant.
	" " 1 pl. 1170 (nus) ki l'alames vengant.
	" fut. 1 pl. 1276 nus i irrum.
	" " 3 " 626 au temple sautz demure irrunt.
subj. pres. 3 pl. 1283 comande k'en Wales tuit aillett.	
imper. 2 sg. 754 va t'en! his! 949 va quere tun seinnur!	
	" " 2 pl. 468 alez vus ent! 1644 bis, alez, martirs! alez, leus chevaler!
infinit. 32 ù penses tu aler? 112, 115 (jur cuvint) aler: 1426 aler le sumunent:	
	" 1587 ù il aler tent: 1684 là te cuvenda aler.
	" 1590 se peuent d'aler: 1591 lent d'aler.
pp. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 201 s'en est alez chucher.	
	" (" 3 pl.) 984 d'iluec sunt alé: 1807 e sunt a Rumme alé.
Alexandres	n. pr. Alexander (the Great).
	nom. 355 ù est Alexandres, li princes alosé?
alez	under aler.
aliance	s. f. alliance.
	nom. sg. (pred.) 298 alliance seit batesme.
ahé	v. ref. to ally one's self to.
	pp. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1272 au clere d'utre mer se sunt alié.
alme	s. f. soul.
	nom. sg. 360 l'alme tuz jurs viit: 1014 l'alme s'en part: 1731 l'alme s'en ist.
	acc. " 660 eu cors m'alme mist: 813 a vus m'alme e mun cors abandon e cumant
	prp. " 846 charoimme sanz alme: 1445 pur l'alme esclarie.
almosne	s. f. almsgiving.
	pp. sg. 100 en franchise e almosne as tun tens despenu.

GLOSSARY.

aloisé	{ (pp. =) adj. renowned.
alosez	{ mas. nom. sg. 355 ù est Alexandres, li princes aloisé ? 1775 ki avant fu chevaler preuz e aloisé. " prp. " 1770 merveilles fist Deus pur Apl. sun martir aloisé. " voc. " 946 hay ! Araele, chevaler aloisé !
aloue	" prp. pl. 402 d'Abrahame Moyses, les veillardz alosez.
s. f. lark.	
alpin	nom. sg. 50 Jesu héent cum aloue esperver.
alpin	adj. Alpine.
alum	mas. acc. sg. 1831 passerai Mun Giu, le roiste munt alpin.
amant	under aler.
ambesdeus	s. m. lover.
Ambibal	nom. sg. 1200 ki resortist pur mort n'est pas verai amant.
amé	under andui.
amen	under Amphibal.
amene	under amer.
amenez	interj. Amen.
amene	933 si en dient 'amen' e haut e bas : 1765 si en dient 'amen' veil e enfant.
v. tr. to bring, to lead.	
amenez	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 97 par Deu ki m'amene à vostre salu. condit. 3 pl. 1738 (juré eurent) k'il tuit amerroient le clerc à V.
amener	ppp. mas. sg. 1151 à mort estoit jugez e amenez avant.
v. tr. to love.	
amener	ind. pres. 1 sg. 477 (jo ta esclavine ke . . .) plus l'eim ke peleiun.
	" " 3 pl. 1370 ki lui eiment e en lui unt amur.
	subj. " 3 pl. 1586 (ke tuz le sivent) cum il aiment lur vie e tenement (v. note).
	infin. 129 ki tant faitz à amer : 1211 (me deingnat) tant deboneirement e amer e cherir :
	" 1231 ples tust vus dunc Deu amer : 1681 desdeingnat Deu amer.
amerroient	ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1793 repentant k'il les unt tant amé.
amesurer	under amene.
v. intr. to grow moderate ; ref. to restrain oneself.	
amesurer	(ppr.) infin. 700 dure li chautz de nuit sanz rein amesurer : 1358 Apl. unt seisi sanz sei amesurer.
ami	s. m. friend.
ami	nom. sg. 9 ki ert amis Jesu : 101 cum sis amis e dru.
	" " 345 soiez amis verais e hem de lealte : 1309 k'ami est le Deu verai.
amitable	acc. " 1489 unt perdu A. Iur bon ami.
amis	voc. " 277 beus ostes e ami ! 339. 375. 456. 592. 1123 amis ! (alone, always with <i>dist.</i>)
amisté	" 1437 ami Jesu ! 1519 beus duz amis cheri ! 1636 ami Deu !
Amphibal	nom. pl. 146 Jesu l'apelerent si parent e amis : 640 veisin u parent, ami :
Amphibals	" 978 li parent A. e si ami privé : 1015 si parent e ami l'unt muscé :
Amphibel	" 1273 noz veisins e amis e parentz (v. note) : 1382 si ami ne sunt pas en balance :
Amphibeus	" 1763 (vus sunt honorant), servant e ami.
an	acc. " 1244 ki ses hummes e amis e ses privez apele.
amur	voc. " 171 venez, mes leaus amis gentils ! 1076 vesin, parent, ami ! 1330 venez, li mien ami !
amur	adj. lovingly disposed.
amur	mas. nom. pl. 1044 eeus ki sunt à vus enclins e amiable.
amur	under ami.
amur	s. f. friend-hip.
amur	prp. sg. 604 de lui retene par amisté ceste moie vesture.
Amphibal	n. pr. Amphibalus, name of the itinerant cleric who converted Alban (v. note on 96).
Amphibals	nom. 103 Amphibals : 1422 Amphibel : 1469 suls Amphibeus :
Amphibel	" 96. 199. 280. 339. 389. 478. 1118. 1203. 1236. 1348. 1456. 1619. 1668. Amphibal.
Amphibeus	gen. 1601 du ventre Amphibal.
an	acc. 1120. 1358. 1407. 1436. 1515. 1594. 1814. Amphibal.
ancesun	ppr. 1306 pur Amphibal : 1488 d'Amphibal : 1770 pur Ambibal.
ancesurs	voc. 1437. 1636 Amphibal !
an	abs. 1642 veant Amphibal (= vidente Amphibalo).
an	s. m. love.
an	acc. sg. 662 en vus met ma esperance e m'amur : 1370 en lui unt amur e esperance.
an	ppr. " 371 en l'amur Deu l'a confirmé : 542 ad retenu par amur :
an	" " 1108 ke soium de s'amur desturnez : 1190 pur l'amur Jesu.
an	under anz.
ancesun	{ s. m. ancestor.
ancesurs	{ nom. pl. 23 si ancesur estoient Romein original : 546 qui guerpi as ke tindrent ti gentil ancesur.
	acc. " 1794 pleinent lur ancesurs ki sunt ja devié.

ancelle	s. f. maiden.
anciens	prop. sg. 1251 de Marie va prechant, une simple ancèle. (adj. —) s. m. men-of-old.
andui	prop. pl. 1257 la prophecie d'anciens ço conferme e saele. pron. both.
angere	nom. pl. 493 eum furent andui de Damne Deu privez : 461 si pris sumes andui :
angeres	“ “ 479 atant se sunt andui d'ilhee meuz : 1131 encusez fustes andui :
angle	“ “ 1175 li oil li sunt chaet andui du chief : 1260 eum autres morteus furent andui cist e cele.
angles	acc. “ 109 de paraïs les ruva ambesdeus exuiller.
angere	s. m. angel.
angeres	{ prp. sg. 125 del angle Gabriel en fist son messager.
angle	nom. pl. 1064 li beus angeres du cel (mantinet) : 1097 du cel li angere joins e esbaudi (l'unt servi) :
angles	“ “ 1182 angeres i aparurent : 1353 li angere les cunveient :
anglin	“ “ 1480 unt grant joie li angre espiriteus : 1732 angeres eu ciel la portent
angoisse	“ “ 1719 atant es-vus deus angeres,
angre	acc. “ totog ben unt paëns les angles veü e eschoisi.
anguisse	prp. “ 267, 995 legiuns des angles : 1706 (une grant legiun) des angles.
anentti	“ “ 990 des angles est portez eu ciel li esperitz : 1714 m'enveit de angeres consolacium.
anentti	adj. angelic.
anoitez	fem. prp. sg. 303 servi e honuré de anglin legiun.
antiquitez	s. f. anguish, torture.
antiquitez	nom. sg. 669 (plus sent demurance pener) ke ne fait anguisse : 1458 s'angoisse tute s'en est partie.
anunder	under angere.
anunder	under anguisse.
aoneit	{ v. intr. to perish, to be shrivelled.
aoneit	{ ind. pret. 3 sg. 1142 illestri e aoneitti quancke estoit verdoiant.
aoneit	pp. (=adj.) mas. sg. 1454 le cors m'est feble e aoneiti.
aoneitez	v. intr. to become evening (used impers.).
antiquitez	pp. (ind. ant. 3 sg.) 396 des relevées e quant fu aoneitez.
anuel	s. f. antiquity.
anuel	prp. sg. 397 escriz d'antiquitez.
anuel	adj. annual.
anz	mas. acc. sg. 625 servise e wu anuel custumel soudrunt.
anz	fem. “ “ 1416 si en frant feste anuel.
anz	s. m. year.
anz	nom. sg. 712 passé en fu ja dimi an plener.
anz	(temp.) acc. sg. 1093 demi an (ne rendi fruit) : 1139 dimi an (ne pluweit).
aorci	acc. pl. 288 parczuz ert e trente anz out.
aorci	prp. “ 152 puis ke il fu d'age e d'anz treiz feiz dis.
aorci	v. tr. to blow on (and cool, as the wind).
aorci	ind. pret. 3 sg. 694 ne venta vent si ki les peüst aorci.
aparer	{ v. intr. to appear.
aparu	{ ind. pret. 3 pl. 1182 angeres i aparurent.
aparurent	{ infin. 1286 à penneel levé, û unt fait aparuer le soleil e la lune.
apele	{ v. tr. to call, to summon ; to appeal to ; to name.
apeler	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 31 une part l'apele : 818 e tei tuz jurs apele 'k'alez-vns demurant ?
apelèrent	{ “ “ “ 1244 ses hummes e amis e ses privez apele : 1478 il vus apele cum pastur ses aigneus.
apele	“ pret. 3 pl. 146 Jesu l'apelèrent si parent e ami.
apele	infin. 1351 à Deu les presente ki les deigne apeler.
apendant	{ v. intr. to be fitting, proper (impers.).
apendra	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 130 par droit apent naistre : 182 ke fere i apent ? 725 cele mort apent à home.
apent	{ “ “ “ 1583 vengement eum de itel traître prendre apent : 1683 of lui deu lui apent sujurner.
aperceivent	“ fut. “ “ 441 s'en pernez teu vengeance eum li i apendant.
aperceeu	v. tr. to perceive, observe : ref. id.
apercevant	{ ind. pres. 3 pl. 685 paën s'aperceivent.
apercevant	pp. mas. pl. 76 (ke ne soient) oñ ne aperceü (de voisins u serganz).
apertement	periph. pres. pte. 1750 Sarrazin ne erent apercevant.
apertement	adv. openly before all, plainly, (visibly or audibly;) certainly.
apertement	214 sa avisoun à hui apertement enter : 257 du cors — sane e ewe hissi :
apertement	333 — reni l'enchantement M. : 439 orra la curt — : 827 tu mentz — :
apertement	1067 voient li joyre — : 1102 Jovin — reni : 1562 poüüm bien saver — .

GLOSSARY.

apetizant	v. to grow small. grnd. 789 (l'ewe) va si apetizant.
Apolin	n. pr. Apollo.
Apollin	gen. sg. 65.1816 la loi Apolin. acc. " 334 Apollin ne pris mes vallant un butun. prp. " 14 k'en Apolin creient, Sathan, e Belial. s. m. apostle.
apostles	prp. pl. 168 d'iluec fu as apostles li seinz esperitz tramis.
apostoille	s. m. the Pope. prp. sg. 1809 mustrer al apostoille tute la verité.
aprent	v. tr. to teach ; to learn. ind. pres. 3 sg. 178 ke Jesus en ses establiz aprent : 619 ço k'aprent pulein en sa adanture : " " " 1599 cum diable les aprent. " pret. " " 606 ço ke m'aprist ne guerpirai : 1335 tant aprist nigromant kant il ert escoler. ppa. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 83 jo ne l'ai apris, ne pruvé, ne leü. " " 2 " 1193 clers es e apris l'as en tes livres lisant. " " 3 " 372 de la fei Deu la summe (a) apris e demustré. " " " pl. 1781 apris unt [fy. note] n'a mester à nul (guerroier le rei). ppp. mas. sg. 407 A. est ja apris e bien endoctrinez.
apres	ind. pres. 3 sg. 178 ke humme suntli autre apris e endoctriné : 998 li crestien en sunt apbris e entuscé. (a) prep. temp. after; (b) adv. afterwards. (a) 147 apres pou de tens : 190 apres la mort : 373 apres çò ke il outachevé. 209.1165 apres çò : 1253 apres l'enfantement : 1445 apres la mort du cors. (b) 1180 la nuit procheinne apres.
apresté	v. tr. to prepare. ppp. mas. sg. 755 ke tu as deservi, luér tei est apresté.
apris	under aprent.
aprise	s. f. learning.
aprist	prp. sg. 550 ki sages es de aprise e d'age estes maür.
aproce	under aprent. v. intr. to approach. ind. pres. 3 sg. 1432 depuis ke à A. aproce.
Aracle	n. pr. Aracius.
Aracles	nom. 935 Li chevalers Aracle : 969 li francs chevaler Aracle : 974 Aracles : 1039, 1159 Aracle. acc. 799 ki Aracle avoit nun : 944, 986 (veit) Aracle : 980 le gentil chevaler Aracle unt aidé. prp. 1038 mustrer as sez martirs privez, A. e Aracle. voc. 946 Aracle, chevaler aloisé !
aragé	v. ref. to become enraged. pp. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1780 li princes tost s'en est aragé.
arbre	s. m. tree. prp. sg. 890 (les cheveus A. lie) à un arbre ki là fu : 950 sun chief purras truver à un arbre lié. " " 106 d'un arbre lur defendi le fruit à manger : 970 le chef A. del arbre ad osté.
arbruseu	s. m. small tree.
Architriclin	prp. sg. 1172 suz un arbruseu ki en munt fu cresant.
ardent I.	n. pr. Architrichinus (but v. note).
ardent II.	nom. 62 quant manga as nosces lu ber Architriclin. (arder), v. intr. to burn, to be hot ; to be inflamed, enraged. ind. pres. 3 sg. 174 eu feu ki art tut dis : 644 fust art : 1243 li princes, espris de ire, art e restencelle. " " 3 pl. 1779 les langes lur ardent.
argent	adj. eager.
argentz	mas. nom. sg. 1742 tant par fu ardent. v. intr. to stop ; ref. id.
aresteent	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1466 à une pleinne se aresteent.
arestut	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1062 sur la tumbe A. arestut fichi.
arestuz	pp. mas. sg. 98 sui en cest pais entrez e arestuz.
argent	s. m. silver.
argentz	nom. sg. 877 plus clers ke n'est argentz esmerez e fundu. acc. " 1288 or portent e argent : 1149 asez li ofrimes, jüeus, argent, besantz. prp. " 292 ne mist d'or ne d'argent pur nus rançun ne guage : 1664 tresor de argent e de or cler. s. m. argument.
argument	prp. sg. 193 ne purroit estre pruvé par argument.
arivez	v. tr. to conduct. ppp. mas. sg. 908 (A. est) à bon port arivez.

GLOSSARY.

ix

armez	v. tr. to arm. ppp. mas. pl. 1587 ben armez le sivent.
arpentz	s. m. a measure of length, arpant, O. E. (acc.) pl. 481 le cunduseit treis arpantz e demi.
arrement	s. m. ink.
art I.	prp. sg. 1546 feimes enbrever à arrement nerci.
art II.	under ardent I.
arusée	s. m. art, deceit. prp. sg. 1249 mes plus set d'enchantement, d'art e de favele.
as I.	v. tr. to bedew.
as II.	ppp. fem. sg. 515 des lermes arnsée est sa face.
assemblée	under aver.
asent	under li.
asentent	under assemblances.
asez	{ v. intr. to assent to; ref. id. ind. pres. 3 sg. 196 droitz ne raisuns n'i assent: 726 le plus à lui s'asent: 1574 ki les ot e i assent. " " 3 pl. 720 des sarrazins s'asentent bien à li grant partie.
asez	adv. enough (of quantity): long enough (of time).
asnez	380 asez ai sujurné: 1149 asez li ofrimes.
asis	v. intr. to be seated.
asne	pp. mas. sg. 167 à destre sun pere est asis.
asoti	s. m. ass.
asoty	nom. sg. 615 nel eüssiez plus entendu ke asne harpeüre.
aspres	v. intr. to be infatuated. pp. mas. (acc.) sg. 1490 (unt perdu A.) e lur parent (i. e. Aracle) à lui atrait e asoti.
aspre	) adj. rough, rugged.
aspres	) mas. nom. sg. 1427 li chemins ferrez, aspre e deshuël (l'allese). " " pl. 855 charduns k'aspres sunt e agu.
assemblame	v. intr. to assemble; ref. id.
assemblames	ind. pret. 1 pl. 1187 pur ço nus assemblames tuit en un acordant:
assemblé	" " " 1446 assemblame pur ço gent en une cumpainnie.
assemblerunt	" fut. 3 " 624 à tuit se assemblerunt.
assent	pp. mas. pl. 713 sunt assemblé trestuit li citoyen: 738 iluec sunt assemblé. " fem. sg. 499 venir à la curt assemblée.
at	under asent.
attaché	under aver.
atant	v. tr. to tie, fasten. ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1603 au peil l'unt attaché à grant turment cural.
atatempon	adv. thereupon, just then; always at the beginning of the line (and clause), save in 201. 368. 984. 1731. (1748).
ateindre	142. 197. 201. 368. 479. 493. 713. 821. 835. 875. 884. 888. 968. 984. 1025. 1111. 1458. 1481. 1532. 1719. 1731. 1733. 1748.
atempree	v. intr. to attain to. infin. 1228 à vostre cumpainnie ateindre (me doinst Deus).
atempree	) v. tr. to temper, restrain. infin. 690 une chalur ki pas ne se seet atemprer.
atempree	ppp. fem. sg. 520 (A. dist) à parole simple e atemprée.
atempreüre	s. f. tempering, restraint.
atenccer	pp. sg. 590 (justise sun curage) par sage atempreüre.
atendant	v. tr. to attack with insult. infin. 1308 à ki tu cumences tant vium nt . tencer.
atendi	v. intr. to wait; await; stay behind; listen (vers); obey (à).
atendre	ind. pres. 3 sg. 190 turment (atent ki ço ne croit): 199 Apl. sul i demuere e atent:
atendu	" " " 1588 nuls ne remaint ne atent.
atent	" pret. " 1117 en sujur atendi. infin. 1742 ne vont tant atendre.
atitelé	ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 857 (pueple) ki les ad atendu. grnd. 540 atendant la parole à queu chief fust menée.
atrait	periph. pres. ptc. 816 le element ke à toi est attendant; 1124 soiez ore vers nus atendant.
atrait	v. tr. to enrol.
atrait	PPP. mas. sg. 1020 en la mesnée A. est atitelé.
atrait	v. tr. to attract.
atrait	PPP. mas. (acc.) sg. 1490 (unt perdu) lur parent à lui atrait e asoti.

GLOSSARY.

attendant	under atendre.
atur	s. m. dress.
aturne	prp. sg. 19 en atur festival : 541 en cel estrange atur.
aturné	v. tr. to prepare.
aturnent	ind. pres. 3 sg. 506 cum gent ki s'aturne à morteu medlée. " " 3 pl. 1399 sepulture aturnent e à chescun sarcu. ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 977 lors ad la sepulture au martir aturné. ppp. (utr.) sg. 781 ki ver desirént co ke m'est aturné. " mas. (appos. nom.) sg. 363 li guereduns est grantz, as bons aturné.
au	under li.
Auban	n. pr. Alban, name of Britain's protomartyr (929). nom. 41. 104. 175. 191. 201. 322. 382. 407. 412. 439. 444. 452. 480. 483. 493. 519. 526. 535. 589. 633. 646. 654. 673. 685. 717. 722. 730. 740. 745. 774. 787. 806. 811. 838. 866. 897. 906. 963. 1072. 1090. 1132. 1136. 1155. 1173. 1179. 1183. 1443. 1449. 1813. [1160. 1489. 1707. acc. 21. 369. 418. 510. 513. 627. 630. 710. 719. 798. 800. 821. 848. 864. 889. 948. 1057. 1086. 1129. 1185. 1201. 1451.]
aucun	adj. pr. some, somebody.
aucune	mas. acc. sg. 1311 (garir e restorer) aucun langurus. " prp. " 453 guarni par aucun de la curt.
aüné	fem. (acc.) sg. 574 ki n' est aucune feit susduit par soleür.
aünée	v. tr. to assemble.
aür	ppp. mas. sg. 760 pueple ki là fu aüné. fem. " 539 ù fu gent aünée.
aüra	v. tr. to adore.
aürai	ind pres. 1 sg. 58 lui pri e aür lu soir e lu matin.
aüre	" " 3 " 8 ceste croiz aüre serrein e matinal.
aürée	" " 1 pl. 830 (li solailz) ke aürum.
aurent	" " 3 " 1797 la croiz aurent à grant humilité : 1798 e lui tuit aurent.
aürer	pr. 3 sg. 422 à Jesu, fiz Deu ke il aüra. fut. 1 " 1267 Jesu ne aürai. " " 1 pl. 246 e toi tuit aürum e criérum merci. " " 3 " 622 à Phebum, deu du solail ke il airrunt. subj. pres. 1 sg. 642 (chose faire) par unt diables mais aure. imper. 2 " 581 noz deus poëstifs aur ! inh. 1287 li solail e la lune ki lur plut aürer : 1674 diable ki servez e vus plaist aürer. ppa. (ind. perf. 3 sg.) 514 souvent l'ad aürée (= la croiz).
aurnas	v. tr. to honour.
aürum,-runt,-um	ind. pret. 2 sg. 929 ki primers Engletere par martire aürmas.
ausi	adv. also. 1082 serum nus ausi.
autel	adj. pr. the same (thing).
	ntr. acc. sg. 1106 nus dium autel.
auter	s. m. altar.
auters	prp. sg. 1365 eu temple par devant lur auter. acc. pl. 1791 lur temples e auters à lui (unt) abaunduné.
autre	adj. pr. other. mas. nom. sg. 444 nus autres (cumencera) : 733 ja nul ne voie, mes autres lui. " " 807 n'est autre se il nun : 1447 n'est autre Deu fors cist. " acc. " 1384 un autre ad Deus fait miracle : 1822 ne sai autre language fors le mien. " prp. sg. 2 ne d'autre metal : 482 l'un d'autre parti : 123 en autre k'en sun cher fiz : " " " 64 pur meint autre sarrazin : 295 par autre sermun. fem. " " 1340 d'autre (scil. part). mas. nom. pl. 341. 533. 918. 1337 li autre : 357 li autre prince : 773. 862 autres : " " 1192 cum fuit cist autre tuit : 1260 cum autres morteus furent andui cist e cele. " acc. pl. 242 autres de toi : 748 autres jugementz : 763. 1293 les autres : 1367 autres. " prp. " 236 en un fust drescé, autre entravers parmi (v. note) : 431 d'autres l'esloinnera : " " " 432 par les autres li maus s'espandera : 551 as autres essample : 734 par autres garniz : " " " 1074 (plus sages) des autres : 1075 parole as autres. fem. " " 1549 (blesmij) d'autres bestes.

GLOSSARY.

xi

autrement	adv. otherwise, 718 autrement ke li maistres sis hom ne murra mie : 833 ki autrement le dit.
autres	under autre.
autri	adj. belonging to others. (mas. acc. sg.) 244 sauf tun cors demeine cum sauver seüz autri.
aval	adv. downwards, below. 17 celers grantz aval : 914 (li oil) aval sunt chaetz : 1610 li sanes raa aval.
avaler	v. intr. to come down. infinitive, 207 Deus deingna du ciel desendre e avaler.
avance	v. tr. to exalt. ind. pres. 3 sg. 1369 tuz jurs cherist e avance.
avant	(a) adv. temp. and loc. 1, forward; 2, before, beforehand, heretofore; 3, in front, before others. (b) conj. with ke (and a subj. pres., β ind. fut.), before that. (a, 1), 888 avant est sailliz : 1151 estoit amenez avant. (a, 2), 260 ki avant [l'urent hai] : 823 k'avant urent ire, ore la vunt il dublant : 791 ù avant passer ne pout hom : 803 ù nuls unc hom ala avant : 1009 l'und mut plus k'avant pené : 1374. 1544 sanes k'avant les (cors out) teint. 1396. 1551 avant (les nrent en despit) : 1736 juré eirent avant. (a, 3) 1122 (est) l'ad salué avant : 1527 (chescun) avant se purofri.
avau	(b, α) 429 avant ke plus avenge. (b, β) 434 avant ke neus hom garde s'en dura. (i. e. aval) prep. down along by.
avenant	7 avau l'un des costez raa li sanes eural : 878 avau le pendant s'espant.
avenant	adj. suitable. mas. prp. sg. 1752 en sareu avenant.
avendra	) v. intr. to happen.
avenge	) ind. fut. 3 sg. 418 dunt grant mal avendra. subj. pres. 3 sg. 429 avant ke plus avenge.
aeventailles	pp. (intr.) sg. 1128 ço ke est puis avenu. s. f. upper front of the coat of mail, for the protection of the chin.
aventure	acc. pl. 1468 deslacent aeventailles, heumes e chapeus. s. f. incident, chance; par —, by chance. acc. sg. 1493 l'un de eus l'aventure cunta.
avenu	prp. „ 179 si par aventure eurage me prent : 621 fu par aventure au jur : 1115 ki par aventure empali. under avendra.
aver	) v. tr. 1, to have, possess; — 2, periphrastically with follg. substantive to express a verbal idea, ex. gr.
averai	aver cure, garde, soing, to care for; aver désir, envie, ire, merci, piété, pour, volonté, to desire, &c.;
avezrez	aver nun, to be called; aver en despit, to have in despite, hate; aver feim, freit, sei, chaut, to be hungry, thirsty, hot, cold; aver mester, to be useful, profit:—3, to have, to owe (to do anything):—
averunt	4, with or without i, to express M. F. y avoir.
avez	[In two divisions:—A, independent verb; B, auxiliary.]
	ind. pres. 1 sg. <i>ai</i> A 28 palefrei n'ai : 961 n'ai soing ne volonté : 1330 ai à soudeür. B 83. 215. 380. 387. 440. 808. 809. 1110. 1227. 1820. 1835 ai.
	2 sg. <i>as</i> A 570 as tu hisdur. [1648. 1659. 1662 as.
	B 52. 100. 131. 418. 545. 546. 600. 755. 777. 921. 922. 955. 1193. 1298. 1647.
	3 „ <i>a</i> A 591 n'a eure: 678 n'a mais viandes : 682 n'a mais lit: 1612 teinte en a la peitrine : 1727 garde n'a de fu : 1781 n'a mester à nul. (= il y a) 381 tant i a plénté: 650. 1303. 1420 n'a cist ki (ne obeist) (ne seit decolez) (n'est muntez): 703 n'a pluie ne rosée: 1461 n'a nul ki ne die: 1589 tant i a gent. [1803. 1810 a.
	B 176. 206. 328. 346. 371. 408. 423. 449. 472. 907. 905. 1022. 1057. 1155. 1567.
	„ „ <i>ad</i> A 21 A, ad num: 25, 46 ad le munid à guverner: 102. 1315. 1636 tut ad à guier: 138 du mund ad poët: 679 prisun ad obscure : 683 feim ad e sei e freit : 684 pur lit ad roche bise : 1375 de leit ad ja semblance : 1456 piété en ad: (= il y a) 580 ennooz deus ad grant franchise: 1031 des citoiens ad bien milu plus.
	B 71. 191. 211. 270. 284. 323. 327. 340. 362. 368. 374. 379. 397. 419. 511. 513. 514. 516. 519. 520. 535. 541. 542. 544. 561. 758. 776. 783. 785. 832. 856. 866. 868. 894. 910. 938. 939. 940. 941. 960. 970. 971. 972. 977. 1013. 1017. 1028. 1122. 1155. 1237. 1241. 1282. 1294. 1384. 1403. 1487. 1554. 1577 bis. 1668. 1691. 1755. 1837 ad.
	„ „ <i>at</i> B 281. 945 at.
1 pl. <i>avum</i>	B 457. 1078. 1191. 1511. 1653 avum.
2 „ <i>avez</i>	B 463. 618. 1534 avez.

GLOSSARY.

- ind. pres. 3 pl. *und*
 „ „ *unt*
- impt. 3 sg. *avoit*
 „ „ *avoient*
- pret. 1 sg. *oi*
 3 „ *out*
- 1 pl. *eūmes*
 3 „ *eūrent*
- fut. 1 sg. *averai*
 2 pl. *averez*
 3 „ *averunt*
- subj. pres. 3 sg. *eit*
 2 pl. *eiez*
 3 „ *aient*
 „ „ *eient*
- ,, impft. 3 sg. *eüst*
 „ „ *ust*
- 1 pl. *eüssum*
 2 „ *eüsses*
 3 „ *ussent*
- imper. 2 pl. *eiez*
 infin. „ *aver*
 „ „
 „ „
 ppa. (ind. pft.) *eü*
- avilée
 avis
 avis
 avisé
 avisun
 avoglé
- v. tr. to defame.
 ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 511 le crestien demandant k'ad lur lei avilée.
 s. m. appearance ; used with estre, to appear.
 nom. sg. 206 avis lui est (cum Deus deingna) : 224 avis m'ert ke li cels se desclot.
 v. tr. to behold, perceive.
 ind. pret. 3 sg. 411 lur faitz e lur cunseilz oï e avis.
 ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 408 es-vus un sarrazin ki avisé les a.
 s. f. vision.
 nom. sg. 277 ceste avisun (k'est ke signifie) ?
 acc. „ 214 sa avisun à lui cunter.
 prp. „ 316 veistes en vostre avisun : 778 ki en avisun vi : 205 par avisun lui esmoillir le quoer : 296 par avisun vus a Deu mué le curage : 1223 par avisun à lui convertis.
 v. tr. to blind.
 ppp. mas. sg. 732 orb est de quor e avoglez : 1774 (ke il ne fust) desvé u avoglé.
- B 629. 1009. 1500 und.
 A 49 unt lur lei : 359 n'unt plus de tere : 395 iluec unt lur segreiz : 581. 630 piété unt (de) : 1370 en lui unt amur : 1381 en unt envie : 1480 eu unt grant joie : 1633 en unt cure.
 B 44. 353. 393. 512. 518. 531. 533. 620 bis. 737. 746. 748. 749. 750. 753. 757. 766. 767. 857. 859. 879. 882. 980. 981. 982. 983. 986. 989. 1012. 1014. 1034. 1065. 1069. 1096. 1109. 1111. 1120. 1202. 1286. 1291. 1355. 1358. 1359. 1360. 1382. 1387. 1388. 1394. 1395. 1397. 1400. 1401. 1408. 1409. 1410. 1488. 1514. 1552. 1594. 1598. 1599. 1603. 1604. 1610. 1768. 1781. 1785. 1788. 1789. 1792. 1793. 1795. 1800 unt.
 A 799 Arache avoit nun : 1135 avoit le grant : 1469 n'avoit repos.
 B 391. 448. 1530 avoit.
 A 1406 une n'avoient tel (travail) : 1484 destrers avoient plus fortz.
 B 1735 avoient.
 B 376 oï einz purposé.
 A 288 trente anz out : 557 il out poür.
 (= il y eut) 4 n'i out acastonée : 22 n'i out plus cuneüz : 1325. 1639 n'i out ke curuer : 1771 n'i out ki l'ust . . . ke il ne fust . . . 769 de pueple i out plénté : 1766 meint en i out blescé.
 B 105. 147. 319. 373. 710. 799. 936. 943. 986. 991. 1375 out.
 A 1273 parentz k'eūmes cher.
 B 1522 eūmes.
 B 1736 eūrent.
 A 154 envie en urent : 358 tant urent tresor : 824 urent ire.
 B 162. 752. 858. 987. 1396. 1551 urent.
 A 1840 tesmoi averai of moi.
 A 367. 1537 le regne averez du ciel : 473 vus ma robe averez.
 A 582 n'averunt vers toi ne ire ne rancour.
 B 1414 s'averunt mené.
 A 731 eit la vie perie : 733 poür eit : 928 n'eit part de ceus.
 B 874 n'eit tei Deu rekeneu.
 A 463 trop seroie mari si mal eiez.
 A 643 mal aient deu.
 B 1363 einz ke à V. aient fait mener.
 A 1716 ne eient (part de moi).
 B 1026 quident ki tut eient lur voler achievé.
 A 1346 ne failli ke n'i eüst mil enter.
 B 1783. 1784 ne se pourt nul vanter ki iluec eüst esté, ke . . . le eüst deshonré.
 A 1621 se rejoist cum se il n'ust une mal.
 B 1771 n'i out ki l'ust mesdit.
 B 1525 n'eüssum un de eus flechi.
 B 615 ne l'eüssiez plus entendu.
 B 795 cum geū ussent dormant.
 A 299 ne eiez vers lui quor ligger.
 A 114. 672. 702. 1279 aver mester : 706 par beivre e chaut aver : 1300 sanz plus aver par vus travail : 1327 sanz merci aver : 1342 piété aver : 1452 pur aver de vus batesme : 1665 pardun purrez aver : 1676 tuz jurs santz fu aver.
 A 44 unt eü damage : 857 grant sei i unt eü : 867 pité en ad eü.
 1227 tant ai eü desir : 1396 ke il urent eü (en despit).

avogles	adj. blind. mas. acc. pl. 149 (<i>sana</i>) <i>feverus, avogles,</i>
avoglez	under <i>avoglé</i> .
avoient	under aver.
avoir	s. m. wealth.
avoit	prp. (partit. gen.) sg. 1301 del <i>avoir vus en forum mut largement duner.</i>
avolez	under aver.
avolez	(pp. =) adj. runaway.
avoué	mas. prp. sg. 1247 par un clergastre <i>avolez ki sautele.</i>
avoué	s. m. advocate.
nom.	sg. 559 (<i>venuz dust estre</i>) <i>cum maistre e avoué.</i>
acc.	" 949 <i>va quere tun seinnur, tun maistre e avoué.</i>
avoutre	s. m. adultery.
nom.	pl. 1682 <i>avoutre e homicide.</i>
avra,-rai-um	under aver.

B.

baér	v. intr. to open the mouth, (gasping for breath)
	infin. 697 (<i>vcisez</i>) <i>oises e bestes mœus bärer e pantoiser.</i>
bailli	s. m. ruler, chief.
	nom. sg. 459 de <i>cest païs</i> <i>ki est tut sires ke bailli</i> (v. note).
	" pl. 744 <i>li prince de la terre, li bailli e gardein.</i>
baillie	s. f. power, dominion.
	prp. sg. 1448 pur <i>deliverre nus d'enfernal baillie.</i>
bailler	v. tr. to command, manage.
	infin. 1266 tant <i>cum vif e estriu puis bailler pur munter sele.</i>
balance	s. f. hesitation.
	prp. sg. 1382 (<i>si ami</i>) <i>ne sunt pas en balance.</i>
bandun	s. m. (adv.), à —, at discretion, at will, without reserve.
	prp. sg. 313 <i>sun fiz lui livra à bandun :</i> 1729 <i>le delapident trestuit à baundun.</i>
bani	v. tr. to summon together (the army).
	ppp. mas. sg. 1285 <i>cist s'en vunt cum ost bani e plener</i> (v. note).
	" " pl. 1494 <i>furent tuit sumuns e bani.</i>
baptizant	v. tr. to baptize.
baptizas	ind. pres. 3 sg. 369 <i>baptize</i> (A.) à grant humilité.
baptize	" pret. 2 " 1130 <i>le baptizas.</i>
baptisé	(ref.) infin. 1801 <i>baptizer se funt tuit.</i>
baptizer	ppa. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1241 lors les ad <i>baptisé</i> pur la loi acumplir.
baptizez	ppp. mas. sg. 419 <i>noz deus ki ad guerpi e baptizez est ja.</i>
	grind. 1121 <i>grantz vertuz fesant e paëns baptizant :</i> 1292 (unt le clerc truvé) <i>prechant et baptizant.</i>
barat	s. m. deceit, fraud.
baratz	nom. sg. 1576 trop <i>dure cist baratz, trop dure cist turmentz.</i>
	acc. " 995 trop i a sun barat par <i>cest païs seminé.</i>
	prp. " 1295 simple gent par <i>barat enganer.</i>
barbarin	adj. foreign, barbarian.
	mas. acc. sg. 1823 ne sai autre language fors le mien barbarin.
	" pp. " 63 en <i>cest païs estrange e barbarin.</i>
barnage	s. m. assemblage of the nobility.
	prp. sg. 301 de <i>lui regneras eu celestien barnage.</i>
barun	s. m. barun; man, husband.
	voc. sg. 1708 ai, gentil barun!
	prp. sg. 134 (<i>kar ne vout espruver cumpainnie</i>) de barun.
bas	adj. low, physically or socially.
	mas. nom. pl. 933 si en dient 'amen' e haut e bas!
	" prp. " 890 à <i>reims bas e petiz.</i>
basti	v. tr. to build, to cause.
	ind. pret. 3 sg. 1510 par <i>ses enchauntements*</i> ces grantz mous nus basti.
bastun	s. m. stick, cudgel.
bastuns	prp. sg. 835 le fert du poïn e du bastun pesant :
	" " 1607 (<i>ferient</i>) de lances e couteus e gros bastun poïnnal : 1701 batent de mace e de bastun.
	acc. pl. 504 portantz bastuns, maçues, u hache u espée.
	prp. " 651 (<i>batist</i>) de peus e de bastuns.

GLOSSARY.

bataille	s. f. battle. nom. sg. 1766 grant fu la bataille.
batant	under batre.
batel	s. m. boat. nom. sg. 790 ke n'i fust nus à flote, ne batel ne chalant.
batent	acc. " 766 ne batel ne nief unt truvé. under batre.
batesme	s. m. baptism. nom. sg. 298 alliance seit batesme. acc. " 1192 batesme demant: 1324 receiver batesme: 1452 aver batesme: 1843 batesme requorai. prp. " 1692 par batesme tes peccchez espurger.
batî	v. tr. to strike; intr. to beat (of the heart);—grnd. batant = hastily (with s'en venir, v. note on 424).
batist	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1701 batent de mace: 1608 ferent, batent, e poinent.
batte	" pret. 3 sg. 234 gesk'au sans espandre de escurgies batî.
batu	subj. impf. 3 " 651 (n'a cist ke ne) de peuse e de bastuns u enpeinst n batist.
batüe	infin. 711 (fait) batre: 1003 (alassé) de batre: 1616 lessa batre: 1625 'aegre) de batre.
batuz	ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 757 (l'unt) batu e laidange: 1010 (l'und) batu de maçues: " " " " 1610 des verges l'unt batu. ppp. mas. sg. 639 cumande ke batu seit: 1163 batuz e debrisez. " fem. " 20 à robe d'or batüe. grnd. 424 ki s'en vent batant des terres de delà. pres. ptc. 843 à peine chaut remeint li quors eu piz batant.
baud	adj. bold, courageous. mas. prp. sg. 1195 à quor baud e joiant.
baudur	s. f. boldness, courage. prp. sg. 558 (venuz dust estre) à baudur.
baundun	under bandun.
Beethleem	n. pr. Bethlehem. 61. 484 k'en Beethleem (naski).
beit	v. tr. to drink.
beivent	ind. pres. 3 sg. 676 ne beit des bons vjns.
beivre	" " " pl. 879 li mescrant en beivent. infin. " 238 à boivre fel tendi: 706 emflent ydropis par beivre e chaut aver. ppa. (ind. ant. 3 pl.) 858 au jur ki dunc fu lung ki ne urent beü.
bel	adj. beautiful, fair; (ethically, in voc.), fair, kind.
bele	mas. nom. sg. 222 li tens (estoit) beus seri: 225 (li cels se desclot) beus e delitables. " obl. " 1420 n'a cist ki n'est muntez palefrei bon e bel. " voc. " 51 bel hoste! 388, 468, 484 beu maistre! 777 beu sire Deus! " " " 215 beus hostes! 277 bens hostes e ami! 329 beus sire Deus! 377 beus ostes! " " " 868 beus dus sire Jesu! 1519 beus dus amis cheri! " nom. pl. 1064 li beus angeres du cel (desendent): 1070 plus furent beus que rose: " " " 1373 (les cors) beus devenement: 1380 unc plus beus ne estoient. sem. obl. sg. 1261 (fei ke dei) Diène la bele. " prp. " 876 d'une bele funtaine est li roisseus hissu.
Belial	n. pr. Belial. gen. 1622 paien se curucent, li fil Belial.
ben I.	adv. very, indeed, truly; (b) in phrase, bien dire, to speak well of; bien fere, to act aright. (ben) 262 ben clos e garni: 1089 ben certz: 1146 ben repentant: 1587 ben armez:— 527 ben devant l'ajurnée: 1133 ben devant l'enjurnant:— 162 ben savoient: 324, 421, 1069 ben (veit, vi, veü): 557, 1088 ben pert: 561 ben ad pruvé: 957 ben gar: 1097 ben unt servi: 1137 ben recunust: 1533 ben entendri:— 571 ben s'en puet gabber: 966 si lui ben vent à volenté: 1822 ben le di e divin. (ben) 276, 1542 bien certz: 378, 964 bien acerté: 407 bien endoctrinez: 740 bien enparenté: 743 bien né: 747 bien paé:— 421 bien oï: 964, 1455 bien croi: 1026 bien quident: 1034 bien unt dit e juré: 1202 bien set: 1208 bien deit: 1562 bien pöüm saver: 1534 bien m'avez servi: 1550 bien defendi: 1800 bien unt recunu: 1803 bien geisent. 1031 des citoiens en ad bien mil e plus numbié. (b) 3612 bien fere e dreiture: 1570 ki bien de lui dira.

GLOSSARY.

xv

ben II.	s. m. goods; kindness; welfare. acc. sg. 1132 (voillant) sun bien : 1763 (voillant) vostre bien. ,, pl. 1663 tu en purras granz bens e honour cuniser (v. note). prp. ,, 314 mes ne li firent pur ses bens si mal nun.
bender	v. tr. to bind up (wounds). infin. 1343 tant cum li pere au fiz la plaie va bender : ,, 1530 tant k'as plaies bender li freres main tendi.
benoie	v. tr. to bless.
benoit	{ subj. (opt.) pres. 3 sg. 26 (Deus) vus benoie e guard !
benoite	{ ppp. mas. sg. 270 benoit seit le pere ! ,, fem. ,, 128 Marie, Deu te saut, la benoite mulier !
bens	under ben II.
ber	s. m. nobleman, gentleman (ethically). nom. sg. 26 ki tant pers prude ber. gen. sg. 62 quant manga as nosces lu ber Architriclin. acc. ,, 1307 mut cuusassez petit cest prude ber : 1648 tu as à mort livré tant meint prude ber.
berbiz	s. f. sheep. acc. sg. 431 despuis ke il verra une brebiz malade : 889 (saisist A.) cum fait lu la berbiz.
bersée	v. tr. to wound (with arrows).
besantz	PPP. fem. sg. 521 plus est esmeüz ke n'est (leonesse) quant est bersée. s. m. a coin, O. E. besant, (Byzantine coin).
besille	acc. pl. 1149 ascz li ofrimes jueus, argent, besantz. v. intr. to totter, be insecure.
beste	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1246 l'onur des denus suverains ja besille e chancele.
bestes	{ s. f. beast. nom. sg. 1574 ki les ot e i assent plus est fous ke beste. ,, pl. 1756 ke ne les devurassent bestes, n'oisel volant. acc. ,, 697 (veisez) oises e bestes mües baér : 1389 l'egle oiseus enchace e les bestes li lu. prp. ,, 1549 de chens ne d'autres bestes ke nul ne fust blesmi.
bestial	adj. of animals. mas. prp. sg. 1602 ki desire char de cors bestial.
beü	under beit.
beu I.	adv. well. 734 beu se chastie : 910 il ad beu meriz : 1099 il beu meri.
beu II., beus	under bel.
beuté	s. f. beauty. nom. sg. 348 trespassable est li mundz e tute sa beuté.
bien I., II.	under ben I., II.
binnez	v. ref. to go away (v. note).
bis	{ pp. (ind. pf.) 554 s'en est binnez en tenegre devant jur. adj. of a dark grey colour.
bise	{ mas. nom. sg. (pred.) 160 mua lune culur, devint li solailz bis. fem. acc. sg. 684 pur lit ad roche bise, si dure cum acier.
blancheür	s. f. whiteness. nom. sg. 267 les legiuns des angles ke blancheür vesti.
blanchir	v. intr. to grow white, blanched (of leaves from want of moisture). infin. 695 foille veisez blanchir.
blances	adj. white. mas. nom. pl. 1376 (sunt) plus blances ke de chemise n'est girun :
blandi	” ” 1720 etent plus blances ke cheinsil ne cotun.
blandir	{ v. tr. to blandish, to entreat caressingly. infin. 591 ki de blandir n'a cure : 1235 (ne larmm) pur losengerie, pur duns, ne pur blandir. PPP. mas. pl. 1524 furent manacez, depoiez e blandi.
blasmez	v. tr. to blame. PPP. mas. sg. 1591 blasmez fu li darreiner e ki d'aler fu lent.
blescé	{ v. tr. to wound. PPP. mas. sg. 1766 grant fu la bataille, meint en i out blescé.
blescée	” fem. ,, 522 saerpent quant ele se sent blescée.
blesmi	v. tr. to hurt. PPP. mas. sg. 1549 ke nul ne fust blesmi.
bleste	s. f. tuif, sod. prp. sg. 1755 les cors ad enterre suz bleste verdoiant.
blez	s. m. corn, wheat. nom. pl. 692 flesti-ent blez en terre, perisent li verger. acc. ,, 1141 perdirent blez e fruit li gainnur paisant.

GLOSSARY.

*blund	adj. blond.
bois	mas. nom. pl. 640 ami ne brun ne blund. s. m. wood, forest.
boiseür	prp. sg. 1391 li lu du bois. nom. pl. 693 (perisent) li bois e li gardin, li praiol e herber. s. m. deceiver.
boivre	nom. sg. 561 ben l'ad ore pruvé ke il est boiseür: 1560 si il fust boiseür.
bon	under beit.
bon	adj. good, righteous; bon gré, willingly; de bon quoer, heartily. mas. nom. sg. 1470 sis bons quors tut frois est e nuveus. " acc. " 1489 unt perdu A. lur bon ami. " obl. " 1420 est munitez palefrei bon e bel. " prp. " 346 (eschoisi) de bon gré: 763 enviz va bon gré: 908 à bon port arivez: " " " 471 de bon quor esjoi: 685 de verai e bon quoer: 1632 de bon e verai quoer. " pl. 363 li guereduns est grantz as bons aturné: 676 ne beit mais des bons vins.
bonaventure	s. f. good luck.
bonement	acc. sg. 592 si te doinst Deus bonaventure.
bons	adv. kindly.
bonure	30 cist bonement li grante ostel.
bonurez	under bon.
brand	s. m. happiness, good luck.
brant	prp. sg. 351 à bonure fu né.
brantz	adv. happy.
braz	mas. voc. sg. 1043 ai, martir bonuez!
brezib	s. m. sword.
bréent	{ acc. sg. 804 engette sun brant: 1160 loing engetta sun brant. prp. " 1001 (coup) de brant acré: 1107 pour poür de brant furbi: " " 1747 un estur de lance e de brant: " " 450 le chief li fra voler de brant furbi: 894 l'ad feru du brant ki ert furbiz: " " 1013 li ad du brant le chief (sevré): 1234 pur les testes duner an brand ferir: " " 1303 decolez ne seit du brand d'acer: 1499 les detrenchames tuz au brand furbi: " " 1641 (les detrenchent) au brant d'acer: 1838 decolé fu du brand acerin. " pl. 95 detrenchez ja de brantz muluz.
bretainne	s. m. arm.
briant	prp. sg. 1773 (defiguré) de visage u de braz u de main u de pé.
brisent	nom. pl. 1374 les membres lur sunt restorez pez e braz sanz faillance.
bruant	acc. " 839 brisent braz e gambes: 1360 les braz li unt lié: " " 1691 les bras ad estenduz pur embracer.
bruit	under berbiz.
bruit	v. intr. to lament loudly.
bruit	ind. pres. 3 pl. 859 crient e bréent e à terre unt geui.
brutus	n. pr. Britain.
brun	prp. 1127 passastes par Brettainne d'Orient venant.
bruni	under briant.
bu	v. tr. to break.
bruidée	ind. pres. 3 pl. 509 uis brisent e porte: 839 brisent braz e gambes: 1701 le cors brisent e batent.
bruit	adj. noisily-rushing (of water).
bruit	mas. nom. sg. 1153 ù li flotz fu bruant.
bruit	" prp. " 788 l'ewe ki est parfunde e raedde à flot briant.
bruit	v. tr. to embroider.
bruit	ppp. fem. sg. 1134 sa robe vus duna, bruidée d'or lusant.
bruit	s. m. noise, hubbub.
bruit	nom. sg. 883 est ja levez noise e bruit e criz: 1746 lors cumence li bruit.
bruit	acc. " 620 grant cri e bruit fait unt.
bruit	prp. " 505 à hautes manaces e grant bruit e criee.
brun	adj. brown, dark.
brun	mas. nom. pl. 640 ami ne brun ne blund.
bruni	v. tr. to polish, burnish.
brutus	ppp. mas. sg. 473 robe ù lut li ors burni. " prp. " 624 un' image d'or bruni.
brutus	n. pr. id.
bu	nom. 1836 en l'eilie ke cunquist Brutus e Cornelien.
bu	s. m. trunk (of the human body).
bu	prp. sg. 450 du bu le chief li fra voler: 948 ki chief est ja du bu coupé: " " 1013 ad le chief du bu sevré.

buche	s. f. mouth.
buches	} prp. sg. 837 du nies e de la buche li sances ist e espant. nom. pl. 1778 les buches traversent.
buclers	adj. furnished with a boss (or umbo). mas. prp. pl. 851 (garni) de hauberes dublers e de buclers escuz.
bucs	s. m. goat.
buef	nom. sg. 66 en enfer gist puant cum bucs u mastiin.
buële	s. m. ox.
buëf	nom. sg. 1417 sacrifice agreeable plus ke buëf u torel.
buële	s. f. bowel.
buies	acc. sg. 1265 fors sacher du ventre la buële : 1601 la buële en sachent du ventre.
bunté	s. f. gyves.
buies	acc. pl. 680 ad manicles e buies en liu de buns d'or cler.
bunté	s. f. goodness.
Burdele	acc. sg. 1089 sa bunté tesmoinne A . . . ki saufs est e gari.
burdele	n. pr. Bordeaux.
burdun	prp. 1264 si quis deust estre de ci k'à Burdele.
burdun	s. m. pilgrim's staff.
burni	acc. sg. 1827 penant deveng e preng burdun fresnin.
busoingne	s. f. business, work.
busoinne	} acc. sg. 124 à si grant busoinne fere e achieve : 1284 ceste grant busoinne achieve : " , " , 1471 la busoingne Jesu faire.
bute	v. tr. to thrust, push.
buté	ind. pres. 3 sg. 631 li uns trait, li uns bute, li uns ses draz desrunt.
buter	infin. 534 du sacher e buter li est ensanglaentée (la robe). ppa. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 753 l'unt trait e buté.
butuiller	s. m. butler.
butuiller	prp. sg. 677 (ne beit vins) de riche vaiselle à servant butuiller.
butun	s. m. a bud (only used contemptuously, as a measure of value; v. note on 334). acc. sg. 334 Apollin ne pris mes vallant nn butun : " , " , 1671 kar ne vaut lur poisance un butun d'eglenter.
buns	s. m. armlet, bracelet. prp. pl. 680 (ad) manicles e buies en liu de buns d'or cler.

C.

ça	adv. here, bither (in 417, used for obl. case of dem. adj. pron.; cf. M.F. <i>y</i>). 48 passer geske ça : 237 en terre ça jus desendi : 417 enten ça : 438 ça venir les face : 476 (esclave) ke ça porter vus vi : 613 à vus ça fust li cler venuz.
Caim	n. pr. Cain. nom. 399 d'Abel,—cum l'ocist Caim si frere esnez.
cailloz	s. m. pebble. prp. pl. 854 entre espines ki va e les cailloz menu.
capital	adj. of the head. mas. prp. sg. 1617 à curune de espines pur chapel capital.
caprin	adj. of goat-skin. mas. prp. sg. 1828 sanz chaceure de cordewon caprin.
caractes	s. m. magic rite. prp. pl. 1009 tant se est par caractes e par sortz enchanté.
casal	s. m. house (of a commoner kind). nom. sg. (pred.) 16 un palois perrin trové ki ne peit pas casal.
cel I.	(541, 1157) under cil.
cel II.	under ciel.
celant, celé	under celer.
celle	under cil.
celée	(à —) adv. secretly. 899 à celée crut eu saint nun Jesu.
celer I.	v. tr. to conceal. infin. 211 sans ren celer : 1269 ne vus devum celer : 1306 sanz vérité celer : 1633 n'ant care de celer. ppp. (ntr.) sg. 339 ne vus serra celé.

GLOSSARY.

(celer I.)	ppp. mas. sg. 1030 herberge en mountaine ne puet estre celé : " " " 1787 ne puet mais le poër Jesu estre celé. " " nom. pl. 979 crestiens plusurs cuvet e cele. " " acc. " 395 iluce unt lur segreiz e cunseilz celez. periph. pres. pte. 1137 ne ren ne fu celant.
celer II.	s. m. cellar.
celers	} prp. sg. 676 (vins) gisantz en sun celer. " pl. 17 à solers e estages e celers grantz aval.
celestien	} adj. celestial.
celestiens	} mas. acc. sg. 275 me descuvri segrei celestien. " prp. " 301 of lui regneras en celestien barnage. " acc. pl. 723 ki noz deus celestiens despersone e defie. " voc. " 1511 chers deus celestiens !
celez	under celer I.
cels	(224. 1482) under ciel.
celui	under cil.
cenbel	s. m. tourment.
cenele	ppr. sg. 1418 li paën sunt grant pneple cum sumuns à cenbel.
cent	s. f. haw, berry.
cent	acc. sg. 1267 pur ki ne doins une cencle.
cent	num. hundred.
centz	ppr. sg. 1595 crestiens nuveus plus de cent.
cerchée	acc. pl. 1403 nuef centz e nonante nuef la summe ad cuntenu.
cerchera	s. f. hundred; used absol., by humlieds.
centeines	acc. pl. 1282 lors ad mandé sa gent centeines e miller.
centz	under cent.
cerchée	} v. tr. to seek, search.
cerchera	} ind. fut. 3 sg. 436 chambres A trestutes cerchera. ppp. fem. sg. 497 ke la maisun A. seit tute cerchée.
cert	gnd. 508 chambres vunt cherchant. adj. certain (trustworthy; assured).
certein	mas. prp. sg. 1545 (establi) à cert cunte. " nom. pl. 1337 (li autre) muerent certz de luë. " " " 276 bien seiez certz e fi : 1089 ben sumes certz de fi : 1542 bien soiez certz de fi.
certz	adj. sure, convinced.
cervel	mas. nom. sg. 559 (venuz a baudur) cum certein prechur.
cervele	under cert.
ces	} s. m. brain.
Cesaires	} nom. sg. 1430 doillant li sunt li nerf e tut veins li cervel.
cesarin	prp. " 1263 enhiuudrer de teste u de cervele.
cest, este	under cist.
ceu, ceus	n. pr. Cesar.
chaçur	nom. 356 ù est Cesaires li riches e li reduté ?
chael	adj. subject to Cesar.
chael	dat. sg. mas. (appos.) 1834 as Romeins nuncier, le pueple cesarin.
chaesnes	under cist.
chaet, chaeth,	s. m. hunter (horse).
chalant	obl. sg. 1421 est muntez (palefrei) chaçur u fort rucuin u grant destrer ignel.
chalur	s. m. little dog, whelp.
chambre	acc. sg. 1425 l'ahüent plus viument k'un chaël.
chambres	s. f. chain.
champ	ppp. pl. 666 de chaesnes lié : 710 lier de chaesnes de fer : 749 l'unt de chaesnes lié.
champ	chaet, chaeth, chaetz, under chiet.
chalant	s. m. kind of boat.
chalur	nom. sg. 790 u'i fust nus à flote ne batel ne chalant.
chambre	s. f. heat.
chambres	nom. sg. 690 une chalur ki pas ne se scet atemprer (v. note).
champ	acc. " 857 grant chalur e grant sei i unt eü.
champ	} s. f. room, chamber.
champ	} acc. sg. 512 une chambre sutife i unt truvée. " pl. 436 chambres A. trestutes cerchera : 508 chambres vunt cherchant.
champ	s. m. field, open field.

champ	nom. sg. 764 estroit lur fu le champ e le chemin ferré. prp. „ 349 (trespassable) cum est la flur du champ. „ pl. 1540 gurent par ces champs.
champiun	s. m. champion. prp. sg. 1722 (angeres) enveit Deus à sun loial champion.
champs	under champ.
chaneele	v. intr. to totter, reel.
chançun	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1246 l'omur des deus suvereins ja besille e chaneele. s. f. chançon, song, ballad.
chanel	nom. sg. 1042 (de lui) n'est chançun ne fable. s. m. channel (of a river).
changer	prp. sg. 789 (Iewe), retraitre e (= en) sun chanel, va si apetizint (v. note). v. tr. to change, alter.
changeür	infin. 667 ke sun voler pouisse e fleccir e changer. s. m. exchanger, barterer.
chant	voc. sg. 572 hai! queu changeür! s. m. song, chant, hymn.
chantant	nom. sg. 905 (des angles) en est li chantz oïz : 1071 teus estoit lur chantz entenduz e oïz. acc. „ 269 lur chant rentine e entendî.
chantent	v. intr. to sing.
chanterent	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1353 haut chantent e cler. } „ pret. „ „ 269 chanterent, e lur chant rentine.
chanterent	grnd. „ 1063 chantant e esjoi : 1182 à clete voiz chantant. under chant.
chantz	} s. m. chaplet; cap, head-piece.
chapel	} prep. sg. 1617 à curune de espines pur chapel capital.
chapeus	acc. pl. 1468 deslacent aventailles, heumes e chapeus.
char	s. f. flesh, body; char prendre, to become incarnate. nom. sg. 652 char emile : 841 la char (li est) noire e em lée : 1454 la char (m'est) pale e distrie. acc. „ 659 k'en terre char pris : 922 ta char ne esparni as : 1692 desire char de cors bestial. prp. „ , 293 mes de sa char demeine, sacrifice e ostage (mist).
charduns	s. m. thistle. prp. pl. 855 (va entre) urties e charduns, k'aspres sunt e agu.
charmes	s. m. charm, magic. prp. pl. 885 par enchantement d'A, e les charmes e diz.
charnel	adj. of the body, corporeal. fem. prp. sg. 1731 (l'alme) s'en ist de sa charnel maisun.
charoinne	s. f. carriou. nom. sg. 1505 eu desert gisez emu charoinne guerpi. factit. acc. 840 charoinne le tenent sanz alme enfredissant : „ „ 1004 charoinne le tenimes à lus e chens duné.
chartre	s. f. prison. prp. sg. 673 A. en la chartre ne fina Deu urer : 711 en chartre estuér : 1144 de chartre fu menez.
chascuns	under chescum.
chastel	} nom. sg. 57 eseu m'est e guarant plus ke chastel perin.
chasteus	acc. „ 1419 l'envair ost à rei, u cité u chastel (v. note). „ pl. 586 (cunisirer) fiez, chasteus e tur.
chastie	v. tr. to chastise, check; ref. reform one's self.
chastier	ind. pres. 3 sg. 734 ki par autres est garniz, est beu se chastie : 1439 la tute des S. de crier le chystie.
chastiez	infin. 1307 ocire le ferum pur autres chastier.
chauée	ppp. mas., sg. 442 ki en seit chastiez chascuns ki la saverra. s. f. causeway, street.
chauëe	prp. sg. 531 lors l'unt cist pris e trahit par la rue e chauëe.
chauëure	s. f. shoe.
chaut I.	prp. sg. 1423 sanz chauëture e nuz : 1828 sanz chauëure de cordewon capin. s. m. heat; chaut faire, to be heating; chaut aver, to be heated.
chaut II.	nom. sg. 700 dure li chautz de nuit sanz reiu amesurer. acc. „ 695 (veisez) le chaut tendrums usler. (acc.) „ 691 (solailz) ki tant fist chaut e cler ; 706 (emfient) pat beivre e chant aver.
chautz I.	adj. hot. mas., nom. sg. 830 (li solailz) ki chautz est e raant : 860 ki plus ert chautz ke feu.
chautz II.	„ (pred.) „ 843 à peine chaut remeint li quors. under chaut I.

GLOSSARY.

chef	under chief.
cheinsil	s. m. sort of linen cloth. nom. sg. 1720 (angeres) plus blances ke cheinsil ne cotun.
cheitif	{ adj. wretched.
cheitifs	{ mas. nom. sg. 911 mes ki le decola, li las cheitifs peritz. " " pl. 353 mes li felun cheitif ki Deu unt ublié. " acc. " 166 d'enfer rescut ses prisuns cheitifs.
chemin	{ s. m. road, way.
chemins	{ nom. sg. 764 éstroit lur fu le champ e le chemin ferré. " " 1427 li chemins ferrez (l'alasse): 1589 (tant i a gent) li chemins nes (= ne les) eumprent. acc. " 56 il devise e dresce mun aiere e mun chemin. prp. " 1111 unt droit vers W. lur chemin acoilli: 1833 (vers R.) tendrai droit le chemin: " " 1117 eu chemin demura: 1434 par chemin remist: 1606 cam à chemin jurnal.
chemise	s. f. shirt.
chens	prp. sg. 1376 les cors plus blances ke de chemise n'est girun ne mance.
cher	s. m. dog. prp. pl. 847 à lus u chiens livrez*: 1004 à lus e chens duné: " " 1549 de chens ne d'autres bestes ke nul ne fust blesmi. adj. dear, beloved; in phr. aver cher, to hold dear.
cherant	mas. prep. sg. 123 en autre k'en sun cher fiz ne se vont fiér. " voc. pl. 1511 chers deus celestiens! (phr.) 1273 (noz veisins) k'eümes cher.
cherement	under cerchée. adv. dearly, at great cost.
cheri	1581 ke il ne cumpere cest ovre cherement.
cheriit	v. tr. to cherish, hold dear.
cherir	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 1369 einz les honure tuz jurs, cherist e avance. " pret. " " 655 Deu k'Adam furma, e ki tant le cheriit.
cherist	{ infin. 1211 tant deboneirement e amer e cherir. ppp. mas. sg. 453 (par aucun) dunt il estoit cheri. " " voc. pl. 1519 beus duz amis cheri!
chers	under cher.
ches	prep. at the house of.
chescun	1126 ù herbergez ches A. fustes. pron. each one, every one.
	mas. nom. sg. 442 seit chastiez chascuns: 521 plus est chascuns esmeüz: 768 s'est chescun eforcé: " " 1084 (penance demenum) chescun endroit de soi: 1502 dist chescun: " " 1527 chescun de eus (se purofri): 1533 une voiz oïsme, chescun l'entendi. " " prp. " 1399 à chescun (aturnent) sareu.
cheut	v. intr. to care for.
cheval	ind. pres. 3 sg. 404 de moi ki cheut? s. m. horse; à cheval, on horseback.
	prp. sg. 762 à cheval e à pé. " " 1411 de cheval n'osterunt ne sele ne panel: 1604 (unt) duné resne à cheval: " " pl. 988, 1341 as chevaus defuler: 1730 navrent e defulent à chevaus de randun.
chevaler	s. m. knight.
chevalers	{ nom. sg. 576 (perist meint) chevaler en estur: 686 deit sufrir leal chevaler: " " 797 uns chevalers gentilz chiet as piez A.: 935 li chevalers Araele (le vis ad drescé): " " 969 li frances chevaler est demuré: 1159 un chevaler hardi e empernant: " " 1331 cum loial chevaler: 1775 ki avant fu chevaler preuz e aloisé. acc. " 980 le gentil chevaler unt aidé. prp. " 158 au queur féró du chevaler Lungis. voc. " 946 chevaler aloisé! 1644 leus chevaler! nom. pl. 844 des pez le defulent chevaler e sergant: 1154 sunt chaeth e peritz chevalers e sergantz. voc. " 1472 gentilz chevalers! 1534 mi chevaler.
chevaucher	v. intr. to ride. infin. 28 palefrei n'ai à chevaucher: 1290 ne finent à jurnées tut serré chevaucher. under cheval.
chevaus	s. m. hair (of the head).
cheveus	{ acc. pl. 891 les cheveus A. he: 1514 lur cheveus decirent. prp. " 1388 il n'unt nis un des cheveus entamé.
cheveuz	" " 532 par les chevoiz (l'unt pris): 951 par les chevens i pent.
chevoiz	s. m. head; end; in phr. chef de tur, finally, in the end.
chief	

GLOSSARY.

xxi

- (chief) nom. sg. 948 A, ki (=cujus) chief est ja du bi coupé:
 acc. " 450 le chief li fra voler : 895 fait voler le chef senglant : 950 sun chief (trouver) :
 " 970 le chef (unt osté) : 981 le chief unt au cors mis : 1573 il en perdera le chief.
 pp. " 540 à queu chief fust menée (la parole) : 761 au queu chief fust mené (le jugement) :
 " 562 au chef de tur (fausseté se soille) :
 " 913 li sunt li oil du chief sailliz : 1175 (li oil li sunt chaet) du chef.
 under chen.
 v. intr. to fall.
 ind. pres. 3 sg. 804 chiet as piez A.
 pp. mas. pl. 914 (li oil) aval sunt chaetz : 1175 li oil li sunt chaet andui du chef :
 " " 1154 sunt chaeth e peritz chevalers.
 choisi v. tr. to choose.
 chose ppp. mas. sg. 466 à Deu es dru choisi.
 s. f. thing.
 chose acc. sg. 444 (mar cumencera) teu chose : 641 chose ne purrunt faire :
 " 1002 e veirs fuit tut parer chose k'est fauseté.
 chuez v. intr. to go to bed.
 chucher } infin. 201 A. s'en est alez chucher : 682 n'a mais lit au chucher.
 chuchez pp. mas. sg. 223 en mun lit fu chuchez.
 ci } v. intr. to go to bed.
 adv. here, hither; de ci k'à —, from here to —.
 286 véez ci : 634 ci vei : 1057 ci ester : 1667 ci sunt morz : 1844 ci finis :
 457 nus avum fait ci : 558 venuz dust estre ci : 1087 (quist) ci ostel :
 245 devant le pople ci : 1085 en cest mund vivantz sumes ci.
 69 [de] ci k'al euue du rin (v. note) : 1264 de ci k'à Burdele :
 426, 525 par ci va : 996, 1509 par ci passa.
 cief under chief.
 ciel s. m. heaven.
 nom. sg. 224 avis m'ert ke li cels se desclot e uvri.
 acc. " 1178 cel e terre guvernant : 1437 ciel e terre guie.
 " pl. 1482 ki ore regent es cels.
 prp. sg. 122 pere du ciel : 367, 905, 1537 regne du ciel : 1323 joie du ciel : 1097 du cel li angere :
 1226 gloire du ciel : 1410 Deus de cel : 1802 sires de terre e du cel estoillé :—
 " 207 du ciel desendre : 487 du ciel desendi : 658 du ciel tramist : 1061 du ciel descendri :—
 " 1064 li beus angeres (desendent) du ciel : 1180 (un rais) (descendant) du ciel lusant :—
 " 38, 167, 264, 318, eu ciel (munter) : 331 eu ciel vi : 352, 822, 924, 1183 (eu ciel) (regner) :
 " 900, 1132 eu ciel (porter) : 1016 regne en cel esteillé :—
 " 1352 s'en vunt eu ciel : 1521 sunt eu ciel acoilli : 1693 en cel entrer :—
 " 776, 938 vers le ciel drescé : 1704 vers lu ciel regarde.
 cil pron. dem. that ; he, she ; A, absolutely,—B, qualifying subst. following.
 (A) mas. nom. sg. 118 cil,—à cil plut à lui (v. note).
 " " 302, 528, 591 celui ki.
 " acc. " 43, 130, 500, 736, 930 celui ki.
 " nom. pl. 650 ceus i acurent : 1762 ceus, li'en cest mund (v. note).
 " acc. " 1557 ceus ki : 1640 trestuz ceus : 1643 ceus : 1667 ceus ki.
 " oll. " 1679 là cuendr al trestuz ceus demurer (v. note).
 " prp. " 928 n'et ja part de ceus ki : 1044 securable à ceus ki.
 fem. nom. sg. 133 cele ert esbaie : 142 l'ottreit cele : 1260 furent andui cist e cele.
 (B) mas. acc. " 50 ceu Jesu hément : 809 ceu Deu n'ai servi : 857 ceu jur : 1086 querum ceu crestien ki :
 " " 1157 cel mal restorez : 1264 ceu tafur (v. note).
 " prp. " 541 en cel estrange atur : 1512 de ceu tafur : 1811 à ceu tens :
 fem. nom. sg. 536 se curuce cele gent malurée : 725 cele mort apent.
 " acc. " 115 cele part aler : 570 (engetez) cele croiz : 746 cele sentence unt confermé.
 " prp. " 1262 de cele lei nuvèle : 1712 en cele regium.
 circumcis v. tr. to circumcise.
 cist ppp. mas. sg. 145 fu au juri otisme eu temple circumcis.
 bron. dem. this ; he, she, it ; A, absol.—B, qualifying subst. follg. ; n'a cist ki, there is no one
 who . . .
 (A) mas. nom. sg. 30, 33, 135, 247, 352, 486, 492, 758, 807, 892, 944, 955, 960, 1260, 1440, 1459, 1629,
 " " " 9, 263, 660, 734, 799, 809 (dunt), 1003 (de), 1049, 1122, 1174, 1293, 1314, cist ki.
 " " " 1447 n'est autre deu for cist ki . . . (v. note).

GLOSSARY.

- (cist) mas, nom. sg. 650. 1303. 1420. n'a cist ki ne . . . (obeist), (seit), (est). [1819 cist.]
 " " pl. 593. 518. 531. 1105. 1158. 1192. 1233. 1240. 1285. 1350 bis. 1352. 1488. 1500. 1597.
 " " 739. 1790. cist de la cité : 1394 cist de la terre.
 " " 629. 634. 781. 848. 1494 (pur). 1551. 1735. 1788 cist ki.
 " acc. .. 1722 ces i enveit Dens.
- (B) (ntr.) .. sg. 373 il out trestut cestachevéd.
- mas. nom. .. 524 cist faus truanz ki : 571 cist enchantur ki : 708 cist grantz maus :
 " " 996 cist pelerin lettur ki : 1143. 1245 cist manus : 1255 cist deus k' : 1281 cist voler :
 " " 1509 cist nigromanciens ki : 1556 cist Jesus ki : 1568 cist faus enginneür :
 " " 1576 bis. cist baratz, cist turmentz : 1579 cist cleris : 1619 cist turment.
 " acc. .. 1307 ces prude ber à ki : 1359. 1647 ces mortel encumber : 1581 cest ovre.
 " prp. .. 63. 98 (en). 459 (de). 905 (par) cest païs : 1051 de cest secle ke :
 " " 1085. 1109. 1319. 1475. 1623. 1680. 1762 en cest mund :
 " " 1406 de cest travail : 1652 de cest grant mal.
 " nom. pl. 1608 cist pautener vassal : 1715 cist mescreant selun : 1745 cist pautener tirant.
 " acc. .. 569 engettez ces drapeus : 1510 ces grantz maus basti.
 " prp. .. 469 de ces paëns : 1540 par ces champs : 1570 à ces maïs.
 fem. nom. sg. 277 ceste avisoun (k'est le signifie) (v. note).
 " acc. .. 8. 605 ceste croiz : 604 ceste moie vesture : 1224 ceste vie : 1284 ceste grant busoinne.
 " prp. .. 291 en ceste croiz : 500 en ceste cuntrue : 579 de cest grant soleür :
 " " 745 à ceste mort : 1345 de cest (v. note) cumpainnie : 1444 en ceste vie :
 " " " 1453 en ceste voie : 1588 à ceste sumunse : 1812 de ceste estoire.
- cite
citez } s. f. city.
 } nom. sg. 537 la cité en est tute (esmüe) : 752 à pou n'est voidé li temples e citez.
 acc. .. 415 la cité V. guverna : 1419 (envair) u cité u chastel.
 prp. .. 21 de la cité un haut mareschal : 588 de la cité la flur : 739. 1790 cist de la cité :
 " " 754 deus de la cité : 1780 li princes de la cité :
 " " 11 il vent à V. une cité noble : 480 de la cité issi : 750 hors de la cité :
 " " 1025 vunt s'en en lur cité : 1152 dehors la cité : 1414 à V. lur cité natural :
 " " 1441 (de V. sui), la cité enrichie : 1585 en la cité : 1739 à V. lur cité : 1832 vers R. la cité.
 acc. pl. 580 (consirer) terres e citez grant, siez, chasteus, e tur.
- citoein
citoien
citoiens } s. m. citizen.
 } nom. sg. 547 ne fuissez citoien de parenté major.
 } acc. .. 19 (trove le seingnur), nobile citoien en atur festival.
 voc. .. 285 A. citoien nobiles de parage !
 nom. pl. 713 sunt assemblé trestuit li citoien : 1119 wnt li citoien : 1271 mil citoien nus faillent.
 (pred.), 1125 tuif suimes citoiens e riches e menant (de V.).
 prp. .. 93 fuissez des citoiens ja recuneü : 1031 des citoiens en ad bien mil u plus numbré.
 voc. .. 1076 citoiens, vesin, parent, ami ! 1229, e vus, citoiens gentilz !
- claime
claimes
clamé } v. tr. to name ; claim.
 } ind. pres. 2 sg. 583 reni Jesu ke claimes fiz Deu.
 } " 3. " 79 fiz d' une pucele, k'em claine Jesu.
 app. (ind. pft. 2 sg.) 955 cist ne vus deit faillir, à seingnur l'as clamé.
 s. f. brightness, splendour.
- claré
claré } nom. sg. 265 gloire e claré les esceint e fluri : 495 du solail parut la claré k'est levée.
 adj. clear, bright (of colour, or sound) ; faire clar (by zeugma), to be shining.
 mas. nom. sg. 877 (li roisseus) plus cleris ke n'est argantz : 992 par unt le los Jesu cleris est e eshaucé :
 " " 1060 un feu ki plus ert cleris ke solailz de midi.
 " prp. .. 680 buus d'or cler : 1664 tresor de argent e de or cler.
- clere
cleres } fem. nom. sg. 1167 funtaine freide e clere est surse.
 } prp. .. 1182 (angeres i aparurent) à clere voiz chantant.
 adv. .. 691 (solail) ki tant fist chaut e cler : 1353 (li angere) haut chantent e cler.
- clerc
cleres } s. m. a clerk, clergyman.
 } nom. sg. 15 vent s'en li cleris : 24 li cleris le salut : 183 adunc respundi li cleris :
 " " 322 (A.) l'entent cum cleric fait sa lessoun : 493 s'en part li cleris :
 " " 600 li clerics n'est pas desleals : 613 ça fust li cleris venuz : 1193 cleris es :
 " " 1558 li clerics ne fait pas à despire : 1579 cist cleris de puteïre damage est k'il ne pent :
 " " 1754 li cleris fu prechant la lei crestiene.
 acc. .. 1291 unt le cleric truvé : 1364 aient fait mener le cleric :
 " " 1407 rettent Apl. le cleric orientel : 1738 amerroient le cleric, mort u vivant.
 prp. .. 1271 au cleric d'utre mer se sunt alié.
 under cleric.

clegastre	s. m. cleric-aster, wretched cleric. ppr. sg. 1247 (<i>cist maus surt</i>) par un clergastre avolez ki par terres sautele.
clers I.	(877, 992, 1060) under cler.
clers II.	under cler.
clos	v. tr. to close.
cloufichez	ppp. mas. sg. 262 li sepulchres estoit ben clos e ben garni. v. tr. to fix by nails.
clous	ppp. mas. sg. 6 (<i>uns cors</i>) penduz e cloufichez: 88 (<i>estre</i>) à un fust cloufichez. s. m. nail.
ço	prp. pl. 237 à clous le afferma, encroa, e pendit. den. pron. ntr. sg. that, that (thing, word, matter, circumstance, &c.); only used absol. in nom. (or pred., where it often means 'to this effect.')—in obl. cases either absol., or followed by rel. clause. nom. 192 çō ne reçoit sen: 674, 1292 çō fu sun mester: 732 çō mustre: " 1169 çō fu la vertu: 1254 çō est la lei faicle: 1279 trestut çō puet aver mester: " 1320 çō est nostre sentence: 1334 çō est: 1693 çō est la porte: 1694 çō fait renaistre. " 1302 si çō man (= si çō ne puet aver mester, as in 1279). acc. 68, 189, 279, 429, 468, 606, 619, 645, 685, 721, 774, 781, 815, 834, 1084, 1155. " 1184, 1236, 1254, 1257, 1272, 1310, 1325, 1332, 1348, 1382, 1441, 1492, 1564, 1630, 1697 çō. ppr. 209, 373, 1165 apres çō: 42, 77, 457, 1128 de çō: 452 de trestut çō: " 589, 616 de tut çō: 747, 916 de çō: 1187, 1446 pur çō: 1268 sur çō.
cofres	s. m. coffer.
coiltes	ppr. sg. 1288 or portent à argent en cofres à sumer.
commun	s. f. quält, [Lat. <i>culeita puncta</i>]. (ppr.) pl. 682 de soie (à ?) coiltes pointes n'a mais lit au chuchet (v. note).
communal	adj. common.
commune	mas. nom. sg. 742 (hom) ki est commun enemî. " prp. " 1699 tuit i acurent à un voler commun.
communement	adj. public, known to all.
confirme	mas. nom. sg. 22 n'i out plus cuneüz ne nus plus communal.
confirmez	s. f. community (assembly ?). nom. sg. 737 li prince e la commune ne l'unt pas otrié. communement adv. in common, all together. 1105 e cist communement respunten à un cri.
confirmer	} v. tr. to confirm (decree, sacrament): to establish (in the faith).
confirmez	} ind. pres. 3 sg. 1257 la prophecie d'anciens çō confirme e saele, infin. 1643 (cumence à precher) e cens en la creance J. cunfermet.
confessiun	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 371 en l'amer Den l'a par sermn confirmez. " " 3 pl.) 740 cele sentence unt joure e viel confirmez.
confusiuon	ppp. mas. pl. 404 des sacrementz d'iglise,—enn il sunt cunfermez.
conquesteur	s. f. confession.
consirer	acc. sc. 326 de ses errurs fait veraie cunfessiun: 1806 pernent confessiun de folie e peccâe. s. f. confusion.
consolaciun	prp. sg. 1717 de mettre mei à confusiuon.
contruvre	s. m. conqueror. nom. pl. 563 (un lingage) ki grant conquesteur de R. (furent ?) nez.
converti	v. tr. to acquire, win. infin. 585 tu en purras consirer gueredun e honur: 1663 granz bens* e honur cunrir. s. f. consolation.
converti	acc. sg. 1714 m'enveit de angeres consolaciun.
cordewon	s. f. fiction, deceit, mere invention.
cordewon	nom. sg. 598 semblance est e fausseté purpens e cuntruvre: 1258 mes trulle est e contruvre.
Cornelin	v. tr. to convert (to the faith); to change (joy into tears).
corporal	ind. pret. 3 sg. 1086 crestien ki A, converti: 1501 en lermes e grant duel lur joie converti.
corporeus	infin. 381 (m'en vois) sarracins cunvertir: 1223 par avisun teli à lui cunvertir (vout).
cors	s. m. cordwain, leather. ppr. sg. 1828 sanz chanceure de cordewon caprin.
Cornelin	n. pr. Cornelius, Corineus (in Wace's Brut, v. note).
corporal	nom. 1836 en l'aille ke cunquist Brutus e Cornelin.
corporeus	adj. bodily, possessed of a body; belonging to, inflicted on, the body.
cors	mas. nom. sg. 1475 (tant mir fustes nez) corporeus: 1609 tut est esculé l'entral corporal. " prp. pl. 1536 pur turmentz corporeus.
	s. m. body.

GLOSSARY.

- (cors) nom. sg. 5 uns cors d'un mortal (fu furmez) : 959 li cors soit posez en sarcu marbrin :
 " " 840 tut le cors (m'est feble) : 1014 le cors est trebuché : 1454 le cors n'est feble :
 " " 975 sis cors est restoré : 1470 si cors est las, mais sis bons quors (frois est) :
 acc. " 244 sauf tun cors demeine : 668 le cors pener : 670 sun cors grever :
 " 813 à vus m'alme e mun cors abandun : 853 mes sul A. i est, le cors e les pez nu :
 " 923 tun cors livras : 941 suvans le cors A : 952 le cors (truver) : 953 k'il garisse tun cors :
 " 956 sun cors gar ben : 973 au saint cors tucher le martyr (v. note) :
 " 991 despis k'il out le cors lu martyr tuché : 1218 sun cors livrer* :
 " 1616 batre sun saint cors real : 1673 mun cors garir :
 " 1701 le cors brisen : 1749 le cors (sustrait) : 1752 mist le cors en terre.
 prp. " 365 (hem) au cors u au quor manié :
 " 971 au cors l'ad mis : 981 le chief unt au cors mis :—
 " 362 les faitz du cors : 838 du cors le remenant : 1445 apres la mort du cors :
 " 1602 char de cors bestial :—
 " 257 du cors sanc e ewe hissi : 653 li sancs ki s'espand, ist (du cors en plusurs lius) :
 " 896 (sane) ki du cors est flaschiz : 1186 (sanc) de sun cors esculant :—
 " 661 eu cors m'alme mist : 842 ne remeint sein ne entier eu cors.
 nom. pl. 1371 les cors (heus devenant) : 1376 les cors plus blancs devenant (ke de chemise n'est girun).
 acc. " 1375 l'avant les cors out teint : 1387 les cors unt gardé : 1395 les cors unt honuré :
 " 1548 as (= à les) cors garder : 1550 les cors defendi : 1555 les cors ad enterré :
 " 1547 mil cors i truvas[mes] :
 prp. " 1561 (ne feist teu mescinemement) des cors detrenchez.
 costal adj. of the side (ribs).
 Costentin mas, acc. sg. 1612 teinte en a la peitrine, le dos e flaunc costal.
 n. pr. Constantine (the Great).
 costez gen. 1825 pur tut l'or Costentin.
 s. m. side (of the body).
 cotun prp. pl. 7 avau l'un des costez raa li sancs.
 s. m. cotton.
 nom. sg. 1720 (angeres) plus blancs ke cheinsil ne cotun.
 prp. " 681 lit à cotun (v. note).
 coup s. m. blow, stroke.
 acc. sg. 913 au (= à le) coup duner (v. note) : 1001 coup desturnent de mace.
 prp. " 895 au coup li fait voler le chef.
 coupé v. tr. to cut off.
 craire ppp. mas, sg. 948 chief est ja du bu coupé.
 creance under creire.
 creature s. f. faith, creed.
 nom. sg. 886 est la nostre creance (maubailliz) : 1383 ci'st la dreite creance (v. note).
 acc. " 646 A. lur creance e lur loi si despiaist.
 prp. " 1643 ceus en la creance Jesu cunfermer.
 creatures s. f. creature.
 nom. sg. 593 est li creatures plus haut, u süe creature ?
 (pred.) " 874 ta creature est tut n'eit tei Deu rekeneu.
 s. m. creator.
 creant nom. sg. 593 queus est li creatures plus haut, u süe creature ?
 v. tr. to believe; believe in; trust; think.
 creire } ind. pres. 1 sg. 378 de vus croi estre seur : 609 en Jesu croi : 964 bien le croi de fi :
 creit } " " " 1455 bien croi ta prière ert oie : 1569 nel croi plus ke vent.
 " 2 " 552 ore croi ke va prechante un estrange tasfur.
 " 3 " 189 ki ço ne croit : 429 me croit : 717 en li creit et se fie : 1383 en Jesu creit.
 " " pl. 14 en Apolin creient : 1557 en lui croient.
 " prt. " sg. 899 à celée crut eu saint nun.
 " 1 pl. 1146 créumes ke de sa entreprise fust (repentant).
 " 3 " 566 en noz deus crurent.
 " infin. 185 tu la trinité voz craire : 210 quancke à crestien croire est mester :
 " 1238 la trinité ke crere (euvent à crestien) : 1259 ne fait plus à creire k'au vent.
 cremu v. tr. to fear.
 crere pp. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1395 les cors unt honuré reduté e cremu.
 cresance under creire.
 s. f. growth.
 prp. sg. 1379 grantz de cresance.

GLOSSARY.

xxv

cresant	under crest.
crespiz	adj. curled (v. note in loc.)
crest	mas. prp. pl. 891 les cheveus A. lie par les focuns crespiz.
crest	v. intr. to grow.
	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1819 le honour Jesu crest.
crestien	periph. pres. pte. 1172 un arbruseu qui eu munt fu cresant.
crestiene	under crestien.
crestiens	adj. christian.
crestiens	fem. prp. sg. 1751 (obéissant) à la lei crestiene : 1808 de la lei crestiene estre endoctriné.
crestienté	s. m. a christian.
crestienté	nom. sg. 808 (la croiz prist) uns crestiens gentilz : 1749 un crestien le cors (sustrait).
crestienté	(pred.) " 180 ke crestiens deceingne : 420 crestiens est.
crestienté	acc. " 510 le crestien demandent : 1086 querum eeu crestien.
crestienté	prp. " 210 à crestien est mester (croire) : 1239 euvent à crestien.
crestienté	nom. pl. 979 crestiens plusurs cuvert e celé (unt aidé) : 998 li crestien en sunt apris.
crestienté	acc. " 1595 à sermun entent crestiens nuueus (v. note).
crestienté	prp. " 1305 li un des crestiens (respunt).
crestienté	" 1492 mut est li Deus as crestiens de grant seignurie.
crestienté	s. f. chri-tianity.
creümes	nom. sg. 1027 quident ke destruit i seit crestienté.
crevé	under creire.
crever	v. tr. to thrust out (eyes); intr. to be split (of the earth).
crevez	infin. 696 veisez) les grantz paluz secchir e la terre crever.
cri	PPP. mas. sg. 875 du munt k'est crevez e fendu.
cri	" " pl. 734 li oïl crevé li soient, eit la vüe perie.
cria, crié	s. m. cry, shout.
criée	nom. sg. 883 est ja levez noise e bruit e criz.
crier I.	acc. " 249 haut getta un cri : 620 grant cri e bruit fait unt : 1500 funt grant noise e cri.
crier I.	ppp. " 1105 communement respunçant à un cri.
crier I.	acc. pl. 1410 ne laist cist ke ses cris ne eshause e multiplie.
crier II.	under criér I.
crier II.	v. tr. to create.
crier II.	ind. pret. 3 sg. 528 ki cria la terre e mer salée : 637 cria tut le mund .
crier II.	" " " 661 moi cria e en mun cors m'alme mist.
crier II.	infin. 29. 118 ki nus dein(g)na criér : 1309 ki nus plut tuz criér.
crier II.	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 783 quancke il ad crié.
crier II.	v. intr. to shout; to ask (pardon); faire criér, to announce publicly.
crierum	ind. pres. 3 pl. 859 crient e bréent : 863 fremissent e crient.
crierum	" fut. 1 " 246 toi tuz aurum e crierum merci.
crierum	infin. 1439 la rute des S. de criér le chastic : 1584 lores fait criér real cumandement.
criminal	adj. pagan; savage.
criminal	mas. nom. pl. 1600 un peel en terre afichent li païen criminal.
criminal	fem. prp. sg. 12 (cité) entuschée de la lei criminal.
Crist, Cristz	under Jesu.
crystal	s. m. crystal, precious stone.
cristals	nom. sg. 4 n'i out acastonée ne gemme ne cristal.
criz	" " 901 (esperitz) puis e esmirables cum cristals politz.
croi, croient, croire, croit I.	under creire.
croit II.	(1185-1618) under croiz.
croiz II.	s. f. a cross.
croiz	nom. sg. 897 la croiz e li tertre est fluriz.
croiz	acc. " 8 ceste croiz aüre : 284 sa croiz li ad mustré : 286 véez ci la croiz :
croiz	" " 323 ad la croiz veüe : 491 ma croiz vus doins : 513 ad sa croiz levée :
croiz	" " 535 A. sa croiz retent : 570 (engettez) cele croiz : 605 ceste croiz jo retenc :
croiz	" " 898 la croiz prist e musca : 1112 la croiz of eus portent : 1122 la croiz porte :
croiz	" " 1135 vostre croiz retenni : 1176 sei sa croiz : 1185 véez ci la croit :
croiz	" " 1201 la croiz les veit tenir : 1797 la croiz Jesu aürent.
croiz	ppp. " 412 à la croiz A. s'agenolla :—
croiz	" " 200 devant sa croiz la nuit en uraisuns despent :—

GLOSSARY.

- (croiz II.) prp. sg. 90 de eroiz ostez : 245 de la croiz desent : 261 de la croiz fu ostez :—
 ” ” 209 la vie en la croizachever : 291 cum veiz en ceste croiz figurée la image :—
 ” ” 37 en croiz murir : 502 murut en haute croiz drescée : 1418 en croiz murut :—
 ” ” 87 estre en croiz pendu : 1508 pendi : 1618 en croit le pendirent li Giü desloial :—
 ” ” 157 (fui) en croiz mis : 289 en eroiz lui mistrent li Giü de putage :—
 ” ” 344 pur Deu en croiz pené : 427 ki Giüen en croiz penerent :
 ” ” 759 en croiz fu pené : 1708 en croiz murut pené :—
 ” ” 719 k'em A. en croiz crucifie : 778 vi estre en croiz posé :—
 ” ” 931. 1406 en croiz mort sufri : 1256 mort sufri en croiz dure e cruële :—
 ” ” 1451 d'iluec esmeuz of la croiz.
 voc. ” 1205 (bis) croiz gloriuse ! croiz ki tant desir !
 1206 croiz plus desirable l'ësmeraude ! 1207 croiz tant gloriuse !
- crucifi s. m. figure of Christ crucified.
- nom. sg. 1112 (la croiz) fu le crucifi.
- ace. ” 323 quant ad la croiz veüe e le crucifi en sun.
- crucifie } v. tr. to crucify.
- crucifié } subj. pres. 3 sg. 719 si en droitz k'em A. en croiz crucifie.
- ppp. mas. sg. 716 ki crucifié fu eu païs de Solie.
 ” sg. (obl.) 947 mar reclamas le deu crucifié (se sunt abaunduné).
- cruel adj. cruel.
- cruelle } mas. nom. sg. 229 (un poples) e cruel et hardi (vint) : 445 li tirantz crœus (entendi).
 ” ” ” 708 dura eist grantz maus tant cruel e tant fer.
 ” ” acc. ” 306 le pueple ke veistes tant cruel et felon.
 ” ” ppp. ” 1131 (encusez) à un cruel tirant.
 ” ” voc. ” 1640 tres cruel pautener !
 ” ” nom. pl. 1356 (paëns) plus crœus e irez ke n'est urs u sengler.
 ” ” ” 1404 sunt curueez li sarrazin cruel : 1467 se reposent les sarrazins crœus :
 ” ” (pred.) ” 1333 tant sunt il plus crœus e plus fier : 1476 estes crœus, durs e desnatureus.
 ” ” ppp. pl. 469 (huni) de ces paëns crœus.
 fem. acc. sg. 1256 mort sufri dure e crœule.
 ” ” ppp. ” 523 dient en hauste voiz e à cruel gorgée : 1366 (ocire) à la plus crœule mort :
 ” ” ” 607 pur nule mort tant crœule e dure.
- cruement adv. cruelly.
- 235 des paumes à la face crœument feri.
- crœus under cruel.
- crœute } s. f. cruelty.
- crœutez } acc. sg. 385 trop friez crœutez.
 prp. ” 1409 les meins li unt lié à crœute e duel.
 acc. pl. 614 jo eunus voz crœutez, custusmes e porture.
- creurent, crut I. (899) under creire.
- crut II. (153) under crest.
- cuard } adj. cowardly.
- cuardz } mas. nom. sg. 474 ne te osera nuire ne cuard ne hardi.
 ” ” ” 887 fous, cuardz, failliz !
- cuchez under chucher.
- culur s. f. colour.
- acc. sg. 160 mua lune culur, devint li solailz bis : 543 dc ire e maualent tut müe la culur.
- cum conj. as, like ; as if; how ; while, so long as.
- A, introducing case sentences of subj. or pred.—with verbs of seeing, showing, telling, seeming, etc. :—
 207 avis lui est cum D. deingna : 398. 399. 400. 401. 403. 404 cum fu, &c. : 412 vit cum A. s'agenouilla : 413 cum il guerpi M. : 421 vi cum il se humiliia : 550 entenc cum sa doctrine folage est : 1028 ne sevent cum Deus l'ad devisé : 1810 mustrer cum Deus les a revisité.
- B, in adverbial sentences,—modal, I. of qualitative likeness or similarity, with following (a) substantive, ($\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon$) clause :—
- I. (a, t) 66 en enfer gist cum bues : 91 posez en sarcu cum un de nus morteus : 506 vunt curant cum gent ki s'aturne : 510 vunt querant cum gent desmesurée : 554 bis. binnez cum luz u cum gulipil : 825 fre-missent cum liuns : 864 escrient cum li : 1260 cum autres morteus furent cist e cele : 1285 s'en vunt cum ost bani : 1418 sunt grand pueple cum sumuns à cenbel : 1429 li sanes curt cum ewe de ruisseau : 1531 li saunes cum un roiseus se espaundi : 1602 la buèle sachent cum liuns : 1698 flam-boient cum saerpent : 1826 à Jesu me sui rendu cum mi veisin.
- (a, z) as appositive concept, (in the shape, quality, nature, capacity of, etc.) :—
 101 tu regneras cum sis amis : 137 ki toi cumme mere vudra enumbrer : 165 J. releva cum e sues poëstifs : 282 Deu primes enmericie cum lettrez : 559 bis. (venuz) cum maistre e cum ceitein pre-

- (cum) cherir: 987 kil urent cum freit mord guerpi: 1087 (quist ostel) cum esgarez: 1164 cum mort le lessames: 1179 (A. est) of lui cum si leal servant: 1331 (saisiz) cum loial chevaler: 1365 (mener le cleric) cum sacrifice: 1471 (faire la busoingne J.) cum sis hem leus: 1505 gisetz cum charoинne guerpi: 1567 a dit cum losengers ki sun errur defent: 1615 lier se lessa cum larran desloial.
- (a, 3) *as secondary predicate after 'recognize':*
 1232 cum Deu recumestre.
- (b) *with clause following, verb being—1, expressed; 2, accompanied by correlative; 3, omitted;*
 4, supplied by the neutral 'faire':—
- (1) 391 dumurez est cum A. li avoit proiez: 1820 la geste ai, cum la vi, escrit.
- (2) 143 tut issi cum vus recunt: 441 teu vengeance cum il apendra: 689 en teu manere cum m'orrez recunter: 1519 n'est pas si cum vus le quidez: 1583 si haut vengement cum prendre apent: 1620 n'est pas cest turnant tal cum Deus pur moi sufri.
- (3) 50 ceu J. heent cum aloue esperver: 1478 il vus apele cum pastur ses aigneus: 1606 l'enchaient cum a chemin jurnal (v. note).
- (4) 317 relever cum fait li huncceus: 322 l'tentent enem elere fait sa lesqun: 889 A. prent cum fait lu la berbiz: 1192 cum fuit eist autre, batesme demand: 1408 pris l'unt cum li In fait aignel: 1611 li sanes ras cum fait li roisseus.
- (γ) *with parenthetical clause:*—
 297 fai lui—cum fare deiz—lingance: 958 fai—cum faire doitz—ke il seit enterré: 1559 ne fait pas à despire,—cum meint quide.
- (δ) *with demonstrative pronoun introducing a relative clause:*—
 9 este croiz aüre cum cest ki ert amis J.: 591 respond cum celui ki n'a cure: 660 force me doinst il cum cest ki poisantz est.
- (ε) *with hypothetical clause assumed (with or without si):*—
 795 enters e seins, cum geü ussent dormant: 1543 (les restora seins) cum si il geüsenter vifs: 1621 se rejoist cum se il n'ust mal.
- II. *of quantity with tant:*—
 291 tant sufr cum veiz: 638 pur tant cum portereit de fin or: 1569 (tant saet) cum nuls dire purra.
- III. *of degree, usually without correlative:*—
 349 bis, trespassable est li mundz, cum est la flur n cum l'errebe: 684 roche si dure cum acier:
 991 purs cum cristals politz: 902 raant cum solailz: 990 legger cum oisel empenné: 1005 ligger cum uns osturs muë: 1145 megres e pales cum penant: 1147 raed e estable cum fer u aimant: 1357 senglantz cum liun.
- IV. *= in proportion as:*—
 1586 cum il aiment lur vie.
- C. *in adverbial sentences,—temporal (a, point of time, β, duration, γ, interval):*—
- (α) 1703 cum il estoit en mortel passiun.
- (β) 606 tant cum vie me dure: 1085 tant cum vivantz sumes ci.
- (γ) 1343 tant cum li pere va: 1687 tant cum il lui plest espace otroier.
- cumande, cumandé under cumander.
- cumandement s. m. commandment, proclamation.
 acc. sg. 1584 lores fait crier leal cumandement.
- cumandent } v. tr. to command; to commend, recommend.
 cumander } ind. pres. 1 sg. 251 en tes meins mun esperit cumant: 488 à lui vus cumant, e abandon, e li:
- " " " 813 à vus m'alme e mun cors abandon e cumant.
 " " " 30 cumande entier: 496 cumande (sa mesnée ke la maisun A. seit cerchée):
 " " " 649 cumande ke batu seit: 688 les elemetz cumande (venger le tort):
 " " " 728 entendez ke raisuns cumande e veut e prie: 1283, cumande k'en W. (aillett):
 " " " 1040 cumande decoler.
 " " " 3 pl. 665 ten pris un le cumandent getter.
 " " " 1276 s'il vus plaist cumander.
- cumandeür s. m. commander.
 nom. pl. 564 ki furent du mund cumandeür.
- cumant I. under cumander.
- cumant II. s. m. command (assigned task), order.
- cumanz } acc. sg. 709 cest ont (receut) le cumant de decoler A.: 1196 fere le tnen cumant.
 prp. " 1385 par sun cumant est un grant lu venu.
 dat. pl. 1215 à mes cumanz tant leument obeir.
- cume (165) under cum.
- cumençail s. m. beginning.
 acc. sg. 1812 de ceste estoire vi le cumençail e fin.
 prp. " 55 regnera sanz cumençail e fin.
- cumence, cumencée under cumercer.

cumencement	s. m. commencement.
cumencer	prp. sg. 181 di moi ke ferai tut au cumencement ?
cumencera	v. tr. to begin, commence.
cumences	ind. pres. 2 sg. 1308 à ki tu cumences tant viument à tencer.
" "	31 cumence à demander : 133 cumence à esmerveiller : 1642 cumence à precher :—
" "	42 cumence esmervoiller : 103 cumence (desploier sun sermunn) :—
" "	915 le jur A. cumence : 1746 lores cumence li bruit.
" fut.	443 mar ja cumencera nus autres teu chose.
	infin. 1688 retraire te cuvent e par tens cumencer.
cument	app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 518 une grant noise cumencée.
	adv. interrog. how.
	43 cument, dist il, oses tu celui numer ?
cumme (137)	under enm.
cumpainnie	s. f. company, society.
cumpainnnie	prp. sg. 134 (kar ne vout espruver) cumpainnie (de barun) : 1227 (ateindre) à vostre cumpainnie :
" "	1345 de cest cumpainnie (ne failli ke un sul) : 1446 (assemblame) gent en une cumpainnie.
cumpainnn	s. m. companion, associate.
cumpainnus	nom. sg. 67 Apolin gist en enfer (cumpainz e vesin) lez Sathan.
cumpainun	acc. " 1507 veit A. sun cumpainnn.
	nom. pl. 318 of lui si cumpainun (munterent).
	acc. " 1435 ses cumpainnus svire : 1753 ses cumpainnus martirs (mist en terre).
cumprent	v. tr. to contain.
cunbatre	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1589 tant i a gent lichemins nes cumprent.
	v. tr. to fight.
conduseit	infin. 1029 fort est à cunbatre à flot k'est surundé.
	v. tr. to conduct, accompany.
cunestable	ind. pret. 3 sg. 481 ki bien le conduseit treis arpantz e demi.
	s. m. constable, ruler.
cunestablie	acc. sg. 1040 ne dute mais tirantz, prince ne cunestable.
	s. f. troop, company.
cuncüz	prp. sg. 1450 mil fumes d'iluec esmeüz en unc cunestablie.
cunfermez	under cunstre.
cunfessiun	cunfermez under confermer.
cunforte	under confession.
cunfundu	v. tr. to comfort.
	ind. pres. 3 sg. 59 ki garde e cunforte le poure e le frarin : 284 ki le cunforte e suage.
	v. tr. to confound.
cungé	ppp. mas. sg. 871 quant eu desert tis poples de sei fu cunfundu.
cunoissance	s. m. permission to depart.
cunpaignz	acc. sg. 374 le cungé li ad requis e demandé.
cunpere	s. f. (carnal) acquaintance ; consciousness (life).
cunquast	prp. sg. 141 sanz cunoissance d'umme u reprever : 1371 les cors ki ne estoient de nule cunussance.
cunreil	under cumpainnn.
cunreil	v. tr. to buy, pay for.
cunsell	subj. pres. 3 sg. 1581 (plus ne mangera) ke il ne cunpere cest ovre cherement.
cunsellz	v. tr. to conquer.
cunsel	ind. pret. 3 sg. 1836 en l'eilie ke cunquist Brutus e Cornelius.
cun-sel	s. m. arrangement (of precaution).
cun-irer	nom. sg. 428 si cunrei n'en est pris, grant duel ensurdera.
cunta, cuntasmes	s. m. advice ; deliberation.
cunte	under cunter.
	prp. sg. 1545 (cuntasmes) à cert cunte establi.
cunté, cuntée	under cunter.
cuntenciu	s. f. contention.
cuntenement	prp. sg. 1713 ù est vie sanz mort, pais sanz cuntenciu.
cuntemu	s. m. manner of life.
	acc. sg. 177 ne sai vostre lei ne cuntenement.
	v. tr. to contain, amount to.
	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1403 nuf centz e nunante nuf la summie ad cuntemu.

cunter	v. tr. to enumerate; to narrate. ind. pret. 3 sg. 416 la nuvele descuvri e cunta: 1493 l'aventure cunta e descuvri. " " 1 pl. 1545 nuz les cuntasmes tuz à cert cunte. " " infin. 214 sa avisoun à lui apertement cunter (va).
cuntrait	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 70 la [estoire n'ert (v. note)] cuntee en frances e latin.
cuntraiiez	{ v. tr. to twist out of shape; (ppp. =) adj. deformed, awry. mas. nom. sg. 1772 ke il ne fust du cors cuntrait, defiguré: 1776 ore est un cuntraiiez.
cuntre	prp. against. 229 un poples cuntre lui e cruél e hardi (vint): 1764 soiez cuntre diable lur escu e guuant:
cuntrée	s. f. country. pp. sg. 500 en este cuntrée d'un deu nuvel preche.
cuntredisant	v. intr. to contradict (dat.). pris. ptcip. 1171 l'alames vengant de ses enemis lui cuntredisant (v. note).
cuntrefait	v. tr. to imitate, represent. pp. mas. sg. 597 (un deu) ki par engin est cuntrefait en entaille n peinture.
cuntrevure	under contrivure.
cuntruvant	{ v. tr. to pretend, invent. infinit. 1298 des-di ke tu dit as par tes gas cuntraver,
cuntruvée	grnd. 828 mar Falas cuntruvant: 1168 li uns le disoient (mes faus cuntruvant).
cuntrouver	under cunustre.
cunus	under cunoissance.
cunussance	under cunoissance.
cunussez	{ v. tr. to know; recognize. ind. pres. 1 sg. 614 jo cunus vos crüentez.
cunistre	" " 2 pl. 1307 mut cunussez petit eest prude ber. " " infinit. 1377 cunustre les pour hom: 1541 n'i peüst hem cunustre privé ne estrangi. (ppp. = adj.) mas. sg. 22 n'i out plus cuncuz ne nus (i. e. nuls) plus communal.
cunveia	{ v. tr. to escort (cf. convey, convoy). ind. pres. 3 pl. 1353 li angere les cunveient.
cunveient	" " pret. 3 sg. 1133 d'iluec vus cunveia.
cunverser	v. intr. to sojourn. infinit. 208 en mund entre morteus e vivre e cunverser.
cunvertir	under convertir.
cupa	v. tr. to blame.
cupable	ind. pret. 3 sg. 231 sa doctrine despit e eschivi e à tort la cupa.
curage	adj. culpable. mas. acc. sg. 1842 (jo ne me os numer) mes peecheur cupable. s. m. will, determination. nom. sg. 179 si par aventure curage me prent.
curaille	acc. " 280 entent sun quor e sun curage: 590 sun curage e quor (A.) justise. " " 296 par avisoun vus a Deu mie le curage.
curl	s. f. side, vital parts of the side near the heart. acc. sg. 256 un de eus la curaille d'un glaive li ovri.
curling	adj. belonging to the heart (physically).
curl	mas. nom. sg. 7 avau l'un des costez raa li sanes curl. " pip. " 1603 au peel l'unt attaché à grant turment curl.
curant	undet. curu II.
curaument	adv. from the heart, sincerely.
cure I.	925 pun tes enemis curaument Deu prias.
cure II.	{ s. f. care; aver cure de, to care to (do anything). acc. sg. 783 de tut prent cure quancke il ad crié. " " 591 cum celui ki de blandir n'a cure: 1633 n'unt cure de celer.
cure	{ v. intr. to run. ind. pres. 3 sg. 1344 li frere li curt sure: 1429 li sanes en curt raant.
curent	" " 1 pl. 762 curent e poignent à cheval e a pé. " " infinit. 636 (ainz pura) riisseu cure vers munt: 1424 devant eus fuit cure le gentil juvencel. grnd. 503 eist s'en vunt curant: 1167 fumtaine (est surse) à grant riessel curant.
curre	pp. mas. sg. 878 (roisseus) ki avau le pendant s'espant e est curu. s. m. chariot.
cursal	pp. sg. 623 (un' image) eu un cursal estant.
cursal	adj. running (of a stream).
curt I.	mas. nom. sg. 1611 cum fait de la fumtaine li roisseus cursal.
curt	s. f. court (of a prince). nom. sg. 439 la curt apertement (oirra).

GLOSSARY.

(court I.)	nom. sg. 499 facent venir à la curt asemblée : 539 à curt sunt ja venuz.
curt II.	prp. „ 453 guarni par aucun de la curt : 726 le plus de la curt s'asent : 1144 tuz de la curt veant.
curuē	curu under cure II.
curuce	v. tr. to make angry ; ref. to become angry.
curucé	ind. pres. 3 sg. 536 dunt plus se curuce céle gent malurée.
curucent	„ „ „ pl. 1622 dunt païen se curucent.
curucer	inf. 1325 quant ço ouent S., n'i out ke curucer :
	„ 1639 quant ot ço li princes, n'i out ke curucer.
curucez	app. (pst. 2 sg.) 1662 tu les as curucé par tun grant nun saver.
curuna	ppp. mas. pl. 1404 mut en sunt curuez li sarrazin crûel.
	v. tr. to crown.
	ind. pret. 3 sg. 238 un poples vint ki de espines curuna (Jesu).
	ppp. mas. sg. 352 regnera eu ciel sanz fin curuné : 903 curuné est de curune d'or.
	„ „ „ 965 eu regne du ciel est martir curuné : 1073 maturs est gloriis curunez e fluri.
	„ „ „ pl. 1319 en cest mond princes curunez regner.
curune	„ prp. „ 1018 entre les* saintz martirs fluriz e curuné (v. note).
curuné, curunez	s. f. crown.
curuz	curuna under curuna.
custumme	s. m. anger.
	prp. sg. 544 puis li ad dit par curuz e irur.
	s. I. (established) custom, mode of action.
	nom. sg. 744 custumme est e direiture ke il seit decolé.
custumel	acc. pl. 614 jo eunes voz crûcutez custumes e porture.
	adj. customary.
custumes	mas. acc. sg. 625 servise e wu anuël custumel soudrunt.
cutel	under custumme.
	s. m. knife.
cutes	ppp. sg. 1426 aler le sumument de lance e de cutel.
	acc. pl. 852 portent gisarmes e grantz cuteus muluz.
cuteus	ppp. pl. 1607 (ferent) de lances e cuteus e gros bastun poinnal : 1625 de cuteus naverer.
	„ „ „ 1747 de maces e cuteus (ferent nafrant e traient).
	s. m. elbow.
cuvendant	ppp. pl. 940 à genoizl e à cutes ad le tertre munté.
cuvenant	under cutel.
	s. m. covenant.
cuvendra	nom. sg. 1740 tel fu lur cuovenant.
cuvuent	v. intr. (impers.) to be incumbent.
	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1239 crere cuvuent à crestien : 1302 tuz lur cuvent passer (par la mort).
	„ „ „ 1323 guerpit M. vns cuvuent : 1088 retraire te cuvuent :
	„ „ „ 1693 ço est la porte par unt cuvuent eu cel entrer.
	„ pret „ „ 110 lur cuvint lur vie demurer en labur :
	„ „ „ 115 (ne pout este guarantz) ke tuz ne lur cuvint cele part aler.
	„ „ „ 117 lur cuvint of lui demurer : 121 ki par humme cuvint descumfire (diable).
cuvert	„ fut. „ „ 1679 là cuvendra il trestuz ceus demurer : 1684 là te cuvendra aler.
	(ppp. =) adj. concealed, covered.
cuverture	mas. nom. pl. 979 crestiens plusurs cuvert e celé (l'unt aidé).
	s. f. concealment.
cuvint	ppp. sg. 613 à vus fust li clers venuz sanz fuie e cuverture.
	under cuvent.

D.

- damage s. m. harm ; damage est, it is a pity.
 nom. sg. 1579 cest elers damage est k'il ne pent.
 acc. " 44 vnt eū damage e desturber : 1140 damage encurumes : 1577 trop nus ad fait damage.
 damaget v. tr. to damage.
 infin. 140 sanz puelage perdre u damager.
 Damas n. pr. Damascus.
 prp. 1497 pur tut l'or de Damas.
 damné v. tr. to condemn, to damn.
 PPP. mas. sg. 99 ne vont Deus ke soiez damnez ne peind :
 " " 745 à ceste mort est A, livrez e damnez : 1024 (est au maufé) retenu e damné.
 " " pl. 1796 sunt en enfer à tut dis damné : 1818 sunt dampné diable en enfer.
 " prp. " 1684 là te cuverda de les dampnez aler,
 " voc. " 74 vus, peccur dampnez ! (venez en feu).
 Damnedeu (Dominus Deus) The Lord God (v. note, 403).
 acc. sg. 939 al umblement Damnedeu mercié.
 prp. .. 403 cum furent andui de Damnedeu privez : 884 un paëns de Damnedeu maudit.
 damnez under damné.
 dampnacium s. f. damnation.
 prp. sg. 308 instrent Jesu à mort e à dampnacium.
 dampné, dampnez under damné.
 danz king, chief (Don); in this form only before proper names.
 acc. sg. 1102 Jovin e Danz Phebin reni.
 darreiner adj. hindermost (in place).
 darreinier mas. nom. sg. 1338 premiers voisist estre ki est li darreiner :
 " " 1591 blasmez fu li darreinier e ki d'aler fu lent.
 " prp. " 1528 pesa al darreinier k'il tant fu esparni.
 darreins adj. last (in time).
 mas. nom. sg. 577 n'estes pas darreins, à tei n'est fait premur.
 darrener under darreiner.
 devant (àπ. 200) under devant.
 de prep. of, from, by, with; about, at, &c.
 A. in predicate, I. after verbs, II. after adj., III. adverbially; — B. in attribution; — C. before Infinitives.
 (1) with verbs, (1) intransitive, of motion from :—
 aler 984 : chaer 1175 : decliner 163 : descendre 207, 227, 245, 487, 1061, 1180 (v. note), 1719 :
 esculer 1186 : esmuoir 1450 : flaschir 896 : (h)issir 257, 480, 837 bis, 876, 1731 : partir 383, 479, 482, 1053 : (r)er 1611 : relever 37 : saillir 913, 1094 : surdre 1106 : trebucher 772 : venir 27, 32, 33, 150, 424, 1127, 1385, 1558 : — (β) faillir 1316.
 (2) transitive, (α) of separation, (β) of defense, (γ) of reception :—
 couper 948 : cuireter 1133 : deshriter 398 : desturner 1108 : estoigner 431, 489 : exuiller 109, 658 : faire voler 450, 836, 895.
 (β) defendre 1550, 1557 : d'fuser 319, 1448 : engetter 119, 310 : garantir 1213 : garder 707, 1048, 1296, 1619 : mesciner 1606 : reimbre ? 1799 : resure 38, 106, 287 bis, resusciter 794 : saner 974 : sumundre 715.
 (γ) aver 1452 : bever 677 : prendre 659, 1801 : receiver 800 : retenir 542, 604, 1135.
 (3) of origin :—
 maistre 87, 564, 1781 : estre 1441 de Verolame sui.
 (4) of qualification after estre :—
 84 tant est de force e de vertu : 152 bis, il fu d'age e de ans treis feiz dis : 288 tant estoit d'age
 569 tant sunt de valur : 786 tant sunt de vertu : 1061 tant sunt de poër : 727 estoit de grande felonie :
 1371 de nule eumissance : 1462 de giant seignurie : 1556 de grant enseignement : 1816 estoie de
 la loi A. :—613 ki de metal sunt.
 (in contracted clause with omitted estre) :—
 771* li joure volontrijs [ki sunt] de force e poësté : 1060 un rais (ki fu) de un feu.
 (5) denoting (α) the instrument, (β) the agent :—
 (α) 88 feru du glaive : 95 detrenchez de brantz : 234 batij de escurgies : 235 feij des paumes : 238 curme
 de espines : 256 ovij d'm glaive : 258 de [mes oïlz qo vi] : 450 tra voler de brant : 515 arusee des
 lermes : 647 laidist de paroles : 651 bis, batist de peus e de bastuns : 666, 710, 749 lie de chaesnes

GLOSSARY.

- 835 bis. fert du poin e du bastun : 844 desfulent des pez : 894 feru du brant : 880 recunfortez de l'ewe : 981 envelopé de dras : 1010 batu de maques : 1011 deroché de roche : 1013 sevré du brant : 1252 nurri de sa mamele : 1303 deceolez du brand : 1372 bis. esbuëlez de espée u de lance : 1426 bis. sumument de lance e de cutel : 1580 mangera de la dent : 1607 batent de lances : 1610 batu des verges : 1625 navrer de couteus : 1700 ter. de peres l'aggraventent, de zuche e de perrun : 1701 bis. batent de mace e de bastun : 1747 ter. (ferent) de maces e de lance e de brant : 1792 depeéé de mailz : 1838 decolé du brant.
- (3) i redutée de diable : 76 oï de veisins : 93 recuneü des citoiens : 150 purpris de maufé : 158 feru du chevaler : 303 honoré de anglin legion : 410 veü de eus : 469 huni de ces paëns : 555 escriëz de pastur : 884 maudiz de Deu : 900 portez des angles : 957 bis. devoré de egles ne de lus : 1549 blesmi de chens ne d'autres bestes : 1776 purpris de maufé : 1714 enveit de angeres (v. note).
- (6) *of the cause, (a) mental, (b) physical* :—
 (a) 446 d'ire tressua : 543 de ire tut miüe la culur : 871 cunfundu de sei : 993 surpris de rancur : 993 envenimé de ire : 1115 de feblesce empali : 1165 laburant de sei : 1243 espris de ire : 1434 surpris de maladie : 1453 de langur : 1491 refait de joie : 1565 enflambez de ire : 1566 fent de ire.
- (3) 534 ensanglaentée du sacher : 691 du solail flestrisent.
- (7) *of the motive and ground* :—(a) sorrow, fear, emotion,—(b) astonishment, repentance,—(c) care, heed, pity,—(d) rejoicing,—(e) mocking,—(f) thanks, accusation, vengeance.
 (a) 867 des inaus dolenz est : 916 effréez de ço : 1728 de la voix se effrénent : 589 de ço n'est esmuz : 73 de ses diz est meüz.
 (b) s'esmerveiller 42. 77. 549: *repentir* 568. 579. 1146.
 (c) aver garde 127 ter. : aver merci 1327 : aver pieté 581. 630 :—(*chaloir*) 464 de moi ki cheut ?—prendre cure 783 : prendre pité 927. 1438 :—se souvenir 1208 :—
 (d) 912 n'est mie esjoitz de sun fait : 1480 de teus en unt grant joie.
 (e) 571 beu s'en peut gabber de vus.
 (f) 571 prendre vengeance 1512. 1583. 1768 : *rendre graces* 1398 : *retter* 1406 : *venger* 1171. 1492.
- (8) *of the substance of which an object is made* :—
 (a) 61. 1824 fist de l'ewe vin : 188 de toi li fras sacrifice : 281 l'at fait aignel d'un leün : 392 d'une maison sutive unt fait lui escole : 635 de glace fates pund :—5 de fust fu *furmeez* :—
 (b) 292 bis. ne mist d'or ne d'argent pur nus rançon : 293 de sa char (*mist*) sacrifice.
- (9) *of the object concerning which anything is done* :—
 519. 520. une grant noïse cunencée de l'esclavine, e de la croiz nuvele : 251 de moi est acumpli : 465 de vus serroit grant duel : 1238 un sermun lur ad fait de la trinité.
- (10) *of filling, clothing, &c.* :—
 (a) 129 replenié de grace : 1525 empli d'or :—
 (b) 2 bis. adubbee d'or ne d' autre metal : 3 bis. de pere, de ivoire : 20 batüe d'or : 850 vestu de robes : 851 bis. garni de haubercs e de buclers : 903 curuné de curune : 1134 bruidée d'or : 1212 vestir de sa robe : 1248 vestuz de viu gunele :—
 (c) 896 fluriz du sang : 1837 teinte de sang :—
 (d) 12 entuschée de la lei criminal : 89 de fel enbeüz : 1362 ne se desjunerunt nis de un disner.
- (11) *of investiture, participation* :—
 311 de la lei lur fist present.
seisir (de guerredun, dun) 908. 1017. 1045. 1098. 1726 : *aver part* (de ceus, de moi) 928. 1715.
- (12) *of narrative* :—
 desclore . . . 398. 399. 402. 404. 405 : *descuverir* 457 : *dire bien* 1570 : *dire voïrs* 1128 : *endoctriner* 997. 1808 : *enseigner* 387 : *garnir* 452. 616 : *oir* 448. 936 : *parler* 41 : *penser* 563. 1613 : *precher* 501. 525. 1251. 1262. 1558 : *recunter* 617 : *saver* 1250 : *sermuner* 429. 1190.
- (13) *partitive* :—
 368. 870 de l'ewe : 676 ne beit mais des bons vins : 1301 del avoir.
- II. *with adjectives* :—
- (1) (a) 1297 quites de mort : 1322 parceren de la joie : 1337 certz de luë : 378 seür de vus.
 (b) *of qualitative determination* :—
 285 nobiles de parage : 550 bis. sages de aprise, e d'age maür : 732 orb de quor : 743 gentilz de parage : 1378 gentil de nesance : 1379 grantz de cresance.
- (2) (a) *with indeterminate (a) pronouns, un, aucun, plusurs, &c.—(b) adverbial expressions of quantity* :—
 91 un de nus : 7. 1305. 1388. 1483. 1769 un(s) des : 256. 721. 1493. 1525. 1592 un(s) de eus : 453. aucun de la curt : 739. 1394. 1790 eist de (la terre, cité) : 1144 tuiz de la curt : 1461 nul des S. : 1481 li plusur de eus : 1527 chescun de eus : 1631 plusurs de eus.
 (b) 147 pou de : 290, bis. 638. 1516. 1554. 1568 tant de : 769 plenté de : 359. 425. 1249 ter. 1595 plus de.
 (iii.) *adverbially* ; (1) *of place*,—(a) of general reference = on the side of,—(b) of the part of the body affected,—(c) of the terminus a quo,—(d) in compound prepositions :—
- (1) (a) 875 du munt : 1339 d'une part : 1340 d'autre,

- (3) 989 renuvelé du cors: 1263 bis. enfrunder de teste u de cervele: 1350 bis. martir de cors. dulusei de quor: 1772 contrai du cors: 1773 quater. defiguré de visage, bras, main, pe.
- (γ) 1264 de ei k'a Burdele: 1702 du frond gesc' au talon.
- (7) 750 hors de la cité: 1494 pres de V. :—6 à loi de desloial: 680 en lieu de buus: 1084 endroit de soi: 1423 tors d'un mantel.
- (2) *of time:*—
396 des relevées: 700 de maitz.
- (3) *of manner:*—
104, 175, 322 de quor entent: 471 prendrai de bon quor: 647 haï de quor: 685 suefrie de verai quoer: 1033 abaunduné de quoer: 1230 gein de quor: 1348 gent de quor: 1632, 1843 de quor verai: 483 de tendrur gent: 775 gent de pieté: 749, 1009 de rechief: 823, 1130 de neintenant: 892 de ien: 964, 1089, 1512 de fi: 1203 de parfund: 1442, 1696 del tut: 1620 de loing: 1730 de randun: 1771 de gré.
- (IV.) *in place of conjunction after comparatives:*—
242 autres de toi: 1074 plus sages des autres.
- B**
- a.** *in attributive clauses:*—
of material:—
20 nusches de aesimal: 477, 1829 pelequin d'ermine: 624 image d'or: 680 buns d'or: 682 coilles pointes de soie: 710 chaesnes de fer: 903, 904 curune d'or, de jaspes: 1303, 1641, brand d'acer: 1017 curune de espines: 1604 bis. tresor de argent e de or: 1828 chaceure de cordewon.
- b.** *of determination, quality, &c.:*—
(a) 69 ewe du Rin: 240 vois de Giüeus: 501 Jesu de Galilée: 716 païs de Sulie: 741 lei de Rumme: 1126 citoien de Verolame: 1407 or de Damas:—681 pailles d'utte mer: 1271 clerc d'utte mer:—421 teries de delà: 836 genzives de devant:—122 peice du ciel: 144 reis de paraus: 367, 965, 1537 regne du ciel: 1064 1097 angere du cel: 1226 gloire du cel: 1322 joie du cel: 1410 deus de cel:—112 prisun de emfer: 599, 1081 prisun d'enfer: 1075 puis de enser: 1759 fu d'enfer.
(3) 289 Giüe de putage: 1841 païens de puslin.
(γ) 312 terre de promission: 330 fontaine de remission: 345 hem de lealté: 547 citoien de parenté majur: 611 bis. gen de sen, de raisun: 1019 deus de majesté: 1645 rei de gloire: 1716 fiz de perdiucion: 1782 rei de majesté.
- c.** *of cause, origin, occasion:*—
317 voiz du luiu: 495 claréti du solal: 905 chantz des legions:—394 fertez des sarracins: 506 ovre de une enginmurs: 657 traïsun de la saerpent: 885 enchantement d'A.: 900 presse du pueple: 1013 encumberl de diable: 1257 prophecie d'anciens:—153 renumée de lui: 831 huntage de lui: 1058 gloire de lui: 1194 sauvacum de mis: 1226 essample de vus:—36 nuvele du fiz Deu: 416 n. d'A.: 735 n. de li: 1042 chançon de lui: 1202 estoire de li: 1488 nuvele d'Apl.: 1845 estoire de A.
- d.** *of possession, general reference:*—
(a) 4, 608 cors d'um: 18 luis de sun ostal: 106 fruit d'un arbre: 253 veilz du temple: 349 flur du champ: 319, 999 erbe du pré: 653 luis du cors: 838 remenant du cors: 1164 pé du munt: 1376 gian de chemise: 1428 pel des plantes: 1429 ewe de rüssel: 1465 turcels de lur temples: 1602 char de cors bestial.
(3) 7 fiz d'une puecle: 134 cumpainnie de barun: 138 seignurie du mund: 141 cunoissance d'umme: 226, 1532 gloire de Deu: 311 dum de la lei: 326 confessioun de ses errurs: 329, 812 pardun de mes peccchez: 312 faitz du cors: 370, 1804 mun de (la) trinité: 372 summe de la fei: 403, 784 privé de Deu (lui): 404 sacramentz d'iglice: 529 juits de mun ée: 562 chef de tui: 588 flur de la cité: 605 figure de J.: 622, 882 deu du solal: 922 gloire du mund: 1001 bis. coup de mace e de brant: 1052 martyres de A.: 1060 solalz de midi: 1107 pouir de brant: 1162 valeur d'un gant: 1169 vertu du solal: 1216 onur des deus: 1375 semblance de leit: 1393 gardiens de morticime: 1439 rute des S.: 1445 mort du cors: 1561 mescenement des cors: 1652acheisun de cest mal: 1671 butun d'eglenter: 1747 ter. estur de mace, &c.: 1806 confessioun de folie: 1812 cumençail de ceste estoire:—450 sires de cest pais: 546 cumandeur du monde: 565 seignur de grantz terres: 714 prince de la terre: 754 deus de la cité: 1391 lu du bois: 1780 princes de la cité: 1802 bis. sires de terre e du cel.
- (γ) *after infinitives, used substantively:*—
258 au saucher de la lance: 1051 au partir de cest seicle: 1153 au passer de un pund.
- e.** *partitive:*—
267, 995, 1706 legiun(s) des angles: 720 grant partie des Sarrazins: 726 le plus de la eut: 1031, 1032 mil des citoiens, des plus honourables.
- C**
- Before infinitives after—1, nouns, (β) attributively; 2, adjectives; 3, verbs; 4, clause, to express purpose:*—
1 591 n'a cure de blandir: 961 n'ai soing de gas oïr: 633 n'unt cure de celer.
(β) 800 le cumant de decoler A.

GLOSSARY.

- (2) 1003 alassé de batre : 1650 las de langetter : 1624, 1625 ter. aegre de li turmenter, &c.
 (3) 768 de passer s'est eforcé : 1196 ne laturum de fere : 1204 bis. se retenir de gendre e de lerner :
 1439 de criér le chastic : 1590. 1717 se pener (d'aler) (de mettre) : 1629 ne fine de urer :
 1695 vus lou de vus purvoier.
- (4) 1328 (sachent leurs épées) d'ocire : 1419 sumuns à cenbel d'envaïr : 171 (nuueus est) de faire :
 1527 (avant se purofri) de munir.
- debatent v. tr. to maul.
 ind. pres. 3 pl. 838 derochent e debatent du cors le remenant.
- debonaire } adj. gentle.
- debonaires } mas, nom. sg. 1477 duz e debonaires est Deus e dreitureus.
 " " 811 hai Jesu debonaire !
- deboneirement adv. kindly.
 1211 tant deboneirement e aver e cherir.
- debonnereté s. f. kindness.
 prp. sg. 778 pur tue franchise e debonnereté (fai l'ewe decrestre).
- debrisé } v. tr. to bruise.
- debrisez } ppp. mas. sg. 935 senglant e debrisé : 1163 batuz e debrisez :
 " " " 1702 tut est debrisé du frond gesc'au talun.
- deceivre } v. tr. to deceive.
- deceü } infin. 1651 (n'estes las de) deceivre . . . e par diz enganer.
 ppp. mas. sg. 92 trop i es enganez, trop i es deceü.
- deciple, deciples under disciple.
- deciert under desire II.
- declin s. m. decrease, decline.
 prp. sg. 1819 le honur Jesu crest, e cist vunt en declin.
- decline } v. intr. to decline, go down (sun, day) : degenerate.
- declinerent } ind. pres. 3 sg. 454 li jurs decline e nuit enobscuri : 1054 li solailz ja decline e li jurs envespri.
 " " pret. 3 pl. 163 tuz jurs declinerent puis de mal en pis.
- decola } v. tr. to behead.
- decolé } ind. pret. 3 sg. 911 (li las cheitifs) ki le decola.
 " " infin. 800 (out receü le cumant) de decoler A. : 1339 veissez les uns decoler :
 " " 1640 cumande trestuz ceus decoler.
- decoler } ppp. mas. sg. 744 custumime est ke il seit decolé : 937 est ja decolé : 1173 fu A. decolez :
 " " " 1303 n'a cist ki decolez ne seit du brand d'acer :
 " " " 1443. 1838 decolé fu (à la espée furbie) (du brand acerin).
- defendi } v. tr. to defend, maintain or uphold; to forbid.
- defendu } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1557 (ceus) de huntage defent : 1567 losengers ki sun errur defent.
- defent } " pret. " " 106 d'un arbre lui defendi le fruit à manger :
 " " " 1550 (uns aigles) d'oiseus les cors bien defendi.
 app. (pft. 3 pl.) 1387 les cors unt as martis gardé e defendu.
- defi } v. tr. to renounce, repudiate.
- defie } ind. pres. 1 sg. 1100 les deus ke servi ai, desore mais defi.
 " " 3 " 723 noz deus despersone e defie.
- desfiguré v. tr. to disfigure.
 ppp. mas. sg. 1772 ke il ne fust du cors entrait, desfiguré.
- desfulé } v. tr. to trample down.
- defulent } ind. pres. 3 sg. 844 des le defulent : 1730 navrent e defulent à chevaus.
 " " infin. 1341 (veissez) as chevaus defuler.
- defuler } app. (pft. 3 pl.) 1010 (l'unt) batu de maçues e à pez defulé.
 ppp. mas. sg. 988 as chevaus defulé : 1163 defulé e senglant : 1767 mort e defulé.
- defulez } " " pl. 1540 defulez e guerpi.
- dehors prep. outside of.
 1152 dehors la cité.
- dei v. tr. to owe; intr. id.
 ind. pres. 1 sg. 1261 fei ke dei Palladie : 1572 fei ke dei Phebun :
 " " " 1824 fei ke doi ponter lui ki fist d'ewe vin.
 " " 2 " 297 fai, cum fere deiz : 958 fai, cum faire doitz.
 " " 3 " 132 Messic ki deit tut le mund restorer : 406 par unt doit hom estre sauvez :
 " " " 686 mut deit sufrir leal chevaler : 955 cist ne vus deit faillir :
 " " " 1208 bien me deit (d'A. le gentil) suvenir.
 " " 1 pl. 1007 fei ke nus devum Mahum : 1269 ne vus devum celer :
 " " " 1318 devum pur Jesu murir desirer : 1553 devum estre de joie repleni.
 " fut. 1 sg. 182 (di moi) ke fete deverai.

GLOSSARY.

XXXV

(dei)	subj. impf. 3 sg. 558 venuz dust estre ci : 1264 si quis deüst estre, " " 2 pl. 551 deüssez estre as autres essample e mireur : " " " 962 ne deüssez esjor si feisez sené.
deigna	v. intr. to deign (always said of God or Christ, save in 1209).
deignas	ind. pres. 3 sg. 204 ki li doinne sun segrei demuster : 1351 ki les deigne apeler.
deigne	" pret. 2 " 1156 ki hom furmer deignas à tun semblant.
deingna	" " 3 " 207 nus deingna criér : 36 nus deingna sauver : 118 deinna criér :
deingnast	" " " 207 deingna du ciel desendre :
deingnat	" " " 1037 deingnast mustier : 1209 me deingnat acuillir : 1444 fere deingna vertuz.
deinna	subj. impf. 3 sg. 87 (ne l'ai apais ke Deu) deinguast de femme maistre.
deis, deise	under dire,
deisciple	under disciple,
deit, deiz	under dei.
deité	s. f. godhead.
del	acc. sg. 1800 unt ja recunu sa haute deité.
delà	under de.
delai	adv. beyond.
delapident	124 s'en vent des terres de delà.
delicïuses	s. m. delay.
delit	pp. sg. 756 tu murras santz delai : 1281 ceste grant busoinne sanz delai achievez :
delitable	" " 1582 jo en prendrai sanz delai si haut vengement : 1640 cumande sanz delai ceus decoler.
delitables	v. tr. to stone.
delivré	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1729 lors le delapident trestuit à baundun.
delivrer	adj. delicious.
delivre	fem. acc. pl. 678 n'a mais delicïuses viandes à manger.
delivres	s. m. delight.
deluge	acc. sg. 662 en vus met ma esperance, e m'amur e delit,
demand	adj. delightful.
demandant	mas. nom. sg. 225 (li cel) beus e delitables e purs e esclareci.
deminde	fem. " " 1650 (la joie) ki par est delitable.
demandé	v. tr. to deliver.
demandent	infin. 1448 en croiz murut pur deliver* nus d'enfernal baillie.
demandeur	app. (ind. ant. 3 sg.) 319 k' (= quos) il out delivré d'enfernal dragun.
delivre	adj. light, unembarrassed.
delivres	mas. nom. sg. 976 ne fu unc plus delivres : 1459 seins est e tut delivres.
deluge	" acc. " 999 (l'unt veü tut seint) delivre e tut legger eum oisel enpenné.
demeine	s. m. the deluge.
demeinent	pp. sg. 400 cum par le deluge estoit li mundz* purgez.
demené	v. tr. to demand, beg.
demenor	ind. pres. 1 sg. 29 ostel demand pur Deu : 329. 812 de mes pecchez pardun demant :
demenre	" " " 1192 batesme demant : 1268 à vus cunsel sur ço demant :
demenré	" " " 1761 jo vus quoet e demant (ke nus soiez escu).
demandant	" " " 3 " 368 de l'ewe atant demande, e hom li ad porté, (e baptize A.).
demande	" " " 3 pl. 511 le crestien demandent k'ad lur lei avilée,
demandant	infin. 31 eumerce à demander : 107 sanz pardun demander : " " 1291 (unt trouvé) par querre e demander.
demeine	pres. ptep. mas. pl. 1188 mil sumes par nombre e vus sul demandant.
demeinent	app. (pit. 3 sg.) 374 le cungé li ad iequis e demandé.
demené	adj. one's own, 'proprius.'
demenor	mas. acc. sg. 244 sanf tun cors demeine.
demenre	" pp. " 1480 teinst en sun sane demeine.
demenré	" pl. 909 à honur l'acoilt Deus of ses desmeine eslitz.
demenré	fem. " sg. 293 de sa char demeine (mist) sacrifice e ostage.
demeinent	v. tr. to perform (penance); to spend (life); to manifest (joy, grief).
demenor	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1807 penance demeinent ke ne scium peri.
demenré	imper. " " 1083 penance demeinent ke ne scium peri.
demenor	infin. 110 lur cuvint lur vie demener en labur : 1354 chantent pur joie demener.
demi	app. (pit. 3 pl.) 983 si parent pur sa mort grant duel unt demené.
demi	adj. half.
demi	mas. nom. sg. 712 passé en su ja dimi an plener.
demi	" (acc.) " 481 le cundiseit treis arpentz e demi :—
demi	" " " 1093 (la terre) fruit ne herbe demi an ne rendi : 1139 dimi an n'en la terre ne pluеit.
demuere	demuere under demurer.

- demurance s. f. delay; continuous imprisonment.
nom. sg. 668 plus seit demurance le cors d'un pener ke ne fait anguisse ki s'en put tost passer.
ppr. „ 1373 heus devenent e enters sanz nule demurance.
- demurant, demui é under demurer.
demure s. f. delay.
prp. sg. 626 au temple santz demure irrunt.
- demurée s. f. delay.
ppr. sg. 507 as maissus A. vunt sanz nule demurée.
- demurer } v. intr. to delay; stop, abide, dwell.
demurez } ind. pres. 3 sg. 199 Apl. sul i demure e atent.
imper. 2 pl. 386 nne semeine veans of moi demurez.
infin. 117 lur cuvint of lui demurer : 221 k'en vostre doctrine ne voille demurer :
„ 666 (le cumandent) là demurer : 1352 vunt eu ciel demurer (sanz fin) :
„ 1679 là cuvendra il trestuz eens demurer.
„ 1326 sachent les espées sanz demurer : 1685 si tu ne guerpis tes deus sanz demurer.
grnd. 818, 887 k'alez vus demurant ?
- demustre pp. mas. sg. 391 dumurez est (Apl.) : 969 A. est demuré.
demustré } v. tr. to demonstrate, manifest.
demustrer } imper. 2 sg. 872 demustre ta vertu.
infin. 135 la recunforte par raisuns demustrer : 204 ki li doinne sun segrei demustrer.
app. (pft. 3 sg.) 372 de la fei Deu la summe (a) apris e demustré.
- dener s. m. penny, 'denarius.'
(acc. sg.) 40 sanz ki ne vaut pas tut li mundz un dener.
- dent s. f. tooth.
denz } prp. sg. 1580 plus ne mangera jamais de la dent.
acc. pl. 836 les denz lui fait voler des genzives de devant.
v. tr. to tear (cloth); pp. = adj. ragged.
- depanez mas. nom. sg. 1248 nu-pez e depanez, vestuz de viu gunele.
- depeee } v. tr. to pull to pieces ; intr. to fall in pieces.
depecé } ind. pres. 3 sg. 644 pere perist e depeee, fust art e metal funt.
depescé } app. (pft. 3 pl.) 1792 lur dens de mailz unt depeecé.
ppp. mas. sg. 953 di li k'il garisse tun cors k'est depescé.
v. tr. to beseech.
- deproiez ppp. mas. pl. 1524 mut furent manaceez, deproiez e blandi.
- derami v. tr. to rend (clothes).
app. (pft. 3 pl.) 1514 lur dras unt derami.
- deroché } v. tr. to stone.
derochent } ind. pres. 3 pl. 838 derochent e debatent du cors le remenant.
app. (pft. 3 pl.) 1011 de pere (l'und) deroché.
- des I. prp. from, since.
des II. 215 des hier : 1161 des dunc en avant.
- descendant, descendit under desendre.
- desclore } v. tr. to disclose ; ref. to be opened.
desclos } ind. pret. 3 sg. 224 avis m'ert ke li cels se desclot e uveri : 1064 du cel ki desclot e uveri (v. note).
desclot } infin. 275 (Deus me descuvri) segrei ke desclore vus ni.
app. (pft. 3 sg.) 397 lors li ad desclos esceriz d'autiquitez.
- descrestre v. intr. to decrease.
infin. 780 fai l'ewe descrestre.
- descumfire v. tr. to discomfit.
infin. 121 par humme cuvint descumfire e mater.
- descunfortez v. tr. to afflict.
ppp. (= adj.) mas. sg. 384 dolenz en serroi e trop descunfortez.
- descunus v. tr. to disown.
ind. pres. 1 sg. 335 Jovin descunus e sun frere N.
- descuverir } v. tr. to discover ; to disclose.
descuverz } ind. pret. 3 sg. 274 (me mustra) e me descuveri : 416 d'A. la nuvele descuveri e cunta :
descuveri } „ „ „ 1058 (Jesu) de lui la gloire descuveri : 1493 l'aventure cunta e descuveri.
infin. 276 descuverir ne l'os : 1222 ki te vont sun segrei descuverir.
ppp. mas. pl. 457 descuverz sumes de ço ke nus avum fait ci.
- desdeingnant v. tr. to disdain.
pres. ptc. mas. pl. 1681 (li felun guertoier) desdeingnant Deu amcr.

desdi	v. tr. to unsay, contradict,
desdit	ind. pres. 3 sg. 815 (le element tesmoine) ço ke hem desdit. imper. 2 „ 1298, 1650 desli ke tu dit as (par tes gas cuntruver) (pur la gent enginne).
desendent	app. (pft. 3 pl.) 748 autres jugementz unt desdit e fausé.
desendit	v. intr. to descend.
descendre	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1063 muntent et descendent (li bens angeres) :
descendu	„ „ „ 1720 es vus deus angeles ki de lur mansiun descendent.
desent	„ pret. 3 sg. 227 uns hom en terre ça jus descendit : 487 ki du ciel descendit :
desent	„ „ „ 1061 (un rāis) du cel descendit. imper. 2 „ 245 de la croiz descent ore. infm. 207 Dens deingna du ciel descendre e avaler. grnd. 1181 (un rāis du cel) resplendi descendant (sur la tumbe A.).
desert	pp. mas. sg. 1386 (un aigles) ki à terre est descendu. s. m. wilderness.
deservi	ppr. sg. 871 eu desert tis poples de sei fu cunfundu : 1505 eu desert gisez (cum charoinne guerpi). „ „ 1385 est du desert un grant lu venu.
desheritez	v. tr. to disinherit.
deshonur	app. (pft. 2 sg.) 755 ke tu as deservi, lier tei est apresté. „ „ (2 pl.) 463 seroie mari si mal ciez ki point n'i avez deservi.
deshonuré	v. tr. to dishonour.
deshuël	app. (subj. plpt. 3 sg.) 1784 (ne se pout nul vanter) ke sanz vengement le eüst deshonuré. adj. uneven, rugged.
desir I.	mas. nom. sg. 1427 li chemins ferrez aspre e deshuël (l'allasse).
desir II. (1205)	s. m. desire.
desira	acc. sg. 545 ki es tu ki nus as fait si grant deshonur ? „ „ 1270 le deshonur noz deus ne larium de venger.
desirable	under desire I.
desire I.	under desire II.
desiree	adj. desirable.
desire II.	mas. prp. sg. 1045 seisiz estes ja du guerdun desirable. fem. voc. „ 1206 croiz plus desirable k'esmeraude u safir.
desiree	v. tr. to desire.
desiree	ind. pres. 1 sg. 1205 croiz ki tant desir ! „ „ 3 „ 1433 of ki estre desire, k'il ne va querant el. „ „ pl. 781 cist ki ver desirant ço ke m'est aturné. „ infm. 1318 plus devum pur Jesu murir desirer. app. (pft. 3 sg.) 941 voer ad desiré (le cors A.) : 1017 du gueredun) k'il tant ad desiré.
desire II.	v. tr. to tear in pieces; intr. to be torn.
desiree	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1002 cum liun ki desire char de cors bestial. „ „ pl. 1514 lur cheveus decient, lur dras unt derami. „ pret. 3 sg. 253 un grantz veilz du temple desira e rumpi (v. note). app. (pft. 3 pl.) 533 (l'unt pris) par la robe k'il unt tost desiree.
desirent, desirer	under desire.
desjointz	v. tr. to disjoint.
desjunerunt	ppp. mas. pl. 1777 lur membres sunt destuers, desjointz e esluisse.
desjunerunt	v. ref. to break one's fast.
deslacent	ind. fut. 3 pl. 1362 ne se desjunerunt nis de un disner.
deslacent	v. tr. to unfasten.
desleals	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1468 deslacent aventailles heumes e chapeus.
desleals	adj. disloyal, perfid.
desleus	mas. nom. sg. 601 (li clercs) n'est pas desleals, mes sa doctrine veraie est e seüre. „ acc. „ 1615 lier se lessa cum larrun desloial. „ prp. „ 6 (penduz) à loi de desloial. „ nom. pl. 1618 en croit le pendient li Giu desloial. „ prp. „ 1487 tant ad gent uahi par ses semouns desleus.
deslie	v. tr. to undo.
desloial	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1463 ki lie k'à pleisir li vent, e ki li plest, deslie.
desmeine	under desleals. under demeine.

desmenbrer	v. tr. to tear limb from limb. infin. 1340 (d'autre part veissez les uns) desmenbrer.
desmesure*	s. f. want of restraint, à—, unmeasuredly. prp. sg. 600 li clercs dunt ntrage as dit à desmesure.*
desmesurée	adj. unrestrained, ill-regulated. fem. nom. sg. 510 A. vunt querant cum gent desmesurée.
desnatureus	adj. unnatural. mas. nom. pl. 1476 estes durs e desnatureus.
desore	adv. henceforth. 195 desore guerpis : 332 tis serfs deveng d— : 1535 desore of moi serrez : 1827 d— penant deveng : 1100 desore mais defi : 1104 desore mais reclim : 1262 ki prechera desore mais.
desoremes	adv. henceforward (see also under mais II.) 584 desoremes air (noz deus).
despendi	v. tr. to spend (time); to inflict (torture). despendu
despendu	ind. pres. 3 sg. 200 devant sa croiz la nuit en uraisuns despent. " pret. 3 " 232 e divers turmentz en lui despent.
despent	app. (pft. 1 sg.) 808 despendu e perdu ai trestut mun viant. " " 2 " 100 en franchise e almosne as tun tens despenu.
despersone	v. tr. to defame, disesteem. ind. pres. 3 sg. 723 ki noz deus celestiens despersone e defie.
despiüst	v. tr. to despise. despire
despire	ind. pres. 3 sg. 646 (veit) k'A. lur erance e lur loi si despiüst. " pret. " " 230 despit e eschivi (sa doctrine).
despit 1.	infin. 1359 ne fait pas à despire, cum meint quide. app. (plpft. 3 pl.) 1551 avant les urent mat despit e hâi.
despit II.	PPP. mas. sg. 241 tu es e despit e guerpi : 919 n'est droitz k'il seit despiz. s. m. scorn. prp. sg. 239 par despit disoient à genoiluns devant li : 1396 (les cors) ke il avant urent en despit eü. under despire.
despiz	
desploier	v. tr. to unfold. infin. 103 eumence Apls. sun sermunn desploier.
despoille	v. tr. to despoil; ref. to undress. despoillé
despoillé	ind. pres. 3 sg. 698 gent ki se despoille (veisez) e nereir e suér. app. (pft. 3 pl.) 1598 lores l'unt seisi e despoillé viament.
depuis	a. adv. thereafter; b. conj. since; (α) illative, = seeing that; (β) temporal, with past tenses, = from the time that, with fut., = as soon as. 110 depuis lur cuvint lur vie demener en labur. 196 d— ke raisuns n'i assent : 379 d— ke Deu ad tun quor saelé : 1432 d— ke à A. aproce. (b, α) 167, 1705 (à destre) (al destre) sun pere (ester) (asis). (b, β) 430 d— ke il verrá : 709 d— ki . . . ont fait lier : 991 d— k'il out tuché : 1443 d— k'A. decolé fu : 1813 d— ke A. reçut.
desrunt	v. tr. to tear. ind. pres. 3 sg. 631 li uns ses dras desrunt.
destinée	s. f. destiny. prp. sg. 524 cist faus truantz ki à pute destinée va par ci prechant.
destre	adj. (used as subst.) the right (hand). prp. sg. 167, 1705 (à destre) (al destre) sun pere (ester) (asis).
destrer	s. m. war-horse, charger. destreis*
destreis*	obl. sg. 1421 (palefret) chaçn u fort runcin u grant destrer ignel (est munetz i. e. sur). prp. " 942 li princes k'ert venuz à sun destrer munté. acc. pl. 1484 ki destreis avoient plus fortz e plus igneus. s. f. confinement, " carcere duro."
destresce	prp. sg. 671 (fu mis) en garde e en destresce à felun gaholer.
destruit	v. tr. to destroy. destruite
destruite	PPP. mas. pl. 1516 tant sunt de lur parentz destruit e maubailli. " fem. sg. 1027 par tant ke destruite i seit crestienté.
destuers	(pp. =) adj. twisted awry. mas. nom. pl. 1777 lur menbres sunt destuers desjoints e esluissé.
desturbant	v. tr. to disturb; (infin. =) s. m. disturbance, trouble. desturber
desturber	(int.) acc. sg. 44 nnt eu damage e desturber : 1300 aver par vus travail e desturber. periph. pres. ptep. 832 le flot ad tut secchi ki nus fu desturbant.
desturnent	v. tr. to guard off; to turn away. desturnez
desturnez	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1001 coup desturnent de mace. PPP. mas. pl. 1108 ke soium de s'amur desturnez ne flecchi.

desvez	adj. insane (v. note on 1774).
	mas, nom. sg. 1774 (ke il ne fust) desvē* u avogle, &c.
	" acc. " 149 (sana) teverus, avogles, desvez e kais, &c.
detchamches	v. tr. to slaughter.
detchamchent	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1641 li païen les detrenchent tuz au brant d'acer.
detchamcher	{ ind. pres. 1 " 1499 les detrenchamches tuz au brant furbi.
detchamchez	{ infin. 1328 sanz merci avei d'ocine e detrencher: 1341 (veissez) abatre e detrencher.
	ppp. mas, nom. pl. 95 ke ne fuissest detrenchez ja de brantz mulnz.
	(ppp.) " " " 1501 des cors detrenchez teu mescinemement (ne feist).
deu	s. m. God; pagan deity.
deus I.	{ In two divisions; A, deus. B, deu.
	nom. sg. A 920 li deus A.: 1010 h deus de majesté: 1462 li deus as crestiens.
	" " A (without article) 25, 90, 105, 108, 203, 207, 211, 274, 281, 310, 472, 502, 687, 817,
	920, 943, 972, 980, 1028, 1037, 1080, 1228, 1255, 1368, 1384, 1444, 1477, 1539, 1554,
	1620, 1631, 1637, 1722, 1743, 1757, 1768, 1770, 1810 deus.
	" " B 84, 128, 184, 296, 379, 655, 658, 782, 1221, 1672 deu.
	(pred.) " A 806 cest est deus poëstis: 1254 si fiz est deus e hom.
	" " B 80 li (fu) deu: 1447 n'est autre deu.
gen.	" B 371, 372, 923, 1309, 1636, 1689 deu: 36, 41, 80, 304, 422, 583 fiz deu.
acc.	" 187, 282, 350, 353, 485, 603, 673, 725, 802, 809, 874, 925, 930, 947, 1158, 1173,
	1232, 1301, 1508, 1681, 1711, 1789 deu.
ppp.	" 458, 460, 622, 787, 1033, 1351, 1397, 1481 à deu: 882, 1054 an deu: 226, 403, 884
	de deu: 78, 426, 501 d'un deu: 1710 en deu:
	" " 97, 342, 369 pur deu: 29, 68, 344, 382, 388, 484, 594, 1199, 1431, 1838 pur deu.
voc.	" A 329, 777, 1156 deus!
nom. pl.	A 44, 49 noz deus.
	" " B 613 mal aient deu ki de metal sunt!
gen.	" A 754 nus deus: 1249 des deus: 1270 noz deus.
acc.	" A 449, 1078, 1100 les deus: 1304, 1410, 1792 lur deus:
	" " 419, 584, 723, 1102, 1101 noz deus: 1670, 1685 tes deus.
ppp.	" A 506, 580 en noz deus: 1683 of lur deus: 1737 par lur deus: 1473 pur noz deus.
voc.	" " 1511 chers deus celestiens.
deus II.	numer. two.
	169 par nombrie deus faiz sis: 1719 es-vus deus angeres.
deüssiez, deüst	under dei.
deut	v. inti. to grieve.
	ind. pres. 3 sg. 589 de tut ço n'est A, esmuz, ne geenst, ne deut, ne plure.
devant	A prep. before, α , of place, β , of time; B adv. forward.
A	(a) 45 devant moi: 239, 461 devant li: 558 devant nus: 1424 devant eus fuit cure:
	200 devant sa croiz: 1305 (mener) par devant lur auter.
	(b) 527 devant l'ajurnée: 554 devant jür: 1133 devant Fenzjurmant: 1310 devant vespre.
B	836 les denz lui fait voler des genzives devant.
deveingne	{ v. intr. to become.
devenent	ind. pres. 1 sg. 332 ti serfs deveng desore: 810 mes ke à tart deveng sis hom e sis sergant.
deveng	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 1827 desore penant deveng.
devenu	{ " " 3 pl. 1373 (les cors) heus devenent e enter.
	" pret. 3 sg. 100 devint li solailz bis: 1256 devint hem: 1614 devint hom mortal.
	" " 3 pl. 161 devindrent Juens murnes e pensis.
	subj. pres. 1 sg. 180 (si eurage me prent) ke crestiens deveingne.
	pp. mas, pl. 1392 li sunt ja devenu gardeins de morticine.
deverai	under dei.
devié	{ v. intr. to die.
devier	{ infin. 111 (lur envint) doler, languir, e deviér.
	pp. mas, pl. 1791 lur ancesurs ki sunt ja devié.
devin	" " 1009 les mortz fuit vits patet, e les vifs devié.
	v. tr. to foretell.
	ind. pres. 1 sg. 68 ço vus di e devin: 1821 ben le di e devin.
devindrent	devint under deveng.
devis	v. tr. to appoint, arrange; imagine, devise; narrate.
devisé	{ ind. pres. 1 sg. 143 tut issi cum vus recunt e devis.
devisé	{ " " 3 " 50 il devise e diisce mun aiere e mun chemin.
deviser	{ infin. 1366 la plus cruelle mort k'em puria deviser.
	app. (pft. 3 sg.) 1028 ne sevent mie cum Deus l'ad devisé.

GLOSSARY.

(deviser)	ppp. mas. sg. 849 (en munt = on the hill) ki fu à sun martire divisez e purvu.
devociun	s. f. devotion.
devoré	prp. sg. 325 à genoilluns se met par grant devociun : 787 (oraissuns) à Den présente à devociun grant.
devum	under devrassent.
devurassen	v. tr. under dei.
devurent	v. tr. to devour.
di I.	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1507 oisel te devurent e lu ensanvagi.
di II.	subj. impf. 3 pl. 1556 ke (= nt) ne les devurassen bestes n'oisel volant.
devurei	ppp. mas. sg. 957 (sun cors gar ben ke ne soit pas) de egles u wlturs ne de lus devoré.
diere	s. m. ravenous beast.
nom. sg. 1357 senglantz cum lioun k'à proie est devurer.	nom. sg. 1357 senglantz cum lioun k'à proie est devurer.
diere	under dire.
diere	s. m. day; (à) tut dis, for ever.
diere	prp. sg. 166, 263 an terz di releva.
diere	(acc.) pl. 174 eu feu ki art tut dis.
diable	ppp. " 1796 à tut dis damné (sunt en enfer).
diablos	s. m. devil (always without the article).
diablos	nom. sg. 1599 cum diable les aprent.
diablos	acc. " 120 diable (descumfire e mater) : 921 diable vencu as.
diablos	prp. " 1048 del encumbres nus gard de diable :—
diablos	" 1 redutée de diable enfernal : 287 rescust de diable : 1764 soiez cuntre diable lur escu.
diablos	nom. pl. 1674 diable mort sufrent el puis de enfer : 1818 ki sunt dampné diable en enfer susterin.
diablos	acc. " 642 diables mais aire k'en enfer sunt : 1473 diables enfernaus reclamez pur dens.
die	" " 1792 hr deus, mais diables, de mailz unt decepcé.
Diène	under dire.
Diène	n. pr. Diana.
Diène	obl. (= gen.) 1817 (de la loi) Pallaide e Diène.
Diène	" (= dat.) 1261 fei ke dei Palladie e Diène la bele.
dient	under dire.
digne	adj. worthy.
digne	mas. acc. sg. 1630 k'il le tene digne pur li teu peines endurcer.
demi	under demi.
dira	v. tr. to say, tell ; bien dire de, to speak well of.
dirai	ind. pres. 1 sg. 68 co vns di e devin : 1821 ben le di e devin :
dire	" " " 456 entenc ke jo vus di : 1077 entendez ke jo vus lou e di.
dirra	" " 2 " 77 me esmervil de co ke me dis tu.
dis I.	" " 3 " 382 en suspirant li dit : 833 ki antrement le dit, fableür est :—
dis I.	" " " 562 'dit hom' : 1314 'dit hem' : 1254, 1441 'co dit'.
dis I.	" " 1 pl. 1106 e nns diinn antel.
dis I.	" " 3 " 523 dient en hauste voiz : 753 dient en reschisnant : 919 dient entre eus suëf :
dis I.	" " " 994 dient par envie : 1555 dient veraiement : 1632 dient à haute voiz :—
dis I.	" " " 1272 co dient messager : 1492 co dient : 1518 dient :—
dis I.	" " " 933, 1765 si en dient 'Amen' :—
dis I.	" " " 626 dient k' (irrunt) : 1334 dient ke co est par sortz.
dis I.	impft. " " 239 par despit disoient : 1168 li nns le disoient.
dis I.	pret. 1 sg. 616 de tut co l'engarin e dis à dreiture.
dis I.	" " 2 " 828 mar nnc le deis.
dis I.	" " 3 " 77 dist : 375 si li dist : 339, 1616 dist Apl. : 654 ura e dist : 727 dist uns paëns :—
dis I.	" " " 43, 215, 285, 417, 946, 1123, 1245, 1644, 1669, 1708 'dist il' :—
dis I.	" " " 484, 592, 654, 722, 777, 805, 822, 1070, 1205, 1307, 1472 e dist :—
dis I.	" " " 456 en plurant dist : 527 à parole simple dist : 1502 dist chescun lermant.
dis I.	" fut. 1 " 433 ore frez k'i dirai : 1658 ore fai ke te dirai.
dis I.	" " 3 " 171 quant dirra : 439 A. vns dirra : 1570 ki bien de lui dira.
subj. pres. "	733 (autres) poürit et die : 1449 quei k'envius die : 1461 (n'a nul ki) ne die.
subj. pres. "	3 pl. 443 (pernez vengeance) k' (= ut) en dient trestuit.
subj. pres. "	impft. 1 sg. 1825 ne i deise fanseté pur tut l'or Costentin.
imper.	2 " 187 di moi ke ferai : 278 k'est ke signifie me recount e di : 953 di li k'il te garisse.
imper.	infin. 248 savoient fere e dire : 425, 1569 nuls dire purra :
periphr. pres. ptcp.	" 1486 (sunt venuz) dire ke est venuz.
app. (ind. pft. 1 sg.)	829 jo en ere voir disant : 1128 vus ere voirs disant.
app. (ind. pft. 1 sg.)	440 quancke vus ai dit.
"	" 2 " 600 dunt as dit ntrage : 1298, 1659 desdi ke tu dit as.
"	" 3 " 191, 544, 1294 ad dit (iréement) (par curuz e irur) (par grant ire) :—

- dis i.) app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 868 en plurant ad dit : 1155 a dit en suspirant :—
 " " " " 328 à jointes mains a dit e à weimentisun : 1567 a dit cum losengers.
 dis ii. (154, 1796) under di II.
 dis iii. numer, ten.
 disant 152 puis ke il fu d'age e de anz treis feiz dis.
 disciples s. m. disciple.
 nom, sg. 1090 (sa bunté tesmoinne) A, si deciples : 1091 le sen au maistre prove li deciples.
 (pred.) sg. 717 A, est sis discipes.
 disoient prp. " 560 este à sun deciple e garant e sœur : 1726 of A, tun deisciple seisi serras du dun
 under dire.
 dinner s. m. dinner, dinner-time.
 dist, dit, dium, under dire.
 divers adj. diverse, various.
 mas, nom. pl. 704 neissent maladies e divers encumber.
 " acc. " 232 divers turmentz en lui despensi.
 divisez under deviser.
 diz s. m. saying, word.
 prp. pl. 53 n'oez vers mes diz quor dur ne ferrin : 73 de ses diz est meüz : 478 à ses diz obez.
 " " 885 par enchantement d'A, e les charmes e diz : 1651 par diz enganer.
 doctrine s. f. doctrine, teaching.
 nom, sg. 550 sa doctrine folage est e errur : 601 sa doctrine veraie est e seüre.
 acc. " 230 sa doctrine despit e eschivi : 730 ki (= cujus) doctrine (e maistrie) tant prise.
 prp. " 221 k'en vostre doctrine ne voille demurer :
 " " 295 n'est par autre sermun, doctrine, u language.
 doi i. s. m. finger.
 nom, pl. 1779 li doi sunt replié.
 doi ii. doit, doitz under dei.
 doillant under dolor.
 doilz under duel.
 donne under deigna.
 doins, doinst under duner.
 dolent } adj. sorrowing; miserable.
 dolenz } mas, nom. sg. 384 dolenz en serroi : 867 des maus ses enemis dolenz est e meü :
 dolenz } " " 1022 li las dolenz (en la prisun est au manfè).
 " acc. " 1842 (me numer) peechur cupable, dolent poure e frarin.
 " nom. pl. 260 furent [esmoilli ?] li las e li dolent : 863 fremissent e crïent dolent e itascu.
 " " 1498 mis en fumes nez e dolent e mari.
 dolor v. intr. to suffer, to be in pain.
 ind. pres. 3 sg. 589 A, ne geenst, ne deut, ne plure.
 infinit. 111 (dur euynt) dolor, languir, e deviér.
 (periph.) pres. pte. mas, sg. 840 li nief li sunt rumpu e tut le cors doillant.
 " " " " pl. 1430 doillant li sunt li nefs.
 dolorus under dulorus.
 dolurs under dulurs.
 dormant } v. intr. to sleep.
 dormi } ind. fut. 1 sg. 1830 ne dormirai au vespre à jo lief au matin.
 dormir } " 3 pl. 1412 ne dormirunt chuecz en lit suz lincelet.
 dormirai } " infinit. 198 dormir s'en va.
 dormirunt } " grind. 331 quant geü dormant en ma maisun : 795 cum geü ussent dormant.
 dos pp. (pft. 1 sg.) 215 mut ai dormis des hier.
 s. m. the back.
 dragun acc. sg. 1612 teinte en a la peitrine le dos e flaune costal.
 s. m. dragon.
 drapen acc. sg. 320 ferm le Sathan le viel sanglant dragun.
 nom, pl. 1698 fremissent e flamboient cum saerpent u dragun.
 drapes s. m. clothes, garments.
 drapen acc. pl. 569 engettes ces drapes.
 dras s. m. clothes, cloths.
 draz } acc. pl. 631 li uns ses draz desrunt : 1514 lur dras unt derami.
 " prp. " 981 le chief unt au cors mis, de dras envelopé.

dreite	adj. right, proper. fem. nom. sg. 1383 c'ist la dreite creance.
dreiture	s. f. righteousness; propriety; à—, faithfully. nom. sg. 530 par tut ù veritez e dreiture est pruvée: 744 custumme est e dreiture ke il seit decolé. acc. „ 612 veritez voisiez oïr, bien fere e dreiture. prp. „ 616 de tut ço l'engarni e dis à dreiture.
dreitureusement	adv. righteously. 1803 bien geisent ke il a dreitureusement uvré.
dicitureus	adj. righteous. mas. nom. sg. 108 Deus ki est dreitureus: 1477 duz e debonaires est Deus e dreitureus.
dresce	v. tr. to direct; raise;—en joie, to fill with joy.
drescé	ind. pres. 3 sg. 56 il devise e dresce mun aiere e mun chemin.
drescée	„ „ 3 pl. 793 li mort se drescent en sanct.
dresent	app. (pft. 3 sg.) 776. 938 ad vers le ciel drescé (le visage) (le vis). ppp. mas. sg. 236 en un fust drescé (à clous le affirma). „ „ pl. 268 en joie sunt trestuit drescé e esbaudi. „ fem. sg. 502 en haute croiz drescée.
droit I.	adv. straighthway. uut droit vers W. lur chemin accilli: 1833 vers R. tendrai droit le chemin.
droit II.	s. m. right, propriety; par droit, of right, by right.
droitz	nom. sg. 196 despùs ke droitz ne raisuns n'i assent: 719 si en droitz (v. note) k'em A, crucifie: „ „ 724 droiz est ke (vif hon l'ensevelie): 919 n'est droitz k'il seit despiz.
droiz	ppp. „ 139 par droit apent naistre.
dromund	s. m. a kind of ship, galley, O. E. dromond. nom. sg. 638 pur tant cum portereit de fin or un dromund.
dru	s. m. friend, beloved. nom. sg. 101 tu regneras of lui cum sis amis e dru: 466 à Deu es dru choisi. ppp. „ 870 de l'ewe dunas à Moyses, tun dru.
du	under de.
dublant	v. tr. to redouble.
dubler	infī. 1627 pur ses turmentz dubler. grnd. 824 k'avant urent ire, ore la vunt il dublant.
dublers	adj. double (v. note). mas. prp. pl. 851 (garniz) de hauberces dublers e de buclers escuz.
duc	s. m. duke. nom. pl. 567 à eus sunt entendant roi, duc, empereür.
ducement	adv. kindly. 785 la requeste A. ducement ad granté.
ducur	s. f. gentleness. nom. sg. 580 en noz deus ad (= il y a) grant franchise e ducur.
duel	s. m. suffering, grief, misfortune; mourning. nom. sg. 13 dunt fu grant duel e mal: 173 ù nafra jamais mortz (= mortuos) noise ne duel ne estrifs: „ „ 428 grant duel ensurdera: 465 de vus serroit grant duel: 587 li doilz serroit grantz: „ „ 699 fu duel à regarder: 771 dunt fu grant duel mené. acc. „ 482 mut veissez grant duel: 983 pur sa mort grant duel unt demené. ppp. „ 1409 les meins li unt lié à crueté e duel: 1501 en lermes e grant duel lur joie converti.
dulur	s. m. pain. ppr. sg. 548 fuissez à mort livrez e à dulur. „ pl. 974 se sent de ses dolurs (sané).
dulurus	adj. wretched. mas. nom. pl. 164 vaivez, dulurus, serfs pleintifs: 354 li las dolorus tant sunt maluré. v. intr. to be afflicted. infī. 1628 pur murir e lunges duluser.
duluser I.	adj. afflicted.
duluser II.	adj. afflicted (but v. note). mas. nom. pl. 1350 cist sunt martir de cors, cist de quor duluser.
dumurez	under demurer.
dun	s. m. a gift. acc. sg. 311 de la lei lur fist e present e dun. ppr. „ 1726 seisi serras duu ki garde n'a de fu. „ pl. 1235 pur losengerie pur duns ne pur blandir: „ „ 1317 par duns, ne par turment ne par mort manacer.
duna, dunas	under duner.
dunc	adv. 1, temporal, then; 2, illative, therefore.

- (1) 159 dunc trembla terre : 161 — devindrent murnes : 183 — respundi : 259 — furent [esmoilli] :
 288 tant estoit — d'age : 415 — guverna : 440 — pur voir parra :
 858 — fu lung ki ne uent bei : 1161 des — en avant : 1743 si le purvit —.
 (2) 1231 plest vus — amer : 1520 — les occisines (v. note).
 dunc v. tr. to give ; ref. to give oneself up ; se duner garde, to be aware.
 duné } ind. pres. 1 sg. 491 ma croiz vus doins : 663 à vus sacrifice me doins jo :
 dunée } " " 1267 pur ki ne doins une cenele.
 duner } " " 817 hem à ki Deus dunc raisun à sun semblant,
 ind. fut. " " 434 avant ke nus hom garde s'en dura,
 " " pl. 1416 à Phelbun le durrunt.
 subj. pres. 3 sg. 592 si te doinst bon aventure : 660 force e estabilité me doinst il :
 " " 1228 (k'a vostre empainnie) me doinst Deus atendre :
 " " 1712 (k'il neei) part doinst of vus.
 intin. 1301 del avon vus en frum duner : 1637 la gloire ke Deus vus vent duner.
 (prp.) " 913 au coup duner : 1234 ne larrum pur les testes duner :
 " " 1289 (or portent e argent) pur duner.
 app. (pst. 3 pl.) 1104 (unt) duné resue à cheval.
 " (ret.) 1 sg. 1442 me sui del tut duné à Jesu.
 " " 1161 à Jesu s'est duné.
 " " 3 pl. 1481, 1596 se sunt duné (à Jesu) (à Deu).
 PPP. mas. pl. 1470 tant fiuent à Jesu duné.
 duns " fem. sg. 1304 dunée est la sentence sanz returner.
 dunst under dun.
 dunt adv. whence ? (v. note).
 32 ki est tu, e dunst vens ? ù penses tu aler ?
 1. adv. used for old, case of rel. pron., and referring to antecedent (*a*) word (at, by, concerning, with, which or whom), or (*b*) clause, at which thing, wherefore ; 2. conj. illative, therefore.
 I (a) 381 sancias dunt (=quorum) tant li plenté : 1227 vostre empainnie dunt (=que) tant ai cu desir :—
 131 Messie,—as of lire : 600 li clerics,—utrage as dit : 806 cist,—A. va prechant, est Deus :—
 1322 la joie,—qui ne puet penser : 1754 la lei,—li cleris fu prechant :—
 394 felums,—il sunt guetez ; 453 par aucun,—il estoit cheri : 1036 miracles,—il sunt acerte :—
 1221 gueredun. —Deu te plut setir.
 I (b) 13 dunt fu duel : 418 — mal avenda : 462 — seroie mari : 536 — plus se curuce cele gent :
 771 — fu del mené : 1140 — damage encourumes : 1158 — cist vunt Deu loant : 1243 — li princes de ire
 art : 1246 — l'onur besille : 1459 — cist l'emericie : 1461 — n'a nul ki ne die : 1622 — se curucent.
 (2) 1261 dunt, fei ke dei Palladie.
 dur adj. hard.
 mas. acc. sg. 53 n'oiez vers mez diz quor dur ne ferrin.
 " nom. pl. 1470 trop par estes crueus durs, e desnatureus.
 fem. acc. sg. 594 pur Deu reclim pere dare : 684 roche, si dure cum acier : 1256 mort dure e cruele.
 " prp. " 607 pur nule mort tant cruele e dure.
 dura I. (131) under duner.
 dura II. v. intr. to endure, to last.
 durant } ind. pres. 3 sg. 609 tant cum vie me dure : 700 dure li chautz de mitez :
 dure } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1576 bis, trop dure est baratz, turmentz.
 " " 708 dura est grantz manus.
 periph. pres. ptecp. 1143 veimes ke par A. fu cist manus tant durant.
 dure II. durs under dur.
 durunt under duner.
 dust under dei.
 dutance s. f. doubt.
 prp. sg. 1377 (cumstre) sanz faille u dutance : 1563 verai est sanz dutance li suen prechement.
 dutant v. tr. to feu ; intr. to doubt.
 date } ind. pres. 3 sg. 907 ne dute mais morteus, felums tirantz hardiz :
 dute } " " 1040 ne dute mais tirantz prince ne cumestable.
 dittera } fut. " " 420 mar nus en duttera,
 " " 142 sanz niér u duter : 206 sanz fentosme u duter.
 duz adj. sweet ; gentle.
 mas. nom. sg. 1477 duz e debonaires est Deus.
 " " 868 heus, duz sire Jesu !
 " " pl. 1519 heus duz amis cheri.
 ntr. nom. sg. 1431 quancke il par Deu suefre plus li est duz ke mel.

E.

- e 1. conj. copul. connecting two or more words or clauses, and ; (β) preceding the first member also,
e — e, both — and.
(α) passim (840 times).
(β) 86, 122, 162, 208, 229, 241, 283, 311, 475, 560, 603, 667, 698, 743, 745, 850, 933, 1125, 1178, 1211.
e II. (376 v. note, 380, 789, 1539) under en.
ebruusdée v. tr. to embroider.
ée ppp. fem. prp. sg. 1212 (honurer e vestir) de sa robe ebruusdée.
s. m. age, life.
effréent prp. sg. 529 tutz les jurs de mun ée.
v. tr. to astright ; ref. to be terrified.
ind. pres. 3 pl. 1728 de la voiz se effréent li sarrazin glutun.
ppp. mas. pl. 916 effréez sunt paëus de çø e esbaiz.
v. ref. to strive.
(pp.) ind. pft. 3 sg. 768 de passer (le pund) s'est chescun eforcé.
under aigles.
s. m. eglantine.
eglent[er] pp. sg. 1671 ne vaut lur poisance un butuu d'eglenter.
s. f. church.
eglise acc. sg. 490 sa eglise sur pere funda e establi.
prp. „ 494 des sacramentz d'iglise, cum il sunt cunfermez.
eient, eiez under aver.
elle s. f. island.
eim, ciment prp. sg. 1836 en l'eille ke cunquist Brutus e Cornelius.
under amer.
emaz under ainz.
eir under air.
eit under aver.
el I. ntr. adj. used substantively, anything else [aliud].
prp. sg. 1289 pur diuer si par el ne poënt espleiter.
acc. „ 1433 ne va querant el.
el II. (1675, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1804) under en.
ele (522) under il.
em under hom.
emblanchi v. tr. to become white.
ind. pret. 3 sg. 1544 sanes k'avant les teint, plus ke laitz, emblanchi (v. note).
pp. mas. „ 477 plus l'eim ke pelciün enblanchi.
emblé v. tr. to attack, carry off.
ppp. mas. sg. 956 sun cors gar ben ke ne soit pas emblé.
v. tr. to embrace.
embracer infinit. 1661 les bras ad estenduz tuz tens pur embracer.
(112) under enfer.
emfer } v. intr. to swell.
emfie } ind. pres. 3 sg. 652 fruisson os, char emfie, e la pei enpalist.
emflée } „ „ pl. 766 emfient ydropis, par beivre e chaut aver.
emfient } pp. fem. sg. 841 la char (li est) noire e emflee.
empereür s. m. emperor.
nom. pl. 567 à eus sunt entendant roi, due, empereür.
emperial adj. imperial.
mas. prp. sg. 10 il vent à V., un lu emperial.
empernant adj. enterprising.
mas. nom. sg. 1159 un chevaler, hardi e empernant.
empernum v. tr. to take (care); to choose (a rule).
ind. pres. 1 pl. 1082 si garde ne empernum.
empli app. (pft. 1 sg.) 387 de la lei k'ai enpris plus m'enseinnerez.
v. tr. to fill.
ppp. mas. sg. 1525 flecchi pur un val empli (d'or).

- emprise s. f. enterprise, project.
acc. sg. 1110 il lur emprise ne larrant pur nulli.
pup. „ 1140 creümes ke de sa emprise fust repenant.
en prep. in, at, on, during; into; with, &c.
A (a) A, space; B, manner; C, time.
Place, with names of countries, &c.:—
61, 484 en Beethleem naski: 1120, 1283 en Wales truvé, aillent: 427, 502, 1447 en Sulie murut
716 crucifié en païs de Sulie.
(b) frequently with these following words, (1) ciel [always with def. article], (2) croiz, (3) mund,
(4) terre:—
(1) 38, 167, 264, 318 en ciel munter: 331 eu ciel vi: 352, 822, 924 eu ciel regner: 1016, 1183 en cel r.
1352 vunt eu ciel: 1482 es cels: 900, 1732 portei eu ciel: 1521 eu ciel acilli: 1693 eu cel entrer.
(2) 37, 502, 1448, 1798 en croiz murir: 87, 1508, 1618 pendre: 157, 289 mettre: 344, 427, 759 pener:
719 crucifie: 778 poser: 931, 1256, 1496 mort sufrir:—
200 la vie en la croiz achievez: 291 en este croiz veiz.
(3) α , en terre = on earth, β , in the ground; γ , terre = land, territory:—
(a) 1261a nuvelo vint nuncier: 227 ca-jus desendi: 228 bis, fu vivant, nurri: 659 char prist: 1072 mort
suſfi: 1099 beu merri: 1139 (en la terre) ne pluheit: 1309 tenu merveille ne fu veü: 1782 guerroir le
rei de majesté: 1802 prist humanité:—
(b) 692 fleſtrisent blez: 724 hom l'ensevelie vif: 1015 l'unt museé: 1600 un peel ashient: 1752 mist
le cors:—
(γ) 312 en terre les mena de remissiou: 1398 en lur terre est aparu.
(4) α , est mund; β , the mund:—
(a) 1085 en cest mund vivantz: 1199 sun sanc espant: 1319 regner: 1475 tant mar fastes nez:
1623 virent la merveille: 1680 obeiscent à lur voler: 1762 vus sunt honurant.
(b) 208 en mund vivre: 392 en mund ad esté: 848 en mund venu: 1572 en tut le mund resplent.
(c) generally, of rest or motion:—, in, into, on, at, &c.
(1) 45, 331 en ma maison precher, dormant: 52 herbergé en tun paleis: 63, 98 en cest païs veng,
entrez: 66, 321, 698, 642, 1683, 1796, 1818 en enfer gisti, lie S., trait, sunt, supjunner, sunt: 90, 959,
982, 1509, (1752, 1815 mist) en sareu poser: 112, 599, 1081 en la prisun de emper aler, gisent, ense-
veli: 113 sujurner en les laz: 136 en tor vendra recumser: 145, 1365 eu temple circumcis, paer lur
deus: 159 trembla terre en tuz lius: 174 eu feu [alez!]: 202 bis, en sun lit s'endort ki ert en
un soler: 223 en mun liu fu chüchez: 230 en sun fust drescé: 250 en tes meins mun esperit cunnant:
301 regneras en celestien barnage: 323 le crucifi en sun (=on the top): 376, 380 e (v. note) nam
païs m'en vois: 500 en cest euntrée preche: 576 bis, marchant en feire, chevaler en estur:
623 en un curre estant: 653 en plusurs lius ist: 661 en cors m'alme mist: 665 en prisun getter: 673
en la chattie Deu ure: 676 vius gisantz en sun celor: 711 en chartre estuë: 772 trebuché en
l'ewe: 789 retrate en* sun chanel: 843 liquots en piz batant: 845 en sabelum gisant: 848 sunt en
mund (mountain) venu: 871, 1505 en deset de sei su emfundu, gisez: 965 en regne du ciel est
curuné: 988 en terre gisant: 1020 en la mesnëe A. est atilé: 1023 en la prisun est au manié.
1025 vunt en lur cité: 1030 herberge en muntainne: 1039 vit en gloire: 1117 bis, en chemin
demura, en sujur atendi: 1172 en mund fu cresant: 1210 en sun paleis tenir: 1255, 1535 en paraïs
fist hom, serrez de moi: 1259 en l'air ventele: 1347 remist en un sentor: 1412 dormiunt en lit:
1460 en sucries les unt mis: 1413 bis, ne mangeront n'en tente, n'en ostel: 1453 remis en ceste
voie: 1531 es plainnes se espanndl: 1552 en sareuz acilli: 1585 en la cité fait crier real commandement:
1675 mort sufrent el païs de enter: 1709 sun en tel prisun: 1712 part doinst of vns en cele
region: 1758 bis, sunt en gloire, el regne permanent: 1759 sunt el fu d'enter: 1813 reçut en sun
palois: 1831 en nief my mette: 1836 jo ai veü en l'aille.
(2) 632 ferent en face: 842 ne remoint entier en cors.
(3) 178 en ses establis aprent: 1193 en tes livres lisant.
(4) 221 en vostre doctrine demurier: 332 ti serfs deveng en ta subjeccium: 351 munrt en sun servise:
370: 1804 baptizer eu (el) mun de la trinité: 371, 1643 enfeirer en l'amur, creance: 1041 sis muns
est en estoire:—580 en noz deus ad grant franchise.
(5) mettre 120 en encumber: 491, 1057, 1539 en ubbli: 1368 en ubbliance: 1401 en escrit.
(6) 1501 en lernes lui joie converti:—1819 vunt en declin.
(7) creire 14 en Apolin: 566 en noz deus: 609, 1383 en Jesu: 717 en li: 809 en scoint nun: 1557 en
lui: 123 bis, en autre k'en sun fiz se fier: 1101 en lui me fi: 662 en vus met ma esperance: 1370
esperance unt en lui: 1710 n' ai esperance fors en Den.
B. Manner, generally; also material, purpose, &c.:—
(1) 19 en atur festival: 523, 805 en haute voiz: 541 en cel estrange atur: 597 cunrefait en entaille.
(2) 1116 en une empainarie: 1450 en une cunstable.
(3) 1186 teinst en sun sanc: 1201, 1451 teinte en sanc: 1288 or portent en cofres: 1820, 1839 escrit en
parchemin, en veeslin.

GLOSSARY.

- (4) 1314 dit hem en (by way of) reprever : 1402 en lunge remembrance seit escrit.
 (5) 111 vie demener en labur : 268 en joie sunt dressé : 671 bis, en garde e en destresce : 782 *regner* en majesté : 869 i, en poëste : 1046 i, en joie pardurable :—
 1382 sunt en balance : 1306 en despit eū : 1495 en errur endurci.
 (6) 70 recueinte en frances : 1822 translatée en frances.
 (7) *despendre* too tun tens en franchise : 200 la nuit en uraisuns :—(3) 232 turmentz en lui.
 (8) 47 en queu manere : 689, 1058 en teu manere.
 (9) In adverbial phrases :—
 610 en vein : 680 en liu de : 719 en droitz (v. note) : 1138 en un tenant : 1187 en un acordant :—
 113 de mal en pis : 1161 des dume en avant.
 Time or period :—
 310, 578 en avisoun : 466 en vostre jofnesee : 554 en tenegre : 619 en sa adanture : 1092 en la grant secchere : 1136 en l'endemein : 1444 en este vie : 1703 en mortel passioun : 1721 en sa sainsun : 1723 en tribulacion : 1760 el siecle puis.
 (10) With gerundive, of time or manner :—
 en II. 249 en minant : 382, 1155 en suspirant : 456, 868 en plurant : 753 en reschisnant : 793 en seant.
 pers., pron. (a) of (in, by, &c.) him, her, it, them; (b) used pleonastically; (c) with verbs of motion, 'away' :—
 2 (1) of motive and ground,—(a) anger, sorrow, anger, emotion,—(β) astonishment, repentance,—
 (γ) doubt, envy, pity,—(δ) rejoicing,—(ε) thanks, accusation, vengeance :—
 (a) 384 dolenz en seroit : 537 en est esmûe : 985 en sunt ire : 1404 en sunt curuceez : 1498 en fumes irez : 1780 s'en est aragé.
 (β) 790 en sunt esbaiz : 1066 s'en esmerveillent : 1793 en sunt repentant.
 (γ) 154, 1381 en aver envie : 420 mar nus en dutera : 434 garde s'en dura : 866, 1342, 1456 en aver pité : 1080 en aver merci.
 (δ) 918 en sunt joints : 1538 en estoim liez.
 (ε) 492 l'en emmerie : 882, 1307 en unt graces rendu : 939, 1789 en aver Den mercié :—441 s'en pernez vengeance : 1582 jo en prendrai vengeance.
 2) cause, object, occasion, β, with comparative :—
 1612 teinte en a la petuine : 428 si cumrei n'en est pris : 1416 en frunt feste annuel :—442 en seit chastièz : 444 A. S'en murra : 588 tu t'en murs : 585, 1063 en cunstrir gueredun : 1035 tant ne en seurrunt requis : 1552 en devum estre repleni de joie : 1573 il en perdera le cief : 1670 en pecches.
 (3) 568 n'en serras le peju : 1624 il en sunt plus agre.
 (3) teaching, warning,—speaking :—
 998 en sunt apis : 1065 en unt garni : 1132 en fu garniz : 176 li en a respundu : 443, 933, 1765 en dient, 'amen' : 829 jo en ere voir disant : 1788 en oient parler.
 (4) clothing, investiture :—
 475 t'en veie vestu : 1331 saisiz en serrez.
 (5) shaming :—
 1638 en s'eûm parcerer.
 (6) of time, terminus a quo.
 712 passé en fu ja dimi an.
 (7) of motion from :—
 1420 li sances en curt.
 (h) pleonastically ; (1) agent ;—(2) material ;—(3) object ; (a) warning, (β) mockery, (γ) joy, (δ) vengeance ;—(4) possession ;—(5) partitive ;—(6) motion from :—
 (1) 342 par Den meimes en es revisité :—880 recunfortez en sunt de l'ewe.
 (2) 125 del angle G, en fist sun messenger.
 (3) (a) 452 ea estoit de ço guarni : 616 de tut ço l'en garni.
 (β) 571 ben s'en puet gabber de toi.
 (γ) 1450 de tous en unt grant joie.
 (δ) 1512 pernez ent vengeance de eeu tafur.
 (4) 588 ki en es de la cité la flur : 905 des angles en est li chantz oïz.
 (5) 1032 des citoiens en ad bien mil : 1301 del avoir vus en dinner : 1554 en ad tant des noz seisi.
 (6) 772 en sunt trebuchié du pundi : 1601 la buele en sachent du ventre.
 (c) with pronominal verbs of motion, 'away' :—
 27, 63 i'en veng : 15, 424 s'en vent :—376, 380 m'en vois : 198, 213, 553 s'en va : 503, 1025, 1285.
 1352, 1592 s'en vunt : 527, 1174 s'en ala : 201 s'en est alez : 754 va t'en : 468 alez vus ent :—
 197, 493, 1014 s'en part : 984 s'en partent : 1053 s'en est parti : 1458 s'en est partie : 1025 s'en sunt pattiz : 247 ne vus en partez : 383 ne vus en partirez :—554 s'en est binnez :—1731 s'en ist.
 v. tr. to cause to drink.
 enbeüz ppp, mas. sg. 89 (estre) penez e eschârniz e de fel enbeüz.
 enblanchi under emblanchi.

enbrever	v. tr. to register (a number).
	infin. 1546 (nus les cuntasmes) e feimes enbrever à arrement nerci.
encarnaciun	s. f. incarnation.
	ppp. sg. 305 à sauvaciu mist nus tuz par sa encarnaciun.
enchace	v. tr. to pursue; exile; scare away.
enchaient	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1389 l'egle oisens enchace e les bestes li lu.
enchaiez	.. .. pl. 1606 entur le pel l'enchaient cum à chemin jurnal.
	ppp. mas. sg. 735 enchaiez seit ke mais de li ne seit nuvele oie.
enchaesnez	v. tr. to put into chains.
	ppp. mas. sg. 670 (mis fu en prisun) enchaesnez pur sun cors grever.
enchanter	adj. hoary, aged.
	mas. nom. sg. 470 plus est pauteners ke n'est lu enchanter : 1548 un giant lu enchanter.
	.. .. pl. 1007 (voient) li joyre e enchanter (le sepulcre A.).
enchanté	v. ref. to transform one self by magic.
	ind. pft. 3 sg. 1006 tant se est par caractes e par sortz enchanté.
enchantment	s. m. incantation; magic art; false doctrine.
	acc. sg. 195 queripis le tun enchantement* : 333 reni l'enchantment Mahun.
	ppp. .. 425 plus set de enchantement : 1508 tant saet d'enchantment :
	.. .. 865 par vostre enchantement sumes perdu : 885 par enchantement d'A. e les charmes e chz.
	.. .. pl. 1519 par ses enchaumentes* ces maus nus basti.
enchantur	s. m. a magician.
	nom. sg. 571 ben s'en puet gabber de vus cest enchantur.
enchaument	under enchantment.
enclin	adj. inclined, given up.
	mas. nom. sg. 54 Jesu Crist recleim e à lui sui enclin.
	.. .. pl. 618 enclins avez tuz jurs esté à pecchez e ordure : 1044 sunt à vus enclins e amiable.
encliné	v. intr. to worship (acc. of pers. before whom).
	ind. pft. 3 sg. 758 cist mot ne sune, mes les ad encliné.
enclins	under enclin.
encroa	v. tr. to crucify.
encroir	ind. pret. 3 sg. 237 à clous le affirma, encroa e perdi.
	infin. 1660 Gui oscerent encroir (Jesu).
encumbrer	s. m. annoyance; blight.
	acc. sg. 1359 unt rette à lui cest mortel encumbrer : 1647 nus as ouj fait cest mortel encumbrer.
	ppp. .. 48 sanz mort e sanz encumbrer : 120 diable mist en encumbrer :
	.. .. 1048 (k'il nus gard) del encumbrer de diable.
	nom. pl. 704 neissent maladiés e divers encumbrer.
encontrant	v. tr. to encounter.
	grnd. 1741 les vint encontrant.
encontre	adv. 'obviuum' venir al —, to go to meet.
	260 vindrent al encontre lez e esjoü.
encoupez	v. tr. to incriminate.
	ppp. mas. sg. 157 (fu) à tort encoupez.
encurumes	v. tr. to incur.
	ind. pret. 1 pl. 1140 damage encurumes nne à nul jur tant.
encusez	v. tr. to denounce.
	ppp. mas. pl. 1131 encusez fustes andui à un cruel tirant.
encusu	v. tr. to sew up.
	ind. pft. 3 pl. 1400 en sueires les unt e mis e encusu.
endemicin	adv. en l' — , al — , on the morrow.
	494 al endemicin par tens : 1136 en l'endemicin.
endoctriné	v. tr. to instruct.
endoctrinez	ppp. mas. sg. 407 (de) plusurs pointz par unt doit hom estre sauvez, est A. ja bien endoctrinez.
	.. .. 997 de nigromancie mut fu endoctriné : 1808 de la lei crestiene pur estre endoctriné.
	.. .. pl. 341 par humme sunt li autre apris e endoctriné.
endormi	v. ref. to fall asleep.
endort	ind. pres. 3 sg. 202 en sun lit s'endort.
	pp. mas. sg. 223 en mun lit fu chuchez e ferm fu endormi.
	.. .. pl. 1056 paçns se reposent cuchez e endormi.
endroit	prep. — de, with reference to.
	1084 chescun endroit de soi.
enduci	v. tr. to harden; to coagulate, encrust.
	ppp. mas. sg. 1113 li sances A. i pert, aërs e enduci.

GLOSSARY.

- (tendurci) ppp. mas. pl. 1495 tant furent en errur entrez e endureci.
 endurer v. tr. to endure.
- enemini infin. 1630 Jesu merciör k'il le tene digne pur li teu peines endurer.
- enemis } s. m. enemy.
- enemis } nom. sg. 458 à Den est enemis : 742 est commun enemis.
 acc. " 627 A, lur enemis là venir ferant : 1115 (averunt) mené lur enemis mortel.
 voc. " 754 va t'en, his ! enemis nus deus de la cité !
 nom. pl. 154 envie en urent adverser enemis : 1581 li enemis Jesu en unt e envie e pesance :
 " " 1101 à humein lignage sunt traïtres enemis : 1657 tuit sunt ti enemis.
 gen. " 867 des maus ses enemis dolentz est e meū,
 prp. " 925 pur tes enemis Deu prios : 1171 l'alames vengant de ses enemis lui cunredisant :
 " " 1213 pur moi de mes enemis garantir.
 enfance s. f. period of childhood.
- enfant prp. sg. 1380 nuc plus beus ne estoient jur puis lur enfance.
 s. m. child.
- enfanta acc. sg. 1191 pur ki avum guerpi maisun, muillere, enfant.
 enfantement nom. pl. 792 à secches plantes passent nis li petit enfant : 1765 si en dient 'amen' veil e enfant !
- enfanter under enfanter.
 enfantez } ind. piet. 3 sg. 1252 enfanta e nurrí Jesu de sa mamele.
 " fut. 2 pl. 130 celui enfantez ki vent le mund sauver.
 " infin. 139 ki (par droit apent) lui enfanter.
- enfer s. m. hell.
 enfer prp. sg. 38 de enfer nus rescute (deingna) : 166 d'enfer rescut ses prisuns cheitifs :—
 " " 112, 599, 1081 en la prisun (de emfer aler) (d'enfer gisen) (d'enfer sunt enseveli),
 " " 1675 mort sufrent el puis de enfer : 1759 (sunt) el fu d'enfer :—
 " " 66 en enfer gist puant : 321 ferm le Nathan en enfer :
 " " 642 en enfer sunt parfond ! 1683 lur apent en enfer sijurner :
 " " 1796 sunt en enfer : 1818 sunt dompné diable en enfer susterin :—
 " " 608 reni (Mahon) k'en [=into] enfer trait ki lu sert.
- enfernal } adj. infernal.
 enfernaus } mas. nom. sg. 189 enfernal turment (atent).
 " prp. " 1 redutée de diable enfernal : 287 (rescuse) d'enfernal servage.
 fem. " " 319 delivré d'enfernal regiun : 1449 delivrer* nus d'enfernal baillie :
 " " 1799 (nus reinst) d'enfernal poëste.
 mas. acc. pl. 1473 enfernaus diables reclamez pur deus.
- enflambez v. tr. to inflame.
- enfreiddissant ppp. mas. sg. 1565 tut est enflambez de ire e mautalent.
 v. intr. to grow cold (in death).
- enfreindre pres. ptep. fem. 846 charoinne le tenent (enfreiddissant) sanz alme.
- enfrindre v. tr. to break (a commandment).
- enfrindrer infin. 1216 il ne les vout une enfreindre ne guerpir (scil. mes cumanz).
- engané v. tr. to dash in pieces.
- engane- infin. 1263 acuer frai u enfrindrer de teste u de cervele.
 enganez } v. tr. to deceive.
 " infin. 1295 enganer (simple gent par barat) : 1651 deceivre e par diz enganer (simple gent).
 app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 423 (un pelerin) ki tut engané l'a.
- engaunir ppp. mas. sg. 92 trop i es enganez, trop i es deceü.
 v. intr. to grow yellow (jaundiced with disease).
 infin. 705 fevies ki sunt la gent engaunir e trembler.
- engetta ind. pres. 3 sg. 804 engetta sun brant.
- engette } v. tr. to break.
- engetter } infin. 310 Dens les engetta de servage e prisun : 1160 loing engetta sun brant.
 engettez } imper. 2 pl. 569 engettes ces drapeus.
 " infin. 119 (il plut a lui) pat sa grace nus d'iluec engetter.
- engin s. m. skill.
- enginner prp. sg. 597 par engin est cunrefait en entaille u peinture.
- enginneür v. tr. to deceive.
- enginneür infin. 1659 desdi ke tu dit as pur la gent enginner.
- enginneür s. m. deceiver.
- enginneür nom. sg. 1568 cist fans enginneür tant saet d'enchantement.

GLOSSARY.

enginurus	s. m. skilled workman, designer. prp. pl. 506 de uns enginurus morteus ki est ovre e faiture.
Engletere	n. pr. England.
engres	acc. 929 ki primers aurnas Engletere par martire.
enhumilie	adj. headstrong.
enhumilie	mas. nom. sg. 722 A. li enhumilie (v. note).
v. ref. to bow down.	
enjurnant	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1456 Apl. pieté en ad, vers lui s'enhumilie.
enjurnant	s. m. dawn.
enjurnant	prp. sg. 1133 d'ilhee vus cunveia ben devant l'enjurnant.
enjurner	(infm. =) s. m. dawn.
enmaladi	pp. sg. 212 le matin est levez par tens al enjurner : 703 n'a pluie ne rusée au sen n'al enjurner :--
enmaladi	pp. sg. 1677 il est grant tenebrui, nuit sanz enjurner.
v. intr. to fall sick.	
enmercie	pp. mas. sg. 1114 mil sunt mes ke li uns remist enmaladi.
enmercie	v. tr. to thank.
enmercie	ind. pres. 3 sg. 282 Deu primes enmercie cum lettrez e sage : 192 cist l'en enmercie :
enmerci	" " " 1459 mut l'enmercie.
enmerci	(pp. =) adj. swarthy.
enobscuri	mas. acc. sg. 1103 (jo reni) Plutum l'ennerci.
enobscurit	v. intr. to grow dark, be thrown into darkness.
enobscurit	ind. pret. 3 sg. 252 solaït enobscuri : 454 quant li jurs decline e nuit enobscuri :
enobscurit	" " " 1055 par la nuit ki survint li airs enobscuri.
enorfani	pp. mas. sg. 914 (li las cheitifs) tut est enobscurit.
enorfani	(pp. =) adj. orphaned.
enpaldi	mas. nom. pl. 1504 frarins sumes e suls e tuz enorfani.
enpaldi	v. intr. to grow pale.
enpalist	ind. pres. 3 sg. 652 char emble e la pel enpalist (v. note).
enparenté	adj. well-connected.
enparenté	mas. nom. sg. 740 kar A. et gentilz e bien enparenté.
enpeinnent	v. tr. to wound.
enpeinst	ind. pres. 3 pl. 632 ferent e enpeinnent en face e nes e frunt.
enpeinst	subj. impf. 3 sg. 651 n'a cist ki ne obeist u enpeinst u batist.
enpenné	adj. winged.
enpenné	mas. nom. sg. 990 legger cum oisel enpenné.
enporte	v. tr. to carry off.
enporte	ind. pres. 3 sg. 572 cist enchantur ki ta robe enporte.
enpris	under empernum.
enprisunez	v. tr. to imprison.
enquis	PPP. mas. sg. 1138 enprisunez fu puis sis mois en un tenant.
enquis	v. tr. to inquire, discover by inquiry.
enquis	PPP. (- infm. pass.) 82 ne par tnes raisuns enquis ne seü (purrait estre).
enrichi	adj. enriched, wealthy.
enrichi	mas. voc. sg. 240 hai! rois de Giueus, poisant e enrichi !
ensanglaentée	v. tr. to cover with blood.
ensanglaentée	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1128 (di chemins) l'allese e l'ensanglante (la pel des plantes).
ensanglaentée	PPP. mas. sg. 952 (purras truver) sur l'erbe le cors ensanglanté.
ensanglaentée	" " " 531 du sacher e buter li est ensanglaentee (la robe).
ensauvagi	adj. savage.
ensauvagi	mas. nom. pl. 470 raisun plus n'orreient ke tigre ensauvagi : 1507 oisel te devurent e lu ensauvagi
enseignement	1 s. m. teaching; authority.
enseignement	acc. sg. 1214 m'enseignement (oïr deingnat).
enseignement	prp. " 180 crestiens deveigne par vostre enseignement :
enseignement	" " " 1316 (nus sevre*) de sun enseignement :--
enseignement	" " " 1556 mut est cist Jesus de grant enseignement.
enseigner	v. tr. to teach.
enseigner	ind. fut. 2 pl. 387 de la lei k'ai enpris plus m'enseignerez.
enseigner	infm. 218 si tu me sez enseigner (ke signifie).
ensemement	adv. also, equally.
ensemement	186 (claire) le pere e le fiz, saint esperit ensemement.
ensenglante	ensenglanté under ensanglaentée.

enseve[li]	v. intr. to bury.
ensevelie	subj. pres. 3 sg. 724 droiz est ke en terre vif hom l'ensevelie.
	ppp. mas. sg. 261 de la croiz fu ostez e puis enseve[li].
	" " pl. 1081 en la prisun d'enfer sunt enseveli : 1506 n'estes en sarcuz posez ne enseveli.
ent I. (468)	under en I.
ent II. (1512)	under en II.
entaille	s. f. intaglio, carved work. nom. sg. 324 ben vēt ke signifie la entaille e la façun.
	prp. " 597 (un deu) cuntrésfai en entaille u peinture.
entamé	v. tr. to touch, damage. app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1388 il n'unt nis un des cheveuz entamé ne perdn.
enten, entene,	entendant under entendre.
entendement	s. m. understanding. acc. sg. 192 eo ne reçoit ne sen ne entendement.
entendez	v. tr. to hear; perceive, understand; conceive; engage the attention of (v. note on 1594).
entendi	ind. pres. 3 sg. 104, 175 A. l'escute e de quor i entent : 280 quant entent sun quor e sun curage :
entendimes	" " " 322 A. de quor l'entent : 1559 cum meint quide e entent : 1570 ki à ces mais entent :
entendre	" " " 1594 à sermoun entent (crestiens nuueus entur lui).
entendu	" pret. 1 " 269 lur chant rentine e entendi.
entenduz	" " 3 " 445 entendu (la parole) : 1517 entendu (lur gref pleinte) : 1533 chescun ben l'entendi.
entent	" " 1 pl. 1177 plusurs entendimes. imper. 2 sg. 417 enten ça : 456 entene ki jo vns di : " " 556 entene cum sa doctrine (folage est e errur) : 1660 entene (vers moi) ! " " pl. 728 entendez ke raisuns cumande : " " 1077 entendez tuit vers moi ke jo vns lou e di. infin. 294 tun sange puez entendre sanz fentosme u folage.
	periph. pres. ptep. 567 à eus sunt entendant roi, duc, empereür.
	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 71 ad sun oste entendu.
	" (" " .. pl.) 620 il l'unt entendu : 1500 eist l'und entendu.
	ppp. (infin. pass.) 81 ne purteit estre entendu. mas. sg. 1071 teus estoit lur chantz entenduz e oïz.
enter	under enters.
enterré	v. tr. to inter, bury. app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1755 les cors ad enterré suz bleste verdoiant.
enterrin	ppp. mas. sg. 958 (faï) ke il seit enterré. adj. sincere.
	mas. acc. sg. 1844 à Jesu me abaundun, serf loial, enterrin.
enters	) 1 adj. whole, (a) in body, unharmed; (b) in mind, self-contained : 2 adv. wholly.
entier	) mas. nom. sg. 842 ne remeinst sein ne entier cu cors : 1305 un plus fermes e plus enter (respunt). " " pl. 795 (levent) legers, enters e seins : 1373 beus devenent e enters. " " acc. " 1513 (Jesus les restora) enters, seins e gari. adv. 1346 (ne failli ke un sñl) ke n'i eust mil enter.
entail	s. m. entrails.
entravers	nom. sg. 1609 tut est esculé l'entail corporal. adv. obliquely (v. note).
	236 en un fast dresé antre entravers parmi.
entre I.	prep. among.
	147 entre nus mis : 208 entre morteus (vivre) : 854 entre espines va : 883 entre eus (est levez criz) : 919 dient entre eus : 1018 entre les* seintz martirs (v. note: 1469 repos n'i avoit entre eus).
entre II. (15)	under entrent.
entrecubant	v. ref. to fight with each other.
	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1734 s'entrecubant li païen mescreant.
entrejnrez	v. intr. to take a mutual oath.
	pp. mas. pl. 1109 entrejurez sunt e lur foi unt plevi.
entrent	v. intr. to enter.
entrer	ind. pres. 3 sg. 15 entre à un maistre portal.
entrez	" " " pl. 518 cist entrent. pp. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 98 sui en cest païs entrez e arestnz. (" " 3 ") 72 [ki est en] sun ostel entrez e receüz. (" " 3 pl.) 302 ù il sunt ja entrez : 1495 furent en eirur entrez e enduci. mas. (acc.) sg. 1707 veit entré A. sun cumpainnun.
entunciu	s. f. enthusiasm.
	acc. sg. 1724 (ot) une voiz ki reahaite mnt sa entunciu.

GLOSSARY.

entur	prep. around. 1075. 1706 entur li : 1595 entur lui : 1606 entur le pel l'enchaient.
entuséé	v. tr. to contaminate, pollute.
entuschée	} ppp. mas. pl. 998 li crestien en sunt apres e entuséé. " fem. sg. 12 si (la cité) ne fust entuschée de la lei criminal.
enumbrer	v. tr. to overshadow. infin. 137 (seintz esperitz) toi cumme mere vudra enumbrer.
envaï	} v. tr. to attack.
envaïr	} ind. pret. 3 sg. 1116 morteu maladie le quor lui envaï. infin. 1419 (pueple, sumuns à cenbel) d'envaïr ost.
envea	} v. tr. to send.
envée	} ind. pres. 3 sg. 1722 ces i enveit Deus à sun loial champion. " pret. " 313 sun fiz lur envea e livra à bandun. subj. pres. " 1714 (requerez Deu k'il) m'enveit de angeres consolaciu.
enveilli	ppp. fem. sg. 517 ke sa vertu li seit tramise e envée. adj. aged.
	mas. ppp. sg. 464 de moi ki cheut, peccheür enveilli ? " nom. pl. 1513 pleurent e weimentent li jour e enveilli.
enveit	under envea.
envenimé	v. tr. to poison.
envespri	ppp. mas. pl. 993 surpris sunt de rauceur e de ire envenimé.
envie	v. intr. to draw towards evening. ind. pres. 3 sg. 1054 li solailz ja decline e li jurs envespri.
envie	s. f. envy.
	acc. sg. 154 envie en urent (adverser enimis) : 1381 li enemi J. en unt e envie e pesance.
envirun	ppr. " 722 dist A. par* orgoil e envie : 994 dient par envie li las.
envirun	adv. around. 1697 ki estoient envirun.
envius	adj. envious.
enviz	mas. nom. sg. 1449 quei k' envius die.
enviz	adj. unwilling.
	mas. nom. sg. 763 enviz va bon gré. " " pl. 917 le poër Jesu prisent volentris e enviz.
envolupé	v. tr. to wrap up.
	ppp. mas. (acc.) sg. 981 unt au cors mis (le chief), de dras envelopé.
erbe	under herbe.
ere, erent	under estre.
ermine	} s. m. crmine.
ermine	} ppp. 477 peleioun d'ermine enblanchi : 1829 pur esclavine eschaung mun pelicun d'ermine.
errant	adv. immediately. 1175 li oïl li sunt chaet du chef errant.
errur	} s. m. error.
errurs	} nom. sg. 556 sa doctrine folage est e errur. acc. " 1507 cum losengers ki sun errur defent. ppr. " 1493 tant furent en errur entrez e endurci. acc. pl. 1805 guerpissent lur errurs e maus e vanité. ppr. " 326 de ses errurs fait veraie cunfessiu.
ert, es I.	under estre.
es II.	(= en les 1482, 1531) under en.
es III.	intej! Behold! Look you! 823. 1157 es-le-vus. 408. 875. 972. 1458. 1719 es-vus.
esample	s. m. example. nom. sg. 551 deüssiez estre as autres essample e mireür. ppr. " 1226 par example de vus.
esbaï	v. tr. to frighten.
esbaie	} ppp. mas. sg. 455 à sun maistre est venuz tut esbaï.
esbaiz	} " " pl. 796 mut en sunt esbaiz : 916 effréez sunt e esbaiz : 1066 mut sunt esbaï. " fem. sg. 133 cele ert esbaie.
esbaudi	v. tr. to delight.
esbaudiz	} ppp. mas. sg. 906 A. est ja scür, joins e esbandiz. " " pl. 268 en joie sunt dreséé e esbaudi : 1391 sunt de grant joie refait e esbaudi. " " " 1097 e du cel li angere joins e esbaudi.

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|------------|---|
| esbuëler | v. tr. to disembowel. |
| esbuëlez | ppp. mas. pl. 1372 (les cors ki estoient) decolez, esbuëlez de espée u de lance.
infin. 1340 d'autre (part, veissez) esbuëler. |
| esceint | v. tr. to envelope. |
| | ind. pres. 3 sg. 265 gloire e clarté les esceint e fluri. |
| eschaper | v. tr. to escape. |
| | infin. 1656 (morz es), ne purez eschaper. |
| escharni | v. tr. to mock, to scorn. |
| escharniz | ind. pret. 3 sg. 233 reprova, laidit e escharni.
app. (ind. pft. „ „) 945 par felunie l'at escharni e gabbé.
ppp. mas. sg. 89 penez e escharniz (fu): 920 mortz est e escharniz.
s. m. mockery. |
| eschars | acc. pl. 961 de (oïr) eschars ne gas n'ai soing ne volonté. |
| eschaung | v. tr. to exchange. |
| | ind. pres. 1 sg. 1829 pur esclavine eschaung mun pelicun d'ermin. |
| eschivi | v. tr. to reject. |
| | ind. pret. 3 sg. 230 (un pople) vint, ki sa doctrine despit e eschivi. |
| eschoisi | v. tr. to perceive; to choose; (ppp. =) adj. choice. |
| eschoisir | app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 346 eschoisi vus a, e vus lui de bon gré. |
| eschoisiz | „ („ „ 1 pl.) 1522 les eûmes travez e eschoisi.
„ („ „ „) 1666 ben unt paëns les angles veü e eschoisi.
infin. 1229 citoiens à keus plest eschoisir. |
| escent | ppp. mas. pl. 904 (curunge) de jaspes, esmeraudes e safirs eschoisiz.
s. m. knowledge; men escent, acc. to my knowledge, ‘quod sciam,’ methinks.
1560 ne feist, men escent, (teu mesnement). |
| esclarci | v. tr. to light up; to beautify. (= beatify). |
| esclarcie | ppp. mas. sg. 225 (li cels se descloet) beus e delitables e purs e esclarci.
„ „ 1668 (voient) le sepulcre A. ke tut fu esclarci.
fem. „ 1445 (fere deingua Deus vertuz) pur l'alme esclarcie. |
| esclavine | s. f. coarse pilgrim's dress. |
| | acc. sg. 476 jo ta esclavine, plus l'eim ke peleicun d'ermine. |
| escole | prp. „ 519 de (= propter) l'esclavine (k' A. ad afublée): 1829 pur esclavine eschaung mun pelicun. |
| escoler | s. f. schoolroom. |
| | acc. sg. 393 (d'une maisun sutive) unt fait lur escole. |
| escrier | s. m. scholar. |
| | nom. sg. 219 tu serras mi maistres e jo tis escoler: 1335 kant il ert escoler. |
| escrie | v. intr. (and ref.) to shout; to shout at, drive away by shouting. |
| escrient | ind. pres. 3 sg. 826 uns paëns haut s'escrie: 884 s'escrie un paëns: 1436 à haute voiz s'escrie. |
| escriëz | „ „ „ pl. 864 maudient A., e escrient cum lu: 1425 escrient e l'ahüent plus viument l'un chaël. |
| escrit 1. | ppp. mas. sg. 555 (s'en est binnez) cum luz u cum gupilz escriëz de pastur. |
| | v. tr. to write. |
| | app. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 1820 (la geste ai) écrit en parchemin. |
| | ppp. mas. sg. 1402 k'en lunge remembrance seit écrit e leu. |
| | „ „ „ „ 1839 musterai i mun livre, écrit en veeulin. |
| escrit 11. | s. m. writing. |
| escriz | ppr. sg. 1041 (sis nuns est en) écrit remembrable: 1401 en écrit unt mis le nombre. |
| | acc. pl. 397 lors li ad descloz escriz d'antiquitez. |
| escu | s. m. shield, protection. |
| | nom. (pred.) sg. 57 escu m'est plus ke chastel perin: 94 n'um mortal escu ne te serroit: |
| | „ „ „ „ 1764 soiez contre diable lur escu e garant. |
| esculant | prp. pl. 851 (vestu sunt) de buclers escuz. |
| esculé | v. intr. to flow, ooze out. |
| | pres. ptcip. 1186 en sun sanc, (esculant) de sun cors. |
| escrigies | pp. mas. sg. 1609 (batent) ke tut est esculé l'entrail corporal. |
| | s. f. scourge. |
| | ppr. pl. 234 (bati) de escurgies (gesk'au sanc espandre). |
| escuté | v. tr. to hear. |
| | ind. pres. 3 sg. 104. 175 A. ben l'escute e de quor i entent. |
| escuz | under escu. |
| egarda | v. tr. to behold. |
| egai le | ind. pret. 3 sg. 409 à une fenestre par unt les egarda. |
| egarez | app. („ „ „) 1788 al oil (= with their eye) l'unt esgardé.
adj. belated. |

GLOSSARY.

(esgarez)	mas, nom, sg. 1087 quist, cum esgarez, ci ostel e abri.
eshance	v. tr. to heighten, magnify.
eshanceé	ind, pres, 3 sg. 1410 ne laist eist ke ses criz ne eshance e multiplie. ppp, mas, sg. 992 par unt le los Jesu clers est e eshanceé.
esjoï	v. intr. to be glad; (pp, =) adj. joyous.
esjoie	intim. 992 ne deusez esjoï.
esjoir	{ (pp.) mas, nom, sg. 912 n'est mie de sun fait langes esjoïtz. " prp. " 471 prendrai de bon quor esjoï.
esjoitz	nom, pl. 266 vindrent lez e esjoï : 1063 chantant e esjoï : " " 1538 mas en estoium e liez e esjoï. fem, acc, sg. 35 la nuvele esjoie precher e nuncier.
eslitz	s. m. the elect. ppp, pl. 909, 1019 l'acoilt Deus (of ses desmeine eslitz) (of* ses eslitz).
esloinera	v. tr. to divorce, detach.
esloinnez	ind, fut, 3 sg. 431 une brebiz malade d'autres esloinmera. ppp, mas, pl. 489 ke ne soiez de lui esloinnez pur nulli.
esluissé	v. tr. to luxate, dislocate.
eslumé	ppp, mas, pl. 1777 lur membres sunt destuvers, desjointz e esluissé.
eslumine	v. tr. to enlighten.
eslumine	app. (ind, pf, 3 sg.) 340 seint esperitz ad tun quor eslumé.
esmanker	v. tr. to enlighten.
esmeraude	ind, pres, 3 sg. 184 si Deu tant tun quor eslumine e esprent.
esluz	v. tr. to choose.
esmanker	ppp, mas, pl. 169 (apostles) ki estoient esluz par nombre deus faiz sis.
esmanker	v. tr. to maim (v. note). infin. 1344 (li frere) le vent esmanker.
esmeraude	{ s. m. emerald.
esmeraudes	nom, sg. 1206 croiz plus desirable k'esmeraude u safir. ppp, pl. 904 (curune) de jaspes, esmeraudes e safirs eschoisiz.
esmeré	{ v. tr. to refine (metals).
esmerez	ppp, mas, sg. 877 plus elers ke n'est argentz esmerez e fundu. prp, " 903 curune d'or esmeré requitz.
esmerveil	v. ref. to wonder.
esmerveiller	ind, pres, 1 sg. 77 trop me esmerveil de co ke me dis tu.
esmervellent	" 3 pl. 549 de vus s'esmervellent li grant e li menur : 1066 mut s'en esmervellent.
esmervoiller	" " 42 cumence esmervoiller de co : 133 cumence à esmerviller.
esmesurez	v. ref. to moderate one's self. imper, 2 pl. 1518 esmesurez vus !
esmeüz	v. tr. to agitate ; inti, to set out, start (from a place).
esmeüz	ppp, mas, sg. 521 plus est chescans esmeüz : 580 de tut ço n'est A. esmuz. " " pl. 364 ne soiez esmeüz pur nule adversité.
esmirables	(pp.) " 1459 mil fumes d'iluec esmeüz en une cunestablie.
esmoillir	ppp, fem, sg. 537 la cité en est tute tost esmeüe e trublée.
esmœü, esmuz under esmeüz.	adj. refined.
esnè	mas, nom, sg. 901 (li esperitz) purs e esmirables cum cristals politz.
esneüz	v. tr. to soften.
esnuié	infin. 205 (doinne) lui esmoillir le quoer (par avisun).
espace	s. m. space of time.
espand	acc, sg. 1687 tant cum il lui plest espace (otroier).
espand	v. tr. to shed (tears, blood, light); ref. to spread itself (of a stream, news, evil).
espandra	ind, pres, 3 sg. 515 leunes k'il espant : 653 li sances ki s'espand, ist : 837 li sances ist e espant.
espandi	" " " 878 (di roiseus) avau lependant s'espant e est cumu : 1109 ki pur Deusun sanc espant.
espandie	" " " 1780 tost s'espant la nuvele par trestut le regné. " pret, " " 255 ne rai ne lumete solail ne espandi : " fut, " " 1531 li sances cum un roiseus es plainnes se espaudi. " infin. " " 432 par les autres li mans s'espandera.

GLOSSARY.

espani	{ v. ref. to bloom, open (as lily); pp. = full-blown.
espanist	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 1521 (plus blances ke) quant se espanist lis en sa saisun.
espant	pp. mas. sg. 1070 (plus beus) ke n'est lis spanish.
esparni	under espadre.
esparniér	v. tr. to spare.
	ppp. mas. sg. 451 pur lignage ne serra esparni: 1528 pesa al darreinher k'il tant fu esparni.
	v. tr. to spare.
	app. (ind. ptt. 2 sg.) 922 ta echar ne esparnias.
	infin. 108 (Deus) nes vout esparniér: 1280. 1653 sanz (nul) esparnier.
espaundi	espaunt under espadre.
especieus	adj. especial; = s. particular (friend).
	mas. nom. sg. 9 ert amis Jesu espcial.
	" " pl. 1479 les pecchurs repentantz sunt ses especieus.
espée	s. f. sword.
especes	{ acc. sg. 504 (portantz) hache n'espée: 888 sache l'espée.
	ppp. " 1372 esbuelez de espée u de lance: 1443 (decolé) à la espée furbie.
	acc. pl. 1326 sachent les espées.
esperance	s. f. hope.
	acc. sg. 662 en vus met ma esperance e m'amur: 1370 en lui nnt amur e esperance:
	" " 1710 jo n'ai esperance fors en Deu e vus num.
espent	s. m. spirit; (Holy) Ghost.
	nom. sg. 136 Seint Esperitz en toi vendra recunser: 168 fu as apostles li Seint Esperitz tramis:
	" " 340 Seint Esperitz ad tun quor eslume:
	" " 900 est portez eu ciel li esperitz: 1016 li esperitz santz fin regne eu tel esteillé:
	acc. " 186 (craire) le Pere e le Fiz, Seint Esperit ensement:
	" " 250 en tes meins mun esperit (jo cumant):
	" " 893 le Saint Esperit reclame e le Pere e le Fiz.
esperitable	adj. spiritual.
	mas. acc. sg. 1047 proiez pur uns pecchurs le roi esperitable.
esperital	adj. spiritual, heavenly.
	mas. prp. sg. 1613 pense du rei esperital.
	" nom. pl. 1480 de teus en unt grant joie li angre espiritens.
esperitz	under esperit.
esperun	s. m. spur.
esperver	acc. sg. 1008 tut ne li vandra un esperun roillé: 1150 il ne prisa tut un esperun vaillant.
	s. m. sparrow-hawk.
espiá	acc. sg. 50 cen Jesu héent cum alone esperver.
espicial	v. tr. to spy.
espines	ind. pret. 3 sg. 410 de ens ne fu veü ke les espiá.
	under especieus.
	s. f. thorn.
	ppp. pl. 1617 à curune de espines:—
	" " 238 de espines curuna: 854 entre espines ki va e les cailloz menn.
espiñble	adj. spiritual (v. note).
espiritus	fem. nom. sg. 602 sa vie (est) espirable e seinte e nette e pure.
espliciteus	under esperital.
esplicite	v. intr. to be successful, effective.
espliciter	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 648 ne ren n'i esplete hom par peine k'em i mist.
esploiter	inf. 664 ne poënt par tant esplode: 1289 ne poënt par el espleiter.
espoñ	adv. perhaps,
	1310 qo puriez vus, espoir, devant vespre espruver.
espoñri	(pp. =) adj. frightened.
	mas. nom. pl. 486 ne soiez ja espoñri!
esprent	{ v. tr. to light up, inflame.
espri	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 184 si Deu tant tnn qnor eslumine e esprent: 1597 grant ire les esprent.
	ppp. mas. sg. 1243 li princes, espris de ire, art e restencle.
espruver	v. tr. to have proof of, experience.
	inf. 134 kar ne vout espruver (cum:painnie de barun): 1310 (qo purrez vus) espruver.
espurger	v. tr. to expurgate, wipe away.
	inf. 675 sa penance i meine pnr ses mans espurger: 1324 (receive batesme) pur voz maus espurger:
	" 1092 par batesme te lou tes peccchez espurger.
essample	under example.
est	under estre.

esta	under ester.
estabilité	s. f. steadfastness. acc sg. 660 force e estabilité me doinst-il !
estable	adj. lasting, steadfast. mas. nom. sg. 1147 raed fu e estable cum fer u aimant.
establi	fem. prp. .. 1039 vit en gloire remenant e estable. v. tr. to establish, assign; ppp. = determinate. ind. pret. 3 sg. 490 ki sa eglse sur pere funda e establi.
estabiliz	(app.) (.., pft.) 472 (prendrai) quancke Deus m'a purveü e establi. PPP mas. (ppp.) sg. 1545 nus les cuntasmes tuz à cert èunte establi.
establiz	s. m. rule, ordinance. prp. pl. 178 (ne sai) ke Jesus en ses establiz apreut.
estages	s. m. story, room. prp. pl. 17 à solers e estages e celers grantz aval.
estal	s. m. stoppage,—prendre estal, to stand still (to take breath). acc. sg. 1005 nel lessent reposer ne nul luu prendre estal.
estant	under ester.
esté	under estre.
estellé	adj. starchy. mas. prp. sg. 1802 cist est sires de terre e du cel estoillé.
esteint	" " 1016 regne eu cel esteillé. v. intr. to become extinguished.
estenduz	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1078 feu ki pas ne esteint.
estent	{ v. tr. to stretch out; (intr.) to extend. ind. pres. 3 sg. 1585 partut ù sun poër estent.
ester	pp. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1091 les bras ad estenduz tuz tens pur embracer. v. intr. to stand; to stand fixed (of a judgment). ind. pres. 3 sg. 1320 çò est nostre sentence k'esta sanz ja fauser. infin. 1057 veit ci ester: 1705 al destre sun pere veit ester Jesun. pres. pcp. 623 (image) en un cuire estant.
estes, estez	estoie, estoient under estre.
estoillé	under estoillé.
estoire	s. f. story, history. nom. sg. 1822 la estoire ert translatée. acc. " 1202 de h l'estoire unt cunte: 1845 la estoire de A. ci finis e termin. prp. " 1812 de ceste estoire vi le cumençail e fin. " " 1041 sis nuns est en estoire e escrit remembrable.
estoit, estoium	under estre.
estrange	adj. foreign; strange. mas. nom. sg. 27 trespassant sui estrange: 552 un estrange tasfur (va prechant).
estrangi	" prp. .. 426 d'un deu tel estrange par ci scrumulant va. " " 63 (en cest païs) estrange: 541 en cel estrange atur. (adj. =) s. m. stranger. acc. sg. 1541 n'i peult hem cumustre privé ne estrangi.
estre	v. intr. to be, to exist; auxil. A. with past pcp.,—(α) intransitive, (β) reflexive, (γ) passive; B. with adjectives, (βι) periphr. pres. pcp.; C. with general predicate, or denoting simple existence. ind. pres. 1 sg. <i>sui</i> A (α) 98:—(β) 1442, 1826. B 54, 834, 974. C 27, 1441, 1709.
2 .. <i>es</i>	A (α) 243 es peri: 1656 morz es :—(γ) 92 bis 241, 242, 312, 343 (v. note).
3 .. <i>est</i>	B 550:—(β) 1130. C 32, 466, 545, 588, 1193, 1052. A (α) 74, 201, 212, 301, 455, 495, 554, 876, 878, 883, 888, 896, 912, 914, 920, 968, 969, 1014, 1029, 1053, 1128, 1166, 1242, 1385, 1386, 1398, 1420, 1458, 1480, 1566:— (β) 708, 775, 1038, 1101, 1780:—(γ) 1, 73, 86, 167, 251, 367, 405, 407, 419, 428, 508, 515, 521 ter, 530, 534, 537, 538, 574, 577, 580, 597, 605, 633, 734, 741, 745, 751, 755, 774, 781, 875, 886, 892, 897, 900, 903, 905, 915, 937, 948, 951, 953, 993, 1006, 1020, 1052, 1068, 1199, 1304, 1365, 1600, 1702. B 108, 271, 348, 349, 393, 448, 573, 593, 601 bis, 601, 724, 732, 807, 830, 867, 877, 906, 919, 992, 1005, 1029, 1039, 1050, 1051, 1070, 1090, 1356, 1357, 1370, 1431, 1454, 1459, 1470 bis, 1477, 1563, 1574, 1619, 1620, 1627, 1686:—(β) 816, 1170, 1178, 1194.

GLOSSARY.

- (3 sg. *est*) C 34, 57, 81, 84, 206, 210, 278, 295, 355, 420, 458, 459, 460, bis. 487, 524, 556.
 561, 578, 596, 598, 717, 742 bis. 744, 784, 806, 807, 833, 853, 869, 874, 930,
 965, 1002, 1023, 1041, 1042, 1073, 1183, 1200, 1254 bis. 1258, 1309, 1320, 1334,
 1338, 1342, 1361, 1383², 1422, 1447, 1449, 1462, 1518, 1556, 1579, 1676, 1677,
 1693, 1713, 1776, 1802.
- ind. pres. 1 pl. *sunt* A (a) 865 :—(γ) 457, 461.
 B 1085, 1089, 1188, 1195, 1504.
 C 932.
- 2 „ *estes* A (γ) 1045, 1506.
 B 550, 577, 1268, 1472, 1476, 1650.
- 3 „ *sunt* A (a) 392, 479, 539, 773, 796, 848, 913, 914, 984, 1025, 1066, 1079, 1154, 1175,
 1302, 1485, 1607, 1794, 1808 :—(β) 1033, 1272, 1481, 1483, 1596, 1655, (γ) 268,
 341, 394, 404, 713, 738, 747, 772, 780, 845, 850, 880, 916, 954, 975, 993, 998,
 1081, 1109, 1374, 1491, 1516, 1520, 1521, 1536, 1777, 8, 9.
 B 354, 855, 918, 985, 1044, 1114, 1333, 1405, 1430, 1624, 1795 :—(β) 567, 1430,
 1762, 1783.
 C 307, 566, 599, 643, 786, 1101, 1299, 1350, 1382, 1418, 1464, 1479, 1655, 1661,
 1738, 1795.
- .. impf. 1. 1 sg. *estoic* C 1811, 1816.
- 3 „ *estoit* A (a) 203 :—(γ) 262, 400, 452, 453, 1151.
 B 222, 769, 1059, 1071, 1564 :—(β) 1142.
 C 288, 727, 1703.
- 1 pl. *estouit* B 1538 :—(β) 1177.
- 3 „ *estouient* A (γ) 169.
 B 1380.
- C 23, 1371, 1697, 1760.
- .. „ II. 3 sg. *ert* A (a) 288, 942 :—(γ) 2, 133, 894.
 B 740, 766, 788, 860, 1060.
 C 9, 202, 224, 321, 1335.
- 3 pl. *erent* B 1720 :—(β) 1750, 1753.
- med. pret. 1 sg. *fu* A (a) 223 :—(γ) 223.
- 3 „ *fu* A (a) 351, 396, 712, 976 :—(γ) 5, 145, 155, 168, 222, 261, 308, 401, 539, 670, 716,
 759, 760, 771, 849, 944, 1008, 1132, 1136, 1138, 1144, 1173, 1390, 1443, 1451,
 1528, 1591, 1838.
 B 24, 764, 772^r, 975, 1147, 1466, 1591, 1742, 1751, 1766 :—(β) 228, 832, 1137,
 1143, 1153, 1172, 1754.
 C 13, 80, 152, 272, 304, 621, 674, 699, 869, 890, 1053, 1088, 1169, 1292, 1447,
 1775.
- 1 pl. *fumes* B 1450, 1498.
 „ „ *fuimes* A (γ) 1003 tuit fumes alassé.
 C 1125 tuit fuimes citoiens.
- 2 „ *fustes* A (a) 1475 :—(γ) 1126, 1131.
- 3 „ *furent* A (a) 1495 :—(γ) 259, 793, 1495, 1524, 1815.
 B 1070.
 C 309, 403, 564.
- fut. (1.) 2 sg. *serras* A (γ) 1726. (II.) 1 sg. *ere* B (β) 829, 1128.
 C 219, 366, 568.
- 3 „ *serra* A (γ) 339, 451. 3 „ *ert* A (γ) 389, 1021, 1455, 1537, 1822.
 B 1274.
 C 869.
- 1 pl. *serrum* C 1082.
- 2 „ *serrez* A (γ) 1331.
 C 1535.
- 3 „ *serrunt* A (γ) 1035 (rr), 1492 (r).
- cond. 1 sg. *serroi* B 384.
 „ *seroie* B 462.
- 3 „ *serroit* B 587.
 C 94, 465.
- subj. pres. 1 sg. *soie* A (γ) 485 proiez pur moi ke ne soie flechiz.
 3 „ *seit* A (γ) 442, 497, 517, 649, 735, 744, 873, 919, 958, 1027, 1303, 1402 :—
 B. 743.
 C. 279.

subj. pres.	3 sg. <i>soit</i>	A (γ) 270, 735.
	1 pl. <i>soium</i>	A (γ) 1108 :—(a) 1083 (<i>séium</i>). B 1765; 1638 (<i>séum</i>).
	2 .. <i>soiez</i>	A (a) 1696 :—(γ) 469, 489.
	3 .. <i>soient</i>	A (γ) 75.
.. impf.	3 sg. <i>fust</i>	A (a) 612 :—(γ) 12, 540, 557, 761, 1549, 1769, 1772. B 194 :—(β) 1146. C 790, 1560.
	2 pl. <i>fuissez</i>	A (a) 465 :—(γ) 93, 95, 548.
	" " <i>feus(s)ez</i>	B 611 (ss), 962 (s).
	3 .. <i>fu(s)sent</i>	A (a) 1497 (s), 1744 (ss).
imper.	3 sg. <i>seit</i>	A (γ) 270 benoit seit ! 735 enchaceez seit ! C 298 alliance seit batesme !
	1 pl. <i>soium</i>	C 1106 soium freres uni !
	2 .. <i>soiez</i>	A (a) 96 :—(γ) 364, 375, 377, 486. B 1043, 1542 :—(β) 1124.
	3 .. <i>soient</i>	C 345, 1764. A (γ) 731 li oil crev li soient !
infin.	<i>estre</i>	A (a) 558 :—(γ) 81, 87, 193, 406, 467, 778, 1030, 1264, 1553, 1787, 1807. B 378, 1297, 1321, 1338. C 114, 551, 560, 1432.
PP.	<i>esté</i>	362 ad esté : 618 enclins avez esté.
	<i>estez</i>	752 à urent ainx estez.
estrif	{ s. m. quartiel, strife.	
estrifs		{ nom. sg. 173 à nafra jamais mortz noise ne duel ne estrifs : " .. 1733 atant surt une noise e un estrif mut grant.
	prp.	" .. 1733 à grant estrif i passent e nul à volente.
estrui	{ s. m. stirrup.	
		acc. sg. 1266 tant cum vif e estrui puis bailler pur munter sele.
estroit	{ adj. narrow.	
estroitz		{ mas. nom. sg. 764 estroit lur fu le champ : 769 li pountz estoit estroitz.
estué	{ v. tr. to shut up (in a coffin, a prison); to keep, preserve, reserve.	
estuér		{ app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 982 posé l'unt (e estué) en marbrin sarcu.
	PPP.	mas. sg. 367 (avez le regne) ki vus est estué. infn. 711 (out fait A. lier) e en chartre estuér.
estun	{ s. m. affray, fray.	
		nom. sg. 1746 l'ores cumence li bruit e un estur pesant.
	prp.	" .. 576 (perist) chevaler en estur.
cü	I.	(44, 857, 866, 1227, 1396) under aver.
eu	II.	under en.
cümes, eürent, eüsse, eüssum, eüst		under aver.
eus		under il.
eune	{ s. f. water.	
ewe		{ nom. sg. 257 du cors sanc e ewe hissi : 788 l'ewe va si apetizant (v. note) : " .. 814 l'ewe, à toi obeï-sant (prove ta vertu) : 1094 (à ki obeï) l'ewe .
		" .. 1429 li sances en curt raant cum ewe de ruissel.
	acc.	" .. 772* (passent à nou) l'ewe (ki parfund fu e lé) :
	prp.	" .. 780 fai l'ewe descrestre : 926 l'ewe lur secchis.
		" .. 69 à l'eune du rin : 765 à une ewe venent grant e parfund sanz gué :— " .. 368 de l'ewe demande : 870 de l'ewe dunas à Moyses :— " .. 61, 1824 ki fist (de l'ewe) (d'ewe) vin : " .. 880 recunfortez en sunt de l'ewe e sustenu :— " .. 772 du pund en l'ewe sunt trebuché.
Ewe	II.	ace. pl. 999 les ewes funt secchir.
	n. pr. Eve.	
	ace. 105 quant Deus out fait Adam e Ewe süe per.	
exuiller		v. tr. to exile, thrust out.
		infn. 109 de Paraïs les ruva ambesdeus exuiller.

F.

fable	s. f. story. nom. sg. 1042 de lui n'est ja chançun ne fable.
fableür	" " 1258 trufle est e contruyure fable à rote u viele. s. m. story-teller.
face t.	nom. sg. 833 ki autrement le dit, fableür est mentant.
face	s. f. face. nom. sg. 515 des lermes est sa face arusée. prp. " 235 à la face crûement feri; 632 (ferent) en face e nes e frunt.
face II.	facent, facez under faire.
façuu	s. f. fashion, shape. nom. sg. 324 ke signifie la entaille e la façun.
fai	under faire.
faiele	adj. faithful.
faillance	fem. nom. sg. 1254 ço est la lei faiele.
faillante	s. f. deficit; sanz —, fully.
faille	prp. sg. 1374 les membres lur sunt restorez, pez e braz sanz faillance.
faillant	s. (f.?) error.
failli	prp. sg. 1377 cunustre les pout hom sanz faille u dutance.
faillir	v. intr. to be deficient; to fail (in helping one);—(pp. =) adj. faithless.
failliz	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1189 (mil sumes par nombre) mes ke un suls i faut. " " " pl. 1271 mil citoiem nus faillent. " " pret. 3 sg. 1346 ne failli rundeinent ke n'i eüst mil enter: 1547 (mil cors) mais ke un sul i failli. infm. 955 cist ne vus deit faillir: 1238 crere sanz faillir. pp.mas.nom.sg. 1088 ore pert ben k'il ne fu ne truan ne failli. " " voc. " 827 tu mentz, vassal failli puant! " " prp. " 1512 pernez ent vengeance de ceu tafur failli. " " voc. pl. 887 fous, guardz failliz.
faire	v. tr. to do, act, make, render, form; perform; inflict (evil); repay (benefits); faire — de —, to make one thing of another, to transform; with inf. follg., to cause or compel to (do anything); often used, as in English "do," in place of repeating the principal verb;—phr. faire à, with infm. act. follg. "to be worthy to be — ed"; faire cler, faire chaut, to be clear, to be hot.
fait	ind. pres. 2 sg. 129 ki tant faitz à aimer.
faite	" " 3 " 317 (relever le veistes) cum fait li liunceus: 322 l'entent cum cleric fait sa lesçun: " " " " 326 de ses eirurs fait veraie confessum: 350 ki sert Den e fait la süe volonté: " " " " 430 ço ke fait li pastureus: 669 (plus sent demurance pener) ke ne fait anguisse: " " " " 688 (venger) le tort k'em fait: 836 les denz lui fait voler des genzives: " " " " 888 prent A. cum fait lu la berbiz: 895 au coup li fait voler le chef du piz: " " " " 1259 ne fait plus à creire k'an vent: 1336 l'eir fait à sun talent rebundir: " " " " 1408 pris l'un cum li li fait aignel: 1559 ne fait pas à despire: " " " " 1584 lores fait criér real cumandement: 1611 li sances raa cum fait li roisseus. " " " " 1694 ço fait hom renastré: 1704 fait sa oraisun. " " " 3 pl. 621 au jur quant feste funt: 703 fevres ki funt la gent engaunnir: " " " " 999 les ewes funt secchir: 1000 les mortz funt vils parer: " " " " 1002 veirs funt parer (fauseté): 1192 cum funt cist autre tuit, batesme demandant: " " " " 1424 devant eus funt eure Apl.: 1500 mut funt grant noise: 1804 baptizer se funt. " " imptf. 3 sg. 1170 teu solaz nus feseit. " " pret. 3 sg. 61, 1824 ki fist de l'ewe vin: 85 ki fist les elementz: 122, 283, 1634 ki fist e terre e mer: " " " " 125 del angle G. en fist sum messager: 148 vertuz fist grantz: " " " " 247 noise ne fist: 311 de la lei lur fist e present e dun: 603 ki fist le mund: " " " " 656 à lui meimes semblable le fist: 691 ki tant fist chaut e cler: " " " " 1255 en paraïs fist hom: 1345 tant fist à loër: 1474 à sun semblant fist nus tuz: " " " " 1757 ki fist soalai raant: 1770 merveilles fist Deus. " " " 1 pl. 1546 feimes enbrever. " " " 2 " 1129 A. feistes guerpir la lei T. " " " 3 " 314 il ne li firent unc pur ses bens, si mal nun: 1079 si firent noz parentz. " fut. 1 sg. 181 di moi ke ferai: 390 partut friautes tes volentez: " " " " 1263 acuter frat: 1265 prendre le fria. " " " 2 " 188 de toi li fras sacrifice.

- ind.) fut. 3 sg. 429 co fra : 450 du bu le chief li fra voler.
 " " 462 hunte vus fra : 1578 uncore fra il plus.
 " " 1 pl. 1301 del avoir vus en frum dunet : 1367 ocire le serum.
 " " 2 " 433 ore frez k'i dirai : 1668 ferez grant saver.
 " " 3 " 627 A. lur enemi là venit ferunt : 1416 en frunt feste annel.
 condit. 2 pl. 385 trop friez criueut.
 subj. pres. 3 sg. 365 pur nule adversité ke hem vus face au cors :
 " " 438 (la vostre maisnée) ça venir les face.
 " " 1 pl. 499 faacent à eus venir (lui e sun hoste).
 " impft. 3 sg. 1560 si il fust boiseur, ne feist teu mescinemant.
 " " 1 pl. 1745 (purvit Deus ke . . .) ne lur voler feisent.
 imper. 2 sg. 297 fai lui lingance e humage : 780 fai l'ewe descrestre :
 " " 958 fai ke il seit enterré : 1668 fai ke te dirai.
 " " 1 pl. 635 de glace fates pond.
 infin. 124 à fere si giant busoinne : 182 bis. ke fere deverai, e ke fere i apent ?
 " 248 quaneke il savyoient fere : 297 cum fere deiz : 578 fere purrez retur :
 " 612 voisiez bien fere e drecture : 958 cum fere doit :
 " 1195 pretz sumes tuit à fere (v. note) : 1196 ne larrum de fere le tuen cumant
 " 1444 (vertuz) fere deigna Deus : 1473 de la busoingne J. faire (v. note).
 pres. ptp. 1121 Apl. unt truyé, grantz vertuz fesant.
 app. (ind. pit. 2 sg.) 545 nus as fait si giant deshonur : 1647 tant mar as fait cest encumbret.
 " (" 3 ..) 281 Deus l'at fait aignel d'un léun : 327 à lernes fait ad sa uraissun :
 " (" ..) 967 a fait vertu : 1237 un sermon lur ad fait :
 " (" ..) 1384 un autre miracle ad fait : 1577 trop nus ad fait damage.
 " (" 1 pl.) 457 ço ke mes avum fait ici.
 " (" 3 ..) 393 d'une maisun sutive unt fait lur escole : 620 grant eri e bruit fait unt :
 " (" ..) 1280 ù unt fait aparir le solail.
 " (" ant. 3 sg.) 105 quant Deus out fait Adam : 710 depuis ki li tiranz out fait lier A.
 " (subj. pft. 3 pl.) 1303 einz ke à V. aient fait mener le clerc.
 PPP. mas. sg. 86 par ki li mundz est faitz : 577 à tei n'est fait premur :
 " " " 1052 li martires de A. fait est.
 " " fem. " 605 ù de J. est faite la figure.
 faiture s. f. workmanship.
 596 de uns enginmurs morteuts ki est ovre e faiture : 932 (nus) ki sa faiture sumes.
 faitz I. (= facis 129), faitz II. (= factus 86) under faire.
 faitz III. s. m. deed.
 faiz acc. pl. 411 lur faitz e lur cuseilz oï e avis.
 famillies prp. " 362 sulum les faitz du cors.
 faiz under feit.
 famillies adj. hungry.
 fates mas, acc. sg. 60 ki pest le famillius, ki sustent l'orfanin.
 faus under faire.
 fause } adj. false.
 fause } mas, nom. sg. 52 J. ù est cest faus truantz ? 1568 cist faus enginieur tant saet d'enchantment.
 (intr.) acc. " 1168 mes faus contruyant (v. note).
 fausé mas. ppr. pl. 1571 (ki à ses mas entent) faus panteners, ki vus mentent.
 fauser fem. " sg. 557 (ben pert) k'a fause fus pruvée (sa doctrine).
 fausé } v. intr. to act falsely; tr. to falsify (a judgment).
 fauser } ind. pft. 3 pl. 748 autres jugementz unt desdit e fausé.
 fauseté infin. 1217 ne pur hunge prisun (vout) fauser ne fleechir :
 fausseté " 1231 amer sanz fauser u trahir : 1320 nostre sentence k'esta sanz ja fauser.
 } s. f. falsehood.
 fausseté } nom. sg. 279 feintise u fausseté ke n'i seit ja : 562 fausseté se soille au chef de tur.
 " " 598 semblance est e fausseté purpens e cuntevure :
 " " 1002 veir fuit tut parer chose k'est fauseté.
 faut acc. " 1825 ne i deise fauseté pur tut l'or C.
 favele prp. " 361 sanz nule fauseté.
 under failrir.
 favele s. f. tale.
 faut prp. sg. 1249 plus set d'enchantment, d'art e de favele.
 favele " 80 sulum ta favele.
 fause adj. feeble.
 favele mas, nom. sg. 1454 le cors m'est feble e anienti.

GLOSSARY.

feblesce	s. f. feebleness. prp. sg. 1115 ki par aventure de feblesce enpali.
Febnam	under Phebnam.
feffé	(pp. =) adj. enfeoffed, possessed of land, wealthy. mas. nom. pl. 357 li autre prince tant riche e tant feffé. " " 1032 (mil) des plus honorables, riches e feffé (citoiens).
fei	s. f. faith. acc. sg. 1109 lur foi unt plevi. obl. " 1007 fei ke nus devum Mahum : 1261 fei ke dei Palladie : " " 1572 fei ke dei Phebum : 1824 fei ke doi porter lui (ki fist d'ewe vin). prp. " 372 de la fei Deu la summe apris e demustré.
feim	s. f. hunger. acc. sg. 683 feim ad e sei e freit au soir e au disner.
feimes	under faire.
feindra	v. ref. to delay. ind. fut. 3 sg. 435 la vostre maisnée ki pas ne se feindra.
feintise	s. f. false pretence. nom. sg. 279 (ke) feintise u fauseté n'i seit. prp. " 1197 fere santz feintise partnt le tuen cumant.
feire	s. f. fair, market. prp. sg. 576 (perist) marcheant en feire.
feisent, feist,	feistes under faire.
feit	s. f. time, occasion.
feiz	{ (acc.) sg. 574 (n'est nul) ki n'est aucune feit susdnt par soleür. " pl. 152 de anz treis feiz dis : 169 (apostles) par nombre deus faiz sis.
fel	s. m. gall.
felun	acc. sg. 238 tendi fel à boivre. adj. felon ; fell, scoundrel. mas. nom. sg. 496 li fels tirant cumande : 709 li feluns tiranz pautoner out fait lier A. " " " 1741 li prince feluns (ne vont tant atendre). " acc. " 306 le pneple ke veistes tant crnel e felun (v. note). " prp. " 414 à un prince felun ala : 458 descouverz sumes à un tirant felun : " " " 671 (mis i fu en garde) à felun gaholer : 1583 cum de itel felun traître prendre apent. " nom. pl. 259 furent li felun tirant [esmoilli] : 353 li felun cheitif (sunt maluré) : " " " 664 ne poënt li felun esployter : 1682 li felun guerroier : " " " 1715 ne me flechissent cist mescreant felun : 1759 li paën felun (sunt) el fu d'enfer. " acc. " 907 ne date mais morteus, feluns tirant hardiz. " prp. " 394 pur les grantz fertez des sarracins feluns.
felunie	s. f. rascality. prp. sg. 727 dit uns paëns ki estoit de grant felunie : 945 par felunie pat escharni.
feluns, felz	under felon.
femme	s. f. woman. prp. sg. 87 deingnast de femme naistre.
semmele	adj. female.
fendu	acc. sg. 1255 en paraïs fist hom, masle e femmele. v. intr. to burst.
fenestre	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1566 tant par est irascuz, à pou de ire ne fent. pp. mas. sg. 875 dn munt k'est crevez e fendu. s. f. window.
fent	prp. sg. 409 (avisé les a) à une fenestre par unt les esgarda. under fendo.
fentosme	s. m. foolish fancy. prp. sg. 206 (avis) sans fentosme u duter : 294 (entendre) sanz fentosme u folage.
fer I.	nom. sg. 1147 raed fn e estable cum fer n aimant. prp. " 710 fait lier a de chaesnes de fer.
ter II.	adj. fierce. mas. nom. sg. 708 dnra cist grantz maus tant cruël e tant fer. " pl. 1333 tant sunt il plus crœus e plus fier.
ferai, fere, ferez	under faire.
ferent	v. tr. to strike.
feri	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 835 le fert dn poin e du bastun pesant : 1314 cist se fert ki ne veit. " " " pl. 632 ferent e enpeinment : 1608 ferent, batent e poinnett :

GLOSSARY.

- (fer) ind. pres. 3 pl. 1748 ferent, nafrrent e traient.
 " pret. 3 sg. 235 des paumes à la face érueument feri : 1174 cest ki le feri
 " " 1529 veisez ke le pere le fiz au quor feri.
 " " 801 li paëns l'ad feru du brant.
 app. (pft. " ") 88 du glaive au quor feru (estre) : 158 an queur feru (fu) du chevaler 1
 infin. 1234 ne larrum pur les testes duner au brand ferir.
 ferm, fermis adj. firm ;—(adv.) fast, tightly.
 mas. nom. sg. 1305 li un des crestiens plus fermis e plus enter (respunt).
 adv. 223 ferm fu endormi : 320 ferm lie sathan.
 fermement adv. firmly, steadfastly.
 185 tu la trinité voz craire fermement.
 ferré adj. hard.
 ferrez } mas. nom. sg. 1427 li chemins ferrez aspre e deshuel (d'asse).
 } acc. " 764 estroit lui fu le champ e le chemin ferre (v. note).
 ferrin adj. of iron.
 mas. acc. sg. 53 n'oiez vers mes diz quor dur ne ferrin.
 ferru, fert under ferir.
 fertez s. f. cruelty.
 ppr. pl. 393 pur les grantz fertez des sarracins feluns.
 feru under ferir.
 ferum, ferunt, fesunt, fesicit under faire.
 feste s. f. a festival.
 acc. sg. 621 au jur quant feste funt : 1416 en frunt feste anuel.
 festival adj. festive.
 mas. ppr. sg. 19 nobile citoien en atur festival.
 feu s. m. fire.
 nom. sg. 1095 (à ki obeit) feu ki à sa tumbe lut : 1678 (ù est) feu, ki pas ne esteint
 " " 860 li solailz les greve ki plus ert chautz ke feu.
 acc. " 85 fist les elementz, terre, onde, air e fu.
 ppr. " 1060 (se arestut un rais) de un feu ki plus ert elers ke solailz de midi
 " " 1727 (dun) ki garde n'a de fu, de verm, ne de larrum.
 " " 174 (alez) eu feu ki art tut dis : 1759 (sunt) el fu d'enfer puant.
 feüsez, feüssez under estre.
 feverus adj. sick of a fever.
 mas. acc. pl. 149 sana paraletics, feverus, avogles.
 fevre I. s. m. blacksmith.
 nom. sg. 1250 (plus set d'art) ke ne set de tenailles fevre ki martele.
 fevres II. s. f. fever.
 nom. pl. 705 (neissent) fevres ki funt la gent engaunir e trembler.
 fi I. adj. certain ;—adv. de fi, surely.
 mas. nom. pl. 276 bien sciez certz e fi.
 adv. 904 bien le croi de fi e bien sui acerté.
 " 1089 ben sumes certz de fi : 1542 bien soiez certz de fi.
 fi II. (1104) under fier.
 fichi (ppr. =) adj. fixed.
 mas. nom. sg. 1062 (un rais) sur la tumbe A, se arestut fichi.
 fie } v. ref. to trust.
 fier I. } ind. pres. 1 sg. 1104 (Jesu reclaim), en lui me fier.
 " " 3 " 717 A, est sis disciples : en li creit e se fie.
 " " infin. 123 en autre k'en sun cher fiz ne se vont fier.
 fier II. (1333) under fer.
 fiez s. m. lief.
 acc. pl. 586 (tu en purras consirer) fiez, chasteus e tun.
 figure s. f. image, figure.
 nom. sg. 605 (croiz) ù de Jesu est faite la figure.
 figurée v. tr. to shape out.
 ppr. fent, acc. sg. 291 cum veiz en ceste croiz figurée la image.
 fil under fiz.
 fin I. adj. fine (of gold); sincere (of the heart); subtle (of reason).
 mas. ppr. sg. 638 tant cum portereit de fin or un dromund.
 " " 1843 batesme i requorai de quor verai e fin.
 fem. " " pl. 82 (par fines raisuns ne parroit estre) enquis ne sei.
 fin II. s. f. end.

GLOSSARY.

- fin (1.) acc. sg. 190 (turment) sanz fin prendre : 16-6 tuz jurs sanz fin aver :
 " " 1812 de ceste estoire vi le cumençail e fin.
 prp. " 366 à la fin serras martir :—
 " " 55 regnera sanz cumençail e fin : 352 regnera eu ciel sanz fin :
 " " 1016 santz fin regne eu cel esteillé : 1352 (eu ciel demurer) sanz fin :
 " " 1228 (à vostre cumpainnie) me doinst Deus ateindre sanz fin u resorit.
 finc v. intr. to cease (always negative).
 fine ind. pres. 3 sg. 1629 e cist ne fine de urer e Jesu merciér.
 finent " " pl. 1290 ne finent a jurnées tut serré chevauc her.
 fines " pret. 3 sg. 673 A. en la chartre ne fina Deu urer.
 fini under fin i.
 finir v. tr. to finish.
 finn ind. pres. 1 sg. 1845 la estoire de A. ci finis e termin.
 fins ppp. mas. sg. 915 le jur A. cumence e li suens est finiz.
 finiz " " 1537 le regne averez du ciel ki jamais n'ert fini.
 " " infin. 1224 k'il m'ottreit par sa grace ceste vie finir.
 finent under faire.
 firmament s. m. firmament.
 fist acc. sg. 1575 par Jovin ki guie terre e firmament.
 under faire.
 fiz s. m. son.
 fin nom. sg. 80 Deu e fiz Deu fu : 304 le fiz Deu meimes fu :
 " " 271 benoit seit le pere e sun fiz ki li est parilgal e uni : 1254 si fiz est Deus e hem.
 acc. " 186 (craire) le pere e le fiz, saint esperit ensement :
 " " 893 le saint esperit reclame e le pere e le fiz :—
 " " 313 sun fiz fur envea : 659 Deu du ciel tramist sun fiuz :
 " " 583 reni Jesu ke claimes fiz Deu le sauveür : 1230 (plest eschoisir) Jesu le fiz Marie :
 " " 1328 (ocire) fiz, frere, nevu : 1529 veisez ke le pere le fiz au quor feri.
 gen. " 102 al nun le fiz Marie.
 prp. " 422 (cum il se humili) à un Jesu, fiz Deu : 1343 li pere au fiz la plaie va bender.
 " " 1442 me sui del tut duné a Jesu, fiz Marie.
 " " 36 (la nuvele precher) du fiz Deu : 41 (Pot parler) du fiz Deu :
 " " 79 nuveles d'un deu fiz d'une pucele : 123 en autre k'en sun cher fiz ne se vont fiér.
 voc. " 1503 fiz, frere, nevu !
 nom. pl. 1022 paien se curerent, li fil Belial ; 1716 ne part ne eient de moi fiz de perdicium.
 prp. " 401 par Noë e ses fiz cum puis fu restorez (li mundz*).
 flamboie v. intr. to blaze, flame.
 flamboient ind. pres. 3 sg. 691 du solail ki flamboie : 902 solailz ki flamboie à midiz : 1061 un rais ki flamboie.
 " " pl. 1698 fremissent e flamboient cum saerpent u dragun.
 flaschiz v. intr. to gush forth.
 flaunc pp. mas. sg. 809 sanc gloriis ki du cors est flaschiz.
 flaune s. m. flank, side.
 fleechi acc. sg. 1612 teinte en a la peitrine, le dos, e flaune costal.
 fleechin v. tr. to bend, subdue ; intr. to yield.
 fleechirai ind. fut. 1 sg. 607 ne fleechirai pui nule mort tant ernièle e dure.
 fleechirai " 3 pl. 1034 ki ne fleechirunt, bien l'unt dit e jurié.
 fleechirunt subj. pres. " 1715 ke ne me fleechissent cist mescreant felun.
 fleechissent " plpit. 1 pl. 1525 n'eüssum un de eus fleechi pur un val d'or empli.
 fleechiz ppp. mas. sg. 485 proiez ke ne soie fleechiz : 633 A. n'est fleechiz : 892 de ren n'est fleechiz .
 " pl. 1108 ke soium de s'amur desturnez ne fleechi.
 " infin. 667 ke sun voler pousse e fleechir e changer :
 " 1148 veintre ne fleechir nel pout hem vivant.
 " 1217 ne pur lunge prisun fauser ne fleechir (vout).
 flestri v. intr. to fide, wither.
 flestrie ind. pres. 3 pl. 602 flestrent blez en terre.
 flestrit " pret. 3 sg. 1142 flestri e anentti quancke estoit verdoiant.
 flestrent pp. fem. sg. 1454 le cors m'est feble e anentti, la char pal e flestrie.
 " infin. 699 (funt) flesstrir l'erbe du pré.
 flot, flotz s. m. wave, water ; body of water (river).
 nom. sg. 1153 au passer de un pund ù li flotz fu bruant.
 acc. " 832 le flot ad tut secchi ki nus fu desturbant : 1158 (es-le-vus) le flot tut secchi
 ppp. " 788 (Fewe) est parfunde e raedde à flot briant :
 " " 1029 fort est à cunbatre à flot k'est surundé.

flote	(à—) adv. afloat. 790 ke n'i fust mus à flote, ne batel ne chalant.
flur, flurs	s. f. flower. nom. sg. 349 (trespassables) cum est la flur du champ : 588 ki es de la cité la flur. acc. pl. 699 as reims murir (veisez) les flurs.
fluri	{ v. tr. to beautify, adorn.
flurie	ind. pret. 3 sg. 265 gloire e clarté les esceint e fluri.
fluriz	ppp. mas. nom. sg. 1073 martirs est gloiris curunez e fluri. " " 1535 desore of moi serrez en paraïs fluri. " " pl. 1018 entre les* seintz martirs fluriz e curuné. " fem. nom. " 1451 of la croiz, k'en sanc A. fu teinte e flurie. s. m. lock (of hair) v. note. prp. pl. 891 les cheveus A. lie par les focuns crespiz.
focuns	under fei.
foi	s. (f.?) leaf (of tree).
foille	acc. sg. 695 foille veisez blanchir.
folage	s. n. extravagance. nom. sg. 556 entene cum sa doctrine folage est e errur. prp. " 294 (tun sunge puez) entendre sanz fentosme u folage.
foleür	s. m. foolishness. prp. sg. 579 repentir te purras de cest grant folеür. " " 574 ki n'est aucune feit susduit par folеür.
folie	s. f. folly. prp. sg. 1806 pernent confessiun de folie e peccé.
for	(1447) under fors I.
force	s. f. vigour, power. acc. sg. 660 force e stabilité me doinst il. prp. " 84 (Deu) ki tant est de force e de vertu : 771* de force (v. note) e poësté (passent l'ewe). " " 1393 par la force Jesu.
foreine	adj. out of doors : maisun —, out-house. fem. prp. sg. 75 of lui est venut à une maisun foreine.
forfist	v. intr. to commit a crime (a forfeit).
fors	I. ind. pret. 3 sg. 657 puis par trausun de la saerpent forfist (v. note). II. prep. except : save. 359 n'unt ore plus de tere fors saet pez mesuré : 1423 nuz tut fors d'un mantel. 1447 n'est autre Deu for cist k'en Sulie (murut) : 1823 ne sai autre language fors le mien barbarin. 1710 jo n'ai esperance fors en Deu e vus nun.
fors	adv. out. 1265 prendre le frai e fors sacher du ventre la buèle.
fort	{ adj. strong; difficult.
fortz	mas. nom. sg. 573 n'est nul tant sage, tant fort ne tant seûr. (ntr.) " 1029 fort est à cunbatre à flot k'est surundé. mas. ob. " 1421 munitez (i. e. sur) fort runcin. " acc. pl. 1484 destres avoient plus fortz e plus igneus.
fous	adj. foolish. mas. nom. sg. 1574 (ki les ot e i assent) plus est fous ke beste. " vœc. pl. 887 k'alez vns demurant, fous euardz failliz. under faire.
fra, frai	{ adj. French (language).
franceis	ppr. sg. 70 cuntée en frances e latin : 1822 translatée en franceis e latin.
frances	s. f. kindness.
franchise	nom. sg. 580 en noz dens ad [= il y a] grant franchise e duçur. acc. " 872 ore requor ta franchise : 1689 la franchise Deu ne puet nuls parcounter. prp. " 100 en franchise e almosne as tun tens despendum : 779 pur tue franchise e debonnerete.
frances	adj. noble. mas. nom. sg. 969 mais li frances chevaler A. est demuré.
frarin	{ adj. miserable.
frarins	mas. acc. sg. 59 ki garde e eunforte le poure e le frarin : " " 1842 (ne me os numer mes peechui) poure e frarin. " nom. pl. 1504 frarins sumes e suls e tuz enorfani. under faire.
fras	{ adj. cold.
freide	freit I. { mas. acc. sg. 987 k'il urent cum freit mord guerpi.

- freit I. fem. nom. sg. 1167 (est surse) fountains freide e clere.
 freit II. s. m. cold.
 acc. sg. 683 feim ad e sei e freit au soir e au disner.
 fremi } v. intr. to yell, roar with anger.
 fremissent } ind. pres. 3 pl. 825 fremissent cum liuns : 863 fremissent e erient : 1698 fremissent e flamboient.
 " pret. 3 sg. 446 d'ne e maualent tressua e fremi
 frere } s. m. brother.
 freres } nom. sg. 399 Caim si frere esnez (l'ocist) : 1344 li frere li curt sure :
 " " 1530 li freres main tendi (as plaies bender).
 acc. " 335 Jovin descensus e son frere Neptun : 1328 (l'ocire) fiz, frere, nevu.
 voc. " 1503 fiz, frere, nevu !
 fresnin adj. ashen, of ash(wood).
 friz, friez mas, nom. sg. 1827 desore penant deveng e preng burdun fresnin.
 frois under faire.
 frois } adj. fresh.
 mas. nom. sg. 1470 si cors est las, mais sis bons quors tut frois est e nuenus.
 froisirent } v. intr. to burst, crack.
 froisissent } ind. pres. 3 pl. 652 froisissent os, char emfle e la pel enpalist.
 " pret. " 254 froisinent petes, e la lune enpali.
 fruit s. m. fruit.
 acc. sg. 106 d'un arbre lur defendi le fruit à manger : 1093 fruit ne herbe demi an ne rendi (la terre) :
 " " 1141 perdirent blez e fruit li gainnur paissant.
 frum under faire.
 frund } s. m. forehead.
 frunt I. } prp. sg. 632 ferent e enpeinment en face e nes e frunt.
 " " 1702 tut est debrisé du frand gesc' au talun.
 frunt II. (1416) under faire.
 fu I. (85, 1727, 1759) under feu.
 fu II., fu III. (223 bis.) under estre.
 fuie s. f. flight.
 prp. sg. 613 à vus ça fust li clers venuz sanz fuie e cuverture.
 fumes, fuissez, fumes under estre.
 funda v. tr. to found.
 ind. pret. 3 sg. 490 sa eglise sur pere funda e establi.
 fundu } v. intr. to melt.
 funt I. } ind. pres. 3 sg. 644 pere perist e depece, fust art, e metal funt.
 pp. mas. sg. 877 plus clers ke n'est argantz esmerez e fundu.
 funt II. under faire.
 fountaine } s. f. a fountain.
 fountain } nom. sg. 1167 est surse fountains freide e clere à grant ruisseau curant.
 acc. " 861 fountaine ne trovrent, rivere ne palu.
 pp. " 876 d'une bele fountaine est li roisseus hissu :
 " " 1611 (li sances raa aval) cum fait de la fountaine li roisseus cursal.
 voc. " 330 aî Jesu, fountaine de remissiu !
 furbi } v. tr. to furnish (swords).
 furbie } ppp. mas. (nom.) sg. 894 l'ad feru du brant ki ert furbiz.
 turbiz } " (ppr.) " 450 fra voler de brant furbi : 1499 les detrenchames au brand furbi.
 " sem. (") , 1443 A. decolé fu à la espée furbie.
 furent under estre.
 firma v. tr. to form, make.
 firmé } ind. pret. 3 sg. 655 Deu k'Adam firma.
 former } app. (" pft. 2 sg.) 777 Deus ! ki as le mund firmé.
 formeze } ppp. mas. sg. 5 de fust i fu formeze uns cors d'un mortel.
 infm. 1156 Deus ! ki hom formier deignas à tun semblant.
 fusent, fussen, fust I. under estre.
 fust II. s. m. wood.
 nom. sg. 644 pere perist e depece, fust art e metal funt.
 pp. " 5 de fust i fu formeze uns cors d'un mortal : 88 à un fust cloufichez :
 " " 236 en un fust drescé : 643 mal aient deu pere u fust u ki de metal sunt (v. note).
 fustes, fut under estre.

G.

gabbé	v. tr. to mock ; ref. id.
gabber	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 945 par felunie l'at escharni e gabbé, infin. 571 ben s'en puet gabber de vus cist enchantur.
Gébel	n. pr. id.
gaholer	prp. 125 del angle G. en fist sun messager.
gaunner	s. m. gaoler.
Gaullie	prp. sg. 671 (fu mis en garde) à felun gaholer.
gambes	s. m. husbandman.
gant	nom. pl. 1141 perdirent blez e fruit li gainnur paissant.
Galilée	n. pr. Galilée.
garde	prp. 501 Jesu de Galilée.
gardeins	s. f. leg.
garder	acc. pl. 839 brisenet braz e gambes par lui h trespassant.
gant	s. m. glove.
garantir	acc. sg. 834 à ço prouver sui prest ploier le gant.
gard, garde	prp. „ 1162 ne pris a mais noz deus à valur d'un gant.
garde	under garder.
garder	v. tr. to protect.
gardein	infin. 1213 pur moi de mes enemis morteus garantir.
gardeins	under garder.
gardeins	s. f. ward (= watch); heed (= fear); care, anxiety;—se duner, to take note of, be aware.
gardeins	acc. sg. 434 avant ke nus hom garde s'en dura :
gardeins	„ „ 1082 si garde ne empernum : 1727 (dun) ki n'a garde de fu, de verm, ne de lairun.
gardeins	prp. „ 671 (mis fu) en garde e en destresce à felun gaholer.
gardin	s. m. guardian.
gardins	nom. pl. 714 li prince de la terre, li bailli e gardein (sunt assemble).
gardins	„ „ 1393 (Sunt devenu) gardeins de morticine.
garder	v. tr. to guard, protect.
gardin	ind. pres. 3 sg. 59 ki garde e cunforte le poure e le frarin.
gari	subj. „ „ 26 (Deus) vus benoie e guard ! 528 celui le gard ! 1123 Jesus te* gard !
garies	„ „ 1048 (proicz) k'il del encumberus nus gard de diabie.
garir	„ imper. 2 sg. 956 e sun cors gar ben ke ne soit pas emblé.
garisse	app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1387 les cors unt as gentilz martirs gard e defeade.
gariz	infin. 707 de musches e vermine ne se pout nul garder :
garni	„ 1296, 1649 ki ne se seyent de tes (sortz) (laçuns) garder.
garniz	„ 1548 as cors garder (= à garder les cors) vunt.
garden	s. m. garden.
garden	nom. pl. 693 li bois e li gardin (perisent).
gari	v. tr. to heal.
garies	ind. pret. 3 sg. 151 guari les ydropies.
garir	subj. pres. „ „ 953 di (= dic) li k'il garisse tun cors k'est depescé.
garisse	infin. 906 garir me puet : 1073 mun cors, garir e restorer (sul Deu puct).
gariz	prp. „ 1311 (ço espruver) par aucun langurus garir e restorer (v. note).
garni	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 270 benoît scit le pere ki tuz nus ad guarir.
garniz	PPP. mas. (nom.) sg. 467 meint hom punia uncore par vus estre gari.
garni	„ „ „ 1090 sans est e gari : 1199 gariz est k'en cest mund pur Deu sun sanc esplant
garniz	„ (acc.) pl. 1543 (Jesus les restora) entera, seins e gari.
garniz	„ fem. (nom.) „ 975 garies sunt ses plaies e sis cors restoré.
garni	v. tr. to warn; watch; furnish.
garniz	ind. pret. 1 sg. 616 jo de tut ço l'en garni.
garniz	app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1065 (li beus angers) en unt garni (aguetes e pasturs jaéns).
garniz	PPP. mas. sg. 262 li sepulcres estoit ben clos e ben garni : 452 en estoit de trestut ço garni
garniz	„ „ „ 734 ki par autres est garniz, cist ben se chastie :
garniz	„ „ „ 1132 en fu garniz par un sun bien voillant.
garniz	„ „ pl. 850 de robes sunt trestuit e garniz e vestu.

GLOSSARY.

- gas (gab) s. m. mockery.
acc. pl. 961 (*n'ai volonté*) de eschars ne gas oïr : 1298 desdi ke tu dit as par tes gas cuntruver (v.note).
geenst under gendre.
geir } v. tr. to affirm, assert.
geisent } ind. pres. 3 pl. 1803 bien geisen ke il a dreitureument uvré.
 infin. 1236 (les ot) ço de quor geir.
gemme s. f. gem.
gendre nom. sg. 4 n'i out (= il n'y eut) acastonée, ne gemme, ne cristal.
v. intr. to groan.
gendoilluns ind. pres. 3 sg. 483 A. de tendrur gent, plura e pali : 775 gent de pieté :
 " " 892 cist ne gent, ne grundile ne de ren n'est flechiz : 1348 plure e gent de quoer.
 " pret. 3 " 589 de tut ço n'est A. esmuz ne geenst ne deut ne plure.
 infin. 1204 de gendre e de lermor ne se puet retenir.
genoilluns à —, adv. on one's knees.
239 à genoilluns devant li: 514 à genoilluns suvent l'ad aürée :
325 à genoilluns se met par grant devocion : 775 à genoilluns s'est mis.
genoilt s. m. knee ; à —, in a kneeling posture.
gent I. prp. pl. 940 à genoiltz e à cutes ad le tertre munte :—1173 fu A. decolez à genoiltz Deu urant.
gent II. (483; 775; 892; 1348) under gendre.
gent s. f. people, folk, multitude ; followers.
nom. sg. 506 (*s'en vunt*) cum gent ki s'aturne à morteu medlée :
 " 510 A. vunt querant cum gent desmesurée : 536 dunt plus se curuce cele gent malurée :
 " 539 (*venu à curt*) û fu gent aünée : 611 si fetussez gent de sen, de raisun e mesure :
 " 1517 quant la gent paëne lur gref pleinte entendi :
 " 1589 tant i a gent li chemins nes (= ne les) cumprent.
(abs.) " 1739 lur gent veant [= illorum gente vidente].
acc. " 698 (*veisez*) gent ki se despoile e encirer e suëi : 705 fevres ki fuit la gent engaunir e trembler :
 " 1165 veimes grant gent de sei laburant : 1282 lors ad mandé sa gent, centeines e millier ;
 " 1295 simple gent par barat enganer : 1446 assemblame pur ço gent en une cumpainnie :
 " 1452 batesme ki la gent scintine : 1487 tant ad gent trahi par ses sermons desleus :
 " 1577 trop nus ad toleit gent : 1651 deceivre simple gent e par diz enganer :
 " 1659 pur la gent enginier.
prop. " 1268 à vus cunsel surço demandant, ma gent k'estes loiele.
gentil adj. noble (of birth, character, &c.).
gentils mas. nom. sg. 740 A. ert gentilz e bien enparenté : 743 seit de parage e gentilz e bien né :
gentilz " 797 uns chevalers gentilz (chiet as piez A.) : 898 la croiz musça uns crestiens gentilz.
" acc. " 980 le gentil chevaler uni aidé : 1424 devant eus fuit cuie le gentil juvencel.
" prp. " 1208 bien me deit d'A. le gentil suvenir.
" voc. " 417 ai, princes gentilz ! 921 ai, martir gentilz ! 1708 ai, gentil barun !
" nom. pl. 546 guerpi as ke timbrent ti gentil ancesur.
" acc. " 1378 queüs gentil de nesance : 1785 (le eüst deshonuré) e ses martirs gentilz.
" prp. " 1387 les cors unt as gentilz martirs gardé e defendu.
" voc. " 171 mes leaus amis gentils ! 1229 citoiens gentilz ! 1472 gentilz chevalers !
genzives s. f. gums.
prop. pl. 836 les denz lui fait voler des genzives devant.
gesc' A prep. up to, (of place, degree, time); B conj. until.
gesk' } A 48 passer geske ça : 1702 tut est debrisé du frund gesc'au talun :
geske } 234 gesk'au sanc espandie de escurgies batî :—1815 gesk' à tant k'il furent mis en sarcu marbrin.
B 1118 (langui) iluec, geske Apl. repeira.
geste s. f. story, incident.
acc. sg. 1820 la geste ai (escrit en parchemin, cum la vi).
getta v. tr. to throw (into prison); heave (a sigh); utter (a cry).
gette ind. pres. 3 sg. 1203 Apl. lors gette de parfund un suspir.
getter " pret. " 249 en murant getta un cri.
 infin. 665 en prisun obscure le cumandenter getter.
geü, geüsentr under gisent.
girun s. m. shirt-front.
gisant nom. sg. 1376 (les cors) plus blancs ke de chemise n'est girun ne mance.
gisarmes under gisent.
gisarmes s. f. battle-axe.
acc. pl. 852 portent gisarmes e grantz couteus muluz.
gisent } v. intr. to lie down.
gisez } ind. pres. 3 sg. 66 en enfer gist puant.

- (gisez) ind. pres. 2 pl. 1505 en desert gisez cum charoinne guerpi.
 " 3 " 599 en la prisun d'enfer gisent obscure.
 " 1 sg. 331 ki eu ciel vi, quant geū dormant en ma maisun.
 " 3 " 971 au cors ki à tere gut l'ad mis e ajusté.
 " 3 pl. 1540 gurent par ces champs defulez e guerpi.
 subj. impf. 3 1543 cum si il geûsent (tuz vifs, enters, seins e gari).
 pp. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 859 à terre unt geū:
 " (subj. plpf. " ") 795 (vifs levent legers, enters e seins,) cun geū ussent dormant.
 pres. ptpc. (acc. sg.) 845 pur mort le guerpissent eu sabelan gisant:
 " (") 988 (kil urent cum freit mord guerpi e lessé) eu tertre gisant:
 " (") 1164 cum mort le lessames au pé du munt gisant.
 Gu 1. n. pr. Mount St. Bernard ("Mons Jovis").
 acc. sg. 1831 passerai Mun Gu, le roiste munt alpin.
- Gu II. n. pr. Jew.
- Giüe Giüeu Giüeus } nom. pl. 161 dunc devindrent Jüeus murneseensis: 289 quant en croiz lui mistrent li Giüe de putage
 " 307 (le pueple ke veistes) Giüeu sunt: 427 ki Giüeu en Sulie en croiz penerent ja:
 " 1618 en croit le pendirent li Giü desloial: 1600 (reni Jesu) ki Giü oserent encroï.
 glace prp. pl. 240 hai rois de Giüeus! 155 par Jüeus e Judas le traître fu quis.
 s. f. ice.
- glaive prp. sg. 635 gravele semmez, de glace fates pund.
- gloire s. m. sword.
 prp. sg. 1280 tuz tuerum à glaive sanz nul esparniér.
 " 88 du glaive au quor ferru: 256 un de eus la curaille d'un glaive li ovri.
- gloriüs } s. f. glory.
 gloriüse } nom. sg. 226 à la gloire de Deu parut e resplendi: 265 gloire e clarté les esceint e fluri:
 " 1532 de Jesu la gloire resplendi.
 acc. " 922 gloire du mund guerpis: 1058 de lui en teu manere la gloire descuvri:
 " 1226 par exemple de vus gloire du cel merri:
 " 1354 chantent " gloire e loenges " pur joie demener:
 " 1637 nus véum ja la gloire ke Deus vus veut duner.
 prp. " 1521 à honur sunt e gloire eu ciel aeilli: 1645 al hant rei de gloire sun regne receive.
 " 1039 vit en gloire remenant e estable: 1758 les martirs sunt en gloire el regne permenant
- glut glutun gorge } adj. base.
 } mas. nom. pl. 1332 co ouent Sarrazins, li glut adverser: 1728 se effréent li Sarrazin glutun.
 " s. f. insult, mockery.
 grace prp. sg. 523 dient en hauste voiz e à cruel gorgée.
 graces } s. f. grace; favour; pl. thanks.
 grant 1. } prp. sg. 129 (Marie) de grace replenie:—
 " 119 par sa grace nus d'luce engetter: 1224 k'il m'ottreit par sa grace este vie fini.
 acc. pl. 882 au deu du solal en unt graces rendu: 1397 à Deu en unt graces e mercis rendu
 adj. great, much, vast.
 mas. nom. sg. 253 un grantz veilz: 708 eist grantz maus:—
 " 13. 428, 465, 771 grant duel: 418 grant mal: 751 grant pueple:
 " 1385, 1548 un grant lu: 1733 un estrif mut grant.
 " (pred.) " 303 li gueriduns est grantz: 587 li doilz seroit grantz:—
 " 1418 li paen sunt grant pueple.
 " acc. " 482, 983 grant duel: 545 grant deshonur: 620 grant cri:
 " " 856 grant pueple: 1640 le grant poir: 1658 grant saver:
 " (") 117, 1078 grant tens: 1421 grant destier (v. note).
 " pip. " 505 à grant bruit: 770 à grant estrif: 1167 à grant ruisseau: 1210 à si grant honur
 " " 1221 au grant gueridun: 1603 à grant turment:—405 du grant jugement:
 " " 579 de cest grant folcier: 1306 de cest travail si grant: 1652acheisum de cest grant mal
 " " 1501 en grant duel:—1602 par tun grant munsaver:—1784 sanz grant vengement.
 " nom. pl. 549 li grant e li menur: 563 grant conquêteür (furent): 747 li grant e li petit.
 " acc. " 586 grant siez: 696 les grantz paluz: 852 grantz cutens:—1379 queus grantz de cresance
 " " 1416 lur grantz deus: 1510 ces grantz maus: 1661 noz grantz deus:
 " " 1603 grantz ben (v. note).
 " prp. " 17 à ecclers grantz aval: 1036 par les grantz miracles.

GLOSSARY.

- (*grant* I.) fem. nom. sg. 264 grant turbe : 580 grant franchise : 720 grant partie :
 " " " 1597 grant ire : 1677 grant tendbrur.
 " (pred.) " 760 la presse ert grant : 1751 si fu la presse grant : 1766 grant fu la bataille.
 " acc. " 124, 1284 grant busoinne : 518, 1500 grant noise : 857 grant chalur :
 " " " 857 grant sei : 972 grant merveille : 1105 grant gent :
 " " " 1342 grant pieté : 1480 grant joie : 1706 (veit) une grant legiun.
 " Prp. " 338 à grant ruine : 369, 960, 1757 à grant humilité : 765 à une ewe grant e parfund :
 " " " 787 à devociun grant : 1732 à grant processiun :—727 estoit de grant felunie :
 " " " 1462 (est) de grant seignarie : 1491 de grant joie (sunt refait) :—
 " " " 1092 en la grant secchereſce :—
 " " " 307 (par) lui grant mesprisun : 325 par grant devociun : 1294 par grant ire.
 " acc. pl. 148, 447, 1121, 1315 grantz vertuz (list) (jure) (fesant) (savez).
 " prp. " 565 seingnur de grantz terres : 1769 un des grantz merveilles : 393 pur les grantz ferteſ.
- grant* II. s. m. grant, gift.
 acc. sg. 1135 vostre croiz retenir de vus avoit le grant.
grante } v. tr. to grant.
granté } ind. pres. 3 sg. 30 cist bonement li grante (ostel).
grantez } subj. " " " 1050 (proicx lui k'il) nus grante la joie.
 imper. 2 pl. 1220 grantez mei (par martire venir par ta aie au gueredun).
 app. (ind. pf. 3 sg.) 785 la requeste A. du cement ad grante.
- grantz, granz* under grant.
gravele s. f. gravel.
 acc. sg. 635 gravele semmez, de glace fates pond.
gré s. m. good pleasure ; adv. bon gré, de bon gré, willingly, venir à gré, to please.
 (acc. sg.) 763 enviz va bon gré.
 prp. " 1012 unt acumplic quanke lui vint à gré :—
 " " 346 (eschoisi vus a) de bon gré : 1771 kì l'ust mesdit u mesfait de gré.
gref adj. grievous.
 fem. acc. sg. 1517 (entendi) lur gref pleinte.
greinnur aūj. (compar. of grant,) greater.
 mas. acc. sg. 587 (li doilz serroit grantz,—) ne veimes une greinnur.
greve v. tr. to grieve, annoy.
grevé } ind. pres. 3 sg. 729 (langur e maladie) plus nuit e greve ke mort : 860 li solailz les greve.
grever mhn. 670 enchaesnez pur sun cors plus grever : 1360 les bras li unt lié pur lui plus grever.
gros adj. big, huge.
 mas. prp. sg. 1607 (ferent) de gros bastun poianal.
grundille v. intr. to moan.
 ind. pres. 3 sg. 892 cist ne gent, ne grundille, ne de ren n'est flechiz.
guage s. m. gage.
 acc. sg. 292 (ne mist) pur nus rançun ne guage (d'or ne d'argent).
Guales under Wales.
guarant } s. m. guarantee, protection.
guarantz } nom. sg. 57 escu m'est e garant plus ke chastel : 114 guarantz ne pout estre, ne nus aver mester :
 " " 560 estre à sun deciple e garant e sucur : 1764 soiez cuntrie diable lur escu e garant.
gar'd, guaide under garder.
gar'i under garir.
garini under garni.
gué s. m. ford.
 prp. sg. 765 à une ewe venent grant e parfund sanz gué.
guerdun } s. m. guerdon, reward.
gueredun } nom. sg. 363 (grantz est) li guereduns (as bens aturné).
guereduns } acc. " 585 tu en purias consier gueredun e honur : 1725 ui receverez pur ton travail guerdun.
 prp. " 1221 par martire venir au grant gueredun dunt Dieu te plut seoir :—
 " " 908 de gueredun saisiz : 1017 du guerecan seisiz k'il tant ad desiré :
 " " 1045 seisiz estes du guerdun desirable : 1098 de sun guerdun est hautement seisiz.
gueres adv. hardly, scarcely.
 " une cité noble, sanz gueres paringal.
guerpis v. tr. to give up, renounce; abandon; forsake.
guerpir } ind. pres. 2 sg. 385 si tu sul me guerpis, trop triez erüetez : 1685 si tunc guerpistes deus sanz demurer.
guerpirai } " " 3 pl. 845 pur mort le guerpissent eu sabelun gisant :
guerpiras } " " " 1805 guerpissent lur erours e maus e vanité.
gaerpis } pret. 2 sg. 922 gloire du mund guerpis.
guerpissent } " " 413 cum il guerpi Mahum e Jesu reclama.
guerpissez } fut. 1 " 666 ço ke m'aprist ne guerpirai tant cum vie me dure.

GLOSSARY.

- (guerpissez) ind. fut. 2 sg. 65 pur Jesu guerpiras la loi Apolin.
 imper. 2 „ 105 des ore guerpis le tun enchantement.
 „ „ pl. 819 bis kar guerpissez Mahom, guerpissez Tervagant.
 „ infin. 203 Deus nel vout ne guerpir ne ubblier: 1216 il ne les vout unc enfreindre ne guerpir.
 „ „ 1129 A. feistes guerpir la lei Tervagant: 1323 guerpir vus cuvent Mahum.
 app. (ind. pft. 2 sg.) 546 qui guerpi as ke tindrent ti gentil ancesur.
 „ „ „ 3 „ 419 ki ad guerpi noz deus: 449 il a (guerpi les deus) sarrazinois (v. note).
 „ „ „ 1 pl. 1191 pur ki avum guerpi maisun, muillere, enfant.
 „ „ „ ant. 3 „ 987 k'il urent cum freit mord guerpi e lessé.
 ppp. mas. sg. 241 ore pert ke tu es e despit e guerpi.
 „ „ pl. 1505 eu desert gisez (guerpi) cum charoinne:
 „ „ „ 1540 gurent par ces champs defulez e guerpi.
- guerroié } v. tr. to oppose in fight.
 guerroier I. } infin. 1782 en terre guerroiero le rei de majesté (n'a mester à nul).
 guerroier II. } app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1768 Deus (k'il tant unt guerroié) prent de eus vengeance.
- guerroier } s. m. warrior.
 (pendens) nom. pl. 1682 li felun guerroier.
- guetez } v. tr. to watch, spy, lie in wait for.
 ppp. mas. sg. 156 fu (guetez, travez e pris) par Jüeus.
 „ „ pl. 394 (des Sarracins) dunt il sunt guetez.
- gugement } under jugement.
 guie } v. tr. to guide, rule.
 guier } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1293 cist ki les autres guie (= the leader).
 „ „ „ infin. 1437 Jesu, ki ciel e terre guie: 1575 par Jovin ki guie terre e firmament.
 „ „ „ 102, 1315, 1636 ki tut ad à guier (Deu) (Jesu) (le fiz Marie).
- gunele } s. f. gown, dress.
 gupilz } prp. sg. 1248 vestuz de viu gunele.
 gut } s. m. fox.
 gurent, gut } nom. sg. 555 cum luz u cum gupilz escriez de pastur.
 under gisent.
 guverna } v. tr. to govern.
 guvernant } ind. pres. 3 sg. 782 Deu ki tut guverne.
 guverne } „ pret. „ „ 415 ki dunc guverna (la cité V.).
 guverner } „ „ „ infin. 25, 46 ad tut le mund à guverner (Deus) (Jesus).
 periph. pres. ptep. 1178 Jesus est e cel e terre guvernant.

H.

- hache } s. f. axe.
 acc. sg. 504 (portantz) u hache u espée.
 haï } interj. 240, 354, 572, 811, 1646, 1795 under ai i.
 haï } v. tr. to hate.
 ind. pres. 3 pl. 50 ki ceu Jesu héent cum alone esperver.
 „ „ pret. 3 sg. 647 de quor les haï.
 app. (ind. ant. 3 pl.) 1551 cist k'avant les urent mut despit e haï.
 ppp. fem. prp. sg. 1453 suspris de langur remis en ceste voie haïe.
 haid } under aide.
 haïc } under haï.
 hardi } adj. hardy, daing.
 hardiz } mas. nom. sg. 229 un poples cuntre lui e crnél e hardi vint: 474 ne te osera nuire ne euard ne hardi.
 „ „ „ 1074 uns S. des autres plus sages e hardi: 1159 Ar. un chevaler hardi e empernant.
 harpeûre } s. f. harp-playing.
 hastivement } adv. hastily.
 213, 414, 1590 (aler).
 hauberes } s. m. hauberk.
 prp. pl. 851 (de robes sunt garniz) u de hauberes dublers.
 haute } adj. high, loud.
 hauste } mas. nom. sg. 21 un haut mareschal: 122 li haut pere du ciel:
 haut } „ „ „ 593 queus est plus haut, li creaturs u sîce creature ? 1361 lur deu k'est li plus haut
 haute }

GLOSSARY.

hautes	mas. nom. sg. 1449 pur ki A. hant martirs* est. ,, acc. „ 1582 jo en prendrai si haut vengement. ,, prp. „ 1645 (alez) al haut rei de gloire!
fém. acc. sg. 1800 bien unt ja recunnu sa haute deité. ,, prp. „ 1436. 1633 à haute voiz (s'escrie) (dist) :—370 eu mun de la veraie e haute trinité :— ,, „ „ 502 murut en haute croiz drescée : 523 dient en hauste voiz : 805 dist en haute voiz. ,, „ pl. 505 (s'en vunt) à hautes manaces e grant bruit e criée.	
hautement	adv. adv. 249 haut getta un cri : 826 haut s'escrie : 1353 haut chantent e cler.
hay	adv. amplly, richly.
héent	784—soulée ki de lui est privé : 1098 de sun gueredun est—seisi : 1492—ço dient.
hem	946 under ai I.
herbe	under haï.
herber	s. f. herbage, grass. nom. sg. 349 (trespassable est li mundz) cum l'erbe du pré. acc. „ 999 (funt) flestrir l'erbe du pré : 1093 la terre (ne rendi) fruit ne herbe.
herberge	s. m. herb-garden. nom. pl. 693 (perisent) li praiol e herber.
herberge	herberge en muntainne ne puet estre cele.
herbergez	{ v. tr. to harbour, give shelter. } app. (ind. pft. 2 sg.) 52 herbergé m'as ja en tun paleis marbrin. PPP. mas. pl. 1126 ù (lustes) herbergez ches A.
heumes	s. m. helmet.
hier	acc. pl. 1468 deslacent aventailles, heumes e chapeus.
hier	ady. yesterday.
his, hissi, hissu	215 mut ai dormi des hier.
hisdu	under issi.
hom	s. f. fright.
home	acc. sg. 570 (engettez) cele croiz ketu là tens dunt as tu hisdur. } s. m. man, liege-man, servant ; people, “on.” } nom. sg. em 79 k'em clame Jesu : 648 k'em i mist : 688 (venger le tort) k'em fait : ,, „ hem 719 k'em A. crucifie : 1360 k'em purra deviser : 1678 k'em ne puet tnér. ,, „ „ 365 ke hem vus face : 815 ke hem desdit : 817 hem [pendens ? or vocat. ? v. note] : ,, „ „ 1148 veintre nel pout hem vivant : 1314 dit hem en reprever : ,, „ „ 1541 n'i peüst hem cunustre :— ,, „ „ 1471 la busoingne Jesu faire cum sis hem leus :— ,, „ „ 345 soiez amis veraise hem de lealté : 1254 si fiz est Deus e hem : 1256 puis devinthem. ,, „ hom 227 uns hom (ça-ju-desdesci) : 318 hom li ad porté (ewe) : ,, „ „ 406 par unt doit hom estre sauvez : ,, „ „ 434 avant ke nus hom gardes en dura : 467 meint hom estre gari : 562 dit hom : ,, „ „ 648 ne ren n'i espleite hom : 724 droiz est ke en terre vif hom l'ensevelie : ,, „ „ 718 autrement ke li maistres sis hom ne murra mie : ,, „ „ 741 hom k'a mort est jugé [pendens] : nom. sg. hom 791 ù avant passer ne pout hom : 803 ù nuls unc hom ala avant : ,, „ „ 1342 n'est hom ki n'en peüst grant pieté aver : 1377 cunustre les pout hom :— ,, „ „ 810 deveng sis hom e sis sergeant : 1614 devint hom mortal. ,, „ um 94 ne te serroit er rançum, n'um mortal escu. acc. „ hom 120 ki mist hom en encumbrei : 1156 ki hom firmer deignas : ,, „ hem 1255 k'en paraïs fist hom, masle e femme : 1694 ço fait hom renaistre. ,, „ home 725 cele mort apent à home ki le suen deu renie. prp. „ „ um 5 uns cors d'un mortal : 668 (pener) le cors d'un. ,, „ „ umme 141 sanz cunoissance d'umme u reprever. ,, „ „ humme 121 par humme cuvint descumtrie : 341 par humme sunt li autre apris. acc. pl. hummes 1244 ki ses hummes e amis e ses privez apele. prp. „ „ 639 ne pur tuz les hummes ki vivent e murunt.
homicide	s. m. homicide.
honur	nom. pl. 1682 avoutie e homicide. s. m. honour.
honur	nom. sg. 1246 l'onur des deus suvereins ja besille e chancelle : 1819 mes le honur Jesu crest. acc. „ „ 585 tu en purras consirer gueredun e honur : 1663 granz “ben e honur” cunsirer : „ „ 1757 Deus li rende l'onur.

GLOSSARY.

Ixxi

(honur)	prp. sg. 909 à honur l'acoilt Deus of ses desmeine eslitz:
	" " 1210 me deingnat à si grant honur en sun palois tenir:
	" " 1521 à honur sunt e gloire eu ciel acoilli: 1532 à honur les unt en sareuz acoilli.
honurables	adj. honourable
honurant	prp. pl. 1032 (mil u plus) des plus honurables, riches e feisē.
honure	v. tr. to honour.
honuré	ind. pres. 3 sg. 608 Mahom reni k'en enfer trait ki lui sert e honure
honurée	" " " 1309 einz les honure tuz jurs, cheris-t e avance.
honurent	" " " pl. 928 (Sathanas n'est part) de ceus ki toi honurent.
honurer	infin. 1212 (me deingnat) de sa robe ebruns-dée honurer e vestir,
	app. (ind. pst. 3 sg.) 520 la croiz nuvel le k'il ad tant honurée.
	" " " 1395 les eors unt honuré, reduté, e cremu.
	ppp. mas. acc. sg. 303 (celui ke veistes) servi e honuré de anglin legiun.
	" " gen. " 973 au saint cors tucher le martyr honuré.
hors	periph. pres. ptep. 1762 ceus k'en cest mundus sunt honurant.
hors	adv. outside.
	750 hors de la cité l'unt trait.
hoste	s. m. guest, host.
hostes	acc. sg. 71 ad sun oste entendu: 498 (facent venir à eus) lui e sun hoste:
	" 1814 depuis ke A. reçut sun oste Apl.
	ppp. " 213 (s'en va parler) à sun hoste.
hum	voc. " 51 A. bel hoste! 215 beus hostes! 277 beus ostes e ami: 377 beus ostes!
humage	s. m. homage.
humanité	acc. sg. 297 fai lui, cum fere deiz, lingance e humage.
humblement	s. f. humanity.
humblement	acc. sg. 1801 de virgne prist en terre humanité.
humain	adv. humbly.
	183 (respundi) tut umblement: 939 en ad umblement (mercié Deu)
	1457 mut humblement pur lui requiert.
humain	adj. human.
	mas. acc. sg. 286 (ki rescust de diable) humain lignage.
	" prp. " 1101 à humain lignage sunt traïtres enemi.
humilia	v. ref. to bow down.
humilité	ind. pret. 3 sg. 421 (ben vi) cum il se humilia (à un Jesu).
humme, hummes	s. f. humility.
humme, hummes under hom.	prp. sg. 369, 960, 1797 à grant humilité.
huni	v. tr. to dishonour.
	ppp. mas. sg. 242 autres de toi sauvas, —tant es le plus huni.
	" pl. 499 ke ne soiez huui (de ces paëns crueus).
hantage	s. f. shame.
	acc. sg. 831 veit la hantage de lui k' [= laquelle] alum vengant.
	prp. sg. 290 tant sufri de peine e de hantage: —1557 de hantage defent ceus ki en lui croient
hunte	s. f. disgrace.
	acc. sg. 462 vus fra hunte.

I.

- i adv. 1 there, (a) in that place, (b) on it, (c) in that matter (those circumstances); 2 thither, to that place; 3 pronominally, as obl. case (dat.) after verbs; 4 phr. i aver, there is, was, &c.
- 1 (a) 75 vi soient veü: 199 Apl. sul i demeure: 272 bis. la joie ki i fu e ke jo i oi: 512 i unt truvée 513 A. sul i veient: 599 maufez i sunt: 645 juge i sist: 670 mis i fu: 675 pénance i meine: 767 i unt truvé: 770 i passent: 771 i perisent: 790 i fust à flote: 853, 1422 sul i est: 857 sei i unt eu. 943 i ont ovré: 972 Deus i ad mustré: 1027 destruite i seit: 1182 i aparurent: 1469 repos n'i avoit 1541 i peüst cubustre: 1547 i truvasmes: 1564 i estoit présent: 1839 musterai i mun livre 1843 batesme i requorai.
- (b) 5 d' fust i fu furmez: 951 par les cheveus i pent: 1113 li sanes A. i pert aërs.
- (c) 92 bis, trop i es enganez, deceü: 279 fauseté ke n'i seit: 463 mal ki point n'i avez deservi 648 bis, ren n'i espleite par peine k'em i mist: 672, 702 n'i pust (tout) avei mestet: 995 trop i a sun barat semé (v. note): 1825 ne i deise fauseté.

- (2) 630 A. i traient : 650. 1699 i acurent : 1276 nns i irrum : 1722 ces i enveit Deus.
 (3) 104. 175 i enten : 182 i apent : 196. 1574 i assent : 441 i apendra :
 1189 nn suls i faut : 1547 un sul i failli.
- (4) 381 tant i a plenté : 1589 tant i a gent :—
 4 n'i out acast : 22 n'i out plus euneüz : 769 i out plenté : 1766 meint en i out blescé :—
 1325. 1639 n'i out ke curucer (nothing but anger) : 1771 n'i out ki (not one who).
 1346 ne failli ke n'i cüst mil enter ke un sul.
- ignel** adj. swift.
 mas. ob. sg. 1421 muntez [sur] grant destrer ignel.
 " acc. pl. 1484 ki destrers avoient plus fortz e plus igneus.
- ignelement** adv. swiftly.
 1593 pur tost venir poinnent ignelement.
- igneus** under ignel.
- il** pers. pron. he, (she), it.
 Mas. nom. sg. *il* 10. 56. 152. 319. 373. 413. 421. 422. 430. 449. 453. 475. 515. 520. 527. 542. 557. 561. 744. 783. 807. 910. 919. 932. 953. 958. 976. 991. 1017. 1048. 1088. 1094. 1099. 1150. 1185. 1216. 1224. 1239. 1335. 1431. 1433. 1477. 1528. 1560. 1573. 1579. 1580. 1581. 1587. 1621. 1630. 1793. 1711. 1772. 1803.
following its verb :—
 43. 215. 285. 417. 946. 1123. 1245. 1644. 1669. 1708 dist il : 660 doinst il.
 acc. sg. *le* 24. (107 or ntr. ?) 198. 264. 284. 316. 481. 528. 655. 665. 823. 835. 844. 845. 846. 911. 1004. 1130. 1157. 1164. 1174. 1265. 1344. 1367. 1416. 1426. 1439. 1587. 1597. 1618. 1630. 1729 :—(before vowels) 237. 1599. 1784.
 - / 203 nel vout guerpir : 687 nel vout pas ublier : 1148 flecchir nel pout hem : 1560 nel croi : 1626 nel volent parocire.
 / 31. 41. 74. 104. 146. 175. 281. 322. 371. 399. 421. 423. 431. 492. 531. 541. 615. 616. 620. 629. 724. 726. 749. 750. 753. 757. 894. 909. 945. 955. 971. 982. 989. 1009. 1015. 1019. 1022. 1042. 1096. 1122. 1170. 1408. 1425. 1428 bis. 1459. 1500. 1533. 1598. 1603. 1606. 1610. 1668. 1700. 1735. 1740. 1751. 1788.
lui 139 lui enfant : 346 vus (avez eschoisi) lui : 437 suspendra lui e sun maistre : 498 lui e sun hoste facent venir : 733 nul ne voie mais autres lui : 751 lui suit grant pueple : 1370 lui eiment : 1723 lui recunforter.
li 1624 li turmenter.
dat. sg. *li* 30 li grante : 176 li a respundu : 188 li fras sacrifice : 191. 544 li ad dit : 204 li demustrer sun segrei : 271 li est parilig : 284 li ad mustre : 314 li firent mal : 368 li ad porté : 391 li avoit proiez : 397 li ad descelos : 517 li seit tramise : 953 di li (tell him) : 1008 ne li vaudra un esperun : 1149 li osfimes : 1134 li eurt sure : 1431 li est duz : 1463 à pleisir li vent : 1463. 1673 li plest : 1757 li rende l'onur.
lui 58 lui pri : 206 avis lui est : 211 lui ad mustré : 297 fai lui homage : 608 lui sert : 617 lui recountai : 966 lui vent à volenté : 1171 lui euntredistant : 1222 proiez lui : 1798 lui aïrent : 1864 lui porter fel.
as dat. of personal reference, in place of possess. adj. :—
li 256 la curaille li ovri : 534 la robe li est ensanglaentée : 731 li oil crevē li soient : 840 li nerf li sunt rumpu : 895 li fait voler le chef : 913 li sunt li oil sailliz : 1013 li ad le chief sevré : 1175 li oil li sunt chaet : 1360. 1409. 1604 les bras (meins) li unt lié : 1430 doillant li sunt li nerf :
lui 205 lui esmoiller le quoer : 830 les denz lui fait voler : 1116 le quor lui envaï.
prp. sg. *li* 720 à li : 720. 1202 de li : 239. 461 devant li : 717 en li : 1075. 1706 entur li : 1630 pur li.
lui 54. 118. 214. 343. 488. 656. 726. 1223. 1359. 1490. 1751 à lui : 229 euntre lui : 153. 489. 604. 630. 784. 831. 1042. 1058. 1558. 1570 de lui : 232. 1104. 1370. 1557 en lui : 1595 entur lui : 74. 101. 117. 301. 318. 1179. 1387. of lui : 480 ofuokes lui : 839 par lui : 300. 529. 658. 1124. 1225. 1457 pur lui : 229. 1456 vers lui.
nom. pl. *il* 107. 248. 315. 392. 404. 509. 519. 620. 622. 824. 987. 1012. 1036. 1110. 1388. 1396. 1543. 1586. 1624. 1738. 1760. 1768. 1785. 1793. 1815.
following its verb :—
 1333 tant sunt li plus crœus.
- acc. pl. *les* 109. 205. 310. 312. 408. 409. 410. 438. 647. 694. 758 [dat?] 1241. 1216. 1236. 1241. 1275. 1351 bis. 1353. 1369. 1400. 1409. 1522. 1526. 1542. 1544. 1545. 1551. 1552. 1574. 1597. 1599. 1041. 1662. 1665. 1741. 1750. 1793. 1795. 1810.

following its verb :—

1377 ke cunustre les pout hom.

108 nes vont esparniér . 1589 li chemins nes cumprent.

—^s
dat. „ *lur* 106 lur defendi à manger : 115. 117. 1322 lur euvint (demener, &c.) : 116.
1237. 1287 lur plut (escuter, &c.) : 311 lur fist dun : 313 lur envea : 764 estroit
lur fu le champ : 881 lur tramist : 926 bis. Lewe lur secchis e puis la lur dunas :
1012 lur vint à gré : 1076 lur dist : 1374 les membres lur sunt restorez : 1398 lur
est aparu : 1683 lur apent.

of personal reference, in place of possess. adj. :—

1779 les langes lur ardent (their tongues burn).
prp. „ *eus* 499. 567 à eus : 256. 410. 721. 1481. 1493. 1525. 1527. 1592. 1768 de eus.
1424 devant eus : 883. 919. 1469 entre eus : 1112 of eus : 1525 par eus :
1329 pur eus [but v. note].

Fem. nom. sg. *ele* 522.acc. „ *la* 13. 135. 231. 442. 492. 509. 824. 926. 1732. 1820.Nu. nom. „ *l'* 477. 514. 535. 879. 1533.*used with impersonal verbs :—*

118 cil, à k'il plut à lui (v. note) : 388. 1276 s'il vus plaist : 441 cum il iappendra
967 puis k'il fut ajurné : 1679 là enverdra il demurer.
107 il le trespasserent [*id or eum ?*] : 388 le m'otrez ! 828 mar le deis : 833 ki
autrement le di : 964 bien le croi . . . ke est martir : 1168 le disoient . . .
ke qo fu, &c. : 1519 n'est pas si cum vus le quidez : 1562 le pôum saver :
1743 le purvit : 1821 ben le di.

—^l
l' 273 bis, quors nel puet penser, ne jo nel vns pardi.
83 je ne l'ai apris . . . Deu deingnast : 142. 478. 737 l'ottret : 561 ben l'ad
pruvé ke il est boiseur : 828 mar l'als entruant : 1028 eum Deus l'ad devisé :
1034 bien l'unt dit : 1130 si tu l'es recordant : 1193 apris l'as.

following its verb :—

276 descuverir ne l' os.

iluec adv. there ; d'iluec, from thence : (always precedes the verb, and generally the auxiliary also, save in
448. 479. 1450 where it comes between).

395. 448. 738. 1118. 1467. 1783 iluec.

119. 168. 170. 227. 479. 984. 1053. 1133. 1450 d'iluec.

image s. f. image.

acc. sg. 291 cum veiz en ceste croiz figurée la image.

ob. „ 624 un image d'or bruni (v. note).

irascu } adj. angry.

{ mas. nom. sg. 1566 tant par est irascuz, à pou de ire ne fent.

„ „ pl. 96 ne soiez irascu : 863 fremissent e crivent dolent e irascu.

ire s. f. anger.

nom. sg. 1597 grant ire les esprent : 1627 tele est lur ire.

acc. „ 582 n'averton vers toi plus ne ire ne rancœur : 824 k'avant urent ire, ore la vunt il dublant.

prp. „ 446. 543. 1565 de ire e maualent (fremi) (tut mne la culur) (tut est enflambez) :

„ „ 993 surpris sunt de rancœur e de ire enuenimé : 1243 (art e restencel) de ire :

„ „ 1566 tant par est irascuz, à pou de ire ne fent :—

„ „ 197 s'en part par ire e maualent : 1294 ad dit par grant ire.

né } adj. angry.

{ mas. nom. pl. 1356 (paëns) plus crœus e irez ke n'est urs u sengler.

985 (paëin) en sunt trop iré : 1498 nus en fumes irez e dolent e mari.

nelement adv. angrily.

191 A. li ad dit irélement.

rrum, rrunt under aler.

irur s. m. anger.

prp. sg. 544 puis li ad dit par curuz e irur.

issi I. adv. thus.

127 tut issi saluér : 143 tut issi cum vus recunt.

issi II. v. intr. to come out, issue, go out.

{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 653 du cors li sanes kis'spand, ist : 837 du nies e de la buche li sanes ist e espart .

„ „ 1731 l'alme atant s'en ist de sa charnel maisun.

„ „ pret. „ „ 257 du cors apertement sanc e ewe hissi : 480 A. de la cité ofuokes lui issi.

„ „ imper. 2 sg. 754 va-t-en ! his ! enemi nus deus de la etié (v. note).

pp. mas. sg. 876 d'une bele funtaine est li roissens hissu.

- itel adj. such.
 ivore mas, prp. sg. 1583 (prendrai vengement) de tel felun trai're.
 s. f. ivory.
 prp. sg. 3 (ne eit adubbée) de ivoire ne roal.

J.

- adv. of asseveration; already, in truth, of past or future time. A, with simple tenses, (a) following, (b) preceding the verb; B, in compound tenses, as below.
- A (a) 243, 279, 299, 427, 491, 641, 906, 928, 931, 1042, 1107, 1146, 1331, 1637.
 (b) 172, 247, 347, 443, 733, 1054, 1246, 1320, 1494, 1509.
- B (a) aver ja ptep. 319, 629, 1552, 1653, 1800; aver ptep. ja 750; ptep. aver ja 52.
 (b) estre ja ptep. 93, 251, 392, 497, 486, 539, 848, 883, 937, 948, 1392, 1794; estre ptep. ja 95; ptep. estre ja 419, 712, 1045; ptep. ja estre 1331; ja estre ptep. 389, 451, 1021, 1035, 1536.
- (In this last case, where ja precedes both auxil. and ptep. it is only future).
- jadis adv. formerly.
 jamais 309 ki jadis furent serfs.
- jamais adv. (with or without ne), never.
 173 ù nafra jamais mortz: 220 jamais ne nus purra sevri':
 1537 ki jamais n'ert fini: 1580 plus ne mangera jamais: 1635 sanz jamais returner.
- jas adv. certainly [cf. note on 1536].
- jaspes 548 ne fuissez citoien, jas fuissez à mort livrez.
- Jesu s. m. jasper stone.
- Jesu prp. pl. 904 curune de jaspes, esmeraudes, &c.
- Jesu n. pr. Jesus.
- Jesum nom. 46, 178, 487, 609, 935, 1057, 1123, 1178, 1542, 1556 Jesus:—
 „ 165 Jesu (only instance without s.).
- Jesun gen. 9, 286, 516, 917, 992, 1100, 1381, 1393, 1437, 1460, 1472, 1643, 1787, 1797, 1819 Jesu:—
 „ 899 Jesu Cristz (in rime).
 acc. 50, 79, 146, 308, 413, 583, 609, 637, 654, 759, 801, 820, 947, 1104, 1230, 1252, 1457, 1629,
 1634, 1650, 1660 Jesu.
 „ 491 Jesum:—1705 Jesun (in rime):—54 Jesu Crist.
 (dat.) 822 proiez Jesu: 1267 Jesu ne aûrai.
- Jesus prp. 377, 422, 1101, 1315, 1442, 1496, 1509, 1632, 1792, 1826, 1844 à Jesu:—
 36 du fiz Deu, Jesu Crist: 501 d'un deu, Jesu: 605, 1532 de Jesu:—
 609, 1383 en Jesu:—65, 1072, 1318, 1482, pur Jesu.
- voc. 330, 811, 808 Jesu! 663 Jesu Crist!
- jeus adj. fresh (but v. note).
- jeuse fem. nom. sg. 1466 une pleinne ki vertz fu e jieus.
- jeus pers. pron. I.
- nom. sg. jo 83, 172, 258, 272, 273, 456, 471, 504, 614, 616, 829 bis, 1077, 1207, 1582, 1710, 1761,
 1830, 1841.
following its verb:—
 663 me doins jo.
separated by relative clause from its verb:—
 476 jo ta esclavine, ke çà porter vus vi, plus l'aim: 1811 jo, ki estoie S., vîle cu mençail.
as disjunctive pronoun:—
 219 tu serras mi maistres e jo tis escoler: 1835 jo, peccheres orfanin.
- acc. „ me 179, 218, 385, 429, 600, 610, 666, 1209, 1715.
 moi 661 ki moi crial: 1213 pur moi garantii (v. note): 1709 regat deez moi* (mo MS.).
 mei 1717 mettre mei à confusium.
 m' 52, 97, 387, 606, 689, 1184, 1534.
with pronominal verbs:—
 m(e) 77, 663, 1104, 1208, 1442, 1826, 1841, 1844 me: 27, 63, 376, 380 m'.
 dat. „ me 77 me dis tu: 78 me portez myveles: 274 bis, me mustra, deseucri: 278 me recunt:
 660, 1228 me doinst: 1281 me plest.
 m' 57 escu m'est: 81 m'est vis: 224 avis m'eit: 388 le m'otriez: 472 quancke m'a purveü:
 781 m'est aturné: 1224 il m'ottreit: 1714 m'enveit.

GLOSSARY.

- moi 181 di moi.
 moi 1220 grantez moi (venir)! 1711 k'il moi part domst.
of personal reference, in place of possess., adj. :—
 m(e) 1454 le cors m'est feble : 606 tant cum vie me dute.
 prp. .. moi 251, 383, 464, 1438, 1716 de moi : 45 devant moi : 386, 1535, 1840 of moi
 485, 822, 873, 1455, 1620 pur moi : 1077, 1669 vers moi.
 nom. pl. nus 457, 1007, 1082, 1106, 1184, 1187, 1275, 1276, 1498, 1538, 1545, 1634, 1637, 1762 (v. note).
 acc. .. nus 29, 36, 38, 39, 118, 119, 220, 270, 305, 832, 932, 933, 1048, 1309, 1316, 1448, 1474, 1799
 dat. .. nus 545 nus as fait deshomui : 1050 nus grante : 1094 l'ewe k'il nus sustrait (for our sakes)
 1170 solaz nus fesent : 1271 nus faillent : 1447 vis nus fu : 1510 nus basti maus
 1571 ki nus mentent : 1577 bis, nus ad fait damage, nus ad toleit gent :
 1647 nus as fait encumber.
 prp. .. nus 91, 927, 1194 de nus : 558 devant nus : 147 entre nus : 1321, 1324 off nus :
 144, 292, 759, 930, 1047 pur nus : 1124 vers nus.
- jofnescce s. f. youth.
 prp. sg. 466 si fuissezen peri en vostre jofnescce.
- jointant adj. glad.
 mas. prp. sg. 1195 pretz sumes tuit à fere à quor baud e jointant.
- joie s. f. joy, gladness.
 nom. sg. 272 la joie ki i fu e ke jo i oï, quors nel puet penser (v. note).
 acc. .. 172 recevez la joie ke jo ja vus promis : 1050 nus grante la joie ki par est deitable :
 .. 1354 pur joie demienier : 1480 de teus en unt joie li angre :
 .. 1501 en lermes e grant duel lur joie converti.
 prp. .. 1322 (parcener of nus) de la joie du ciel dunt quor ne puet penser :
 .. 1491 mut sunt de grant joie refait e esbaudi : 1553 devun tuit estre de joie repleni :
 .. 268 en joie sunt dresé e esbaudi : 1046 regnerez tuz jurs en joie pardurable.
- jointes (joindre) v. tr. to join, clasp (hands).
 ppp. fem. prp. pl. 328 à jointes meins a dit e à weimentisun.
- joinus adj. joyful.
 mas. nom. sg. 906 A. est ja seûr, joinus e esbaudiz : 1097 li angere joinus e esbaudi (l'unt sevi).
 .. pl. 918 li un en sunt joinus e li autre mariz : 1097 li angere joinus e esbaudi.
- joure } adj. young.
 joures } mas. nom. pl. 746 cele sentence unt joure e viel confermé : 771 li jourre volentris (l'ewe passent à nou)
 1067 voient apertement li jourre e enchani : 1513 weimentent li jourre e enveilli.
 .. acc. .. 1378 queus joutes, queus veuz (enustre les pou hom, v. note).
- Jovin n. pr. Jupiter.
 acc. sg. 335 Jovin descunus e sun frere Neptun : 1102 (reni) Jovin e danz Phebun :
 1361 jurent Jovin lui deu, li plus haut k'est sanz per.
 gen. .. 1817 estoie de la loi (A. P. D.) Phebun e Jovin.
 prp. .. 1575 par Jovin ki guie terre e firmament.
- juant adj. playing, living [cf. "alive and kicking"].
 mas. nom. pl. 794 de mort resuscitez vis levent e juant.
- Judas n. pr. id.
 ppp. 155 trahi par Judas : 931 (su quis) par Jœus e Judas le traître.
- Jœus I. s. m. jewel, gem.
 Jœus II. s. m. day, time, period; tuz jurs, always.
- jugé s. m. judge.
 nom. sg. 635 (di priuces) ki presentz juge i sist.
 under juger.
- jugement } s. m. judgment.
 jugementz } acc. sg. 761 pur ver le jugement au queu chief fust mené.
 prp. .. 105 du grant jugement ki tant est redutez : 1573 il en perdera le cief par jugement.
 acc. pl. 748 autres jugementz unt desdit e fausé.
- juger v. tr. to judge; to adjudicate, condemn.
- jugeras } ind. fut 3 sg. 39 ki puis jugera nus tuz au paraler.
 jugez } infn. 170 d'iluec vendra juger les mortz e vis.
 ppp. mas. sg. 741 hom k'a mort est jugé : 1151 à mort estoit jugez e amenez avant.
- jur s. m. day, time, period; tuz jurs, always.
 nom. sg. 451 quant li jurs decline e nunt enobscuri : 1054 li solailz ja decline e li jurs envespui
 935 le jui A. eumencie e li suens est finiz : 1821 uncore vendra le jür.
 (acc.) .. 603 jur e nuit aïre (Deu) : 674 ço fu jur e nuit sun mestier :
 857 ceu jui (unt eü) grant chalui : 976 ne fu une plus delivries jui puis k'il fu né :

jur)	(acc.) sg. 1380 unc plus beus ne estoient jur puis lur enfance. prp. " 145 fu au jur oitisme circumcis: 621 (fu) au jur quant feste funt: " " 858 au jur ki dune fu lung ki ne urent beü: 1140 damage encerumies unc à nul jur tant. (acc.) pl. 163 tuz jurs declinerent: 301, 924, 1046 tuz jurs regneras:
	" " 321 en enfer ù ert tuz jurs sa mansiun: 360 l'alme tuz jurs vijt: " " 618 enclins avez tuz jurs esté à pecchez: 818 tei tuz jurs apele: " " 1023 en la prisun est tuz jurs au maufé: 1369 les honure tuz jurs: " " 1676 là est lur mansiun tuz jurs sanz fin aver:— " " 529 pur lui responderai tutz les jurs de mun ée.
juie	v. tr. to swear, adjure.
juie	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 447 jure les grantz vertuz Mahommet sun ami.
juient	{ " pl. 1361 juient Jovin lur deu. app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1034 bien l'unt dit e juré: 1410 juré unt Mahomet e lur grantz deus de cel. (" ant. . .) 1736 juré cürent avant.
jurnal	adj. daily (v. note).
jurnées	prp. sg. 1666 entur le pel l'enchaient cum à chemin jurnal. s. f. daily journey.
jus	prp. pl. 1290 ne finent à jurnées tut serré chevaucher. under jur.
jus	adv. below, here below. 227 uns hom d'iluec en terre ça jus desendi.
justice	v. tr. to rule, moderate.
juvencel	ind. pres. 3 sg. 590 justise par sage atempreüre (sun curage e quor).
juvencel	{ s. m. youth.
juvenceus	{ acc. sg. 1424 devant eus sunt cure le gentil juvencel. prp. pl. 1483 adunc se sunt muntez li uns des juvenceus.

K.

k	1. under ki. k'	2. under ke.
kaüfs	adj. epileptic (v. note).	acc. pl. 149 (sana) . . . desvez e kaüfs.
kancke, kant	under qant.	
ku	conj. causal, for, because; except before imperatives, where it = M. F. done. 97, 134, 189, 198, 206, 217, 251, 276, 288, 300, 346, 366, 420, 432, 438, 470, 487, 587, 668, 728, 740, 964, 1177, 1260, 1266, 1492, 1518, 1520, 1671, 1680, 1735, 1796. with imperatives:—	
ke	485 kar proiez Deu pur moi: 819 kar guerpissez M.: 1043 kar soiez suenrable: 1157 cel mal kar restozez: 1638 kar requerez J. conj. that, &c. A, in adversative sentences; B, in noun sentences; C, in adverbial sentences 1, of time,—2, place,— 3, of cause, (a) causal, (b) hypothetic, (c) concessive, (d) consecutive, (e) final,—4, of manner, after comparatives, &c.	
A	[Examples under two rubries, (α) followed by verb in indicative, (β) subjunctive.]	
	mes ke, except that:—	
(a)	1114 mil sunt mes ke li uns remist: 1189 mil sumes mes ke uns suls i faut: 1547 mils cors i truvas- mes mais ke un sul i failli.	
B	in case sentences: 1, nom., 2 acc., 3 gen., 4 dat. (5 other cases):—	
(B) 1 (a)	224 avis m'ert ke li cels se desclot: 241 ore pert ke tu es despit: 965 sui acerte ke eu regne du ciel est martir: 1088 ore pert k'il ne fu truan: 1528 pesa al darreinier k'il fu espani: 1579 damage est k'il ne pent.	
(B) 2	557 k'à fause fust pruvée, ben pert. 1719 [est] droitz k'em A. crucifie: 724 droiz est ke en teire vif hom l'ensevelie: 744 custumnie est ke il seit decolé: 619 n'est droitz k'il seit despiz.	
2 α	281 Apl. entent ke D. l'at fait aignel: 410 veü ke les espia (v. note): 437 sacez ke suspendrait: 449 avoit oï . . . ke il a gueipi: 519 voient k'A. ad afublée: 527 dist k'il s'en ala: 561 ad pruvé ke il est boiseür: 610 sacez k'en vein labure: 618 recuntai k'enclins avez este (v. note): 626 dient k'an temple irunt: 646 veit k'A. lur loi despist: 1068 voient le sepulcre ke tut fu esclarci: 1143 veîmes ke par A. fu durant: 1169 disoient ke ço fu la vertu du soleil: 1178 entendimes ke J. est cel guvernant: 1486 dire ke est venuz: 1494 cunta ke eist furent sununs: 1520 veisez ke le peie feri: 1738 juré cürent k'il amerroient: 1803 geisent ke il a dreurement uvré.	

with subj. after negative principal clauses :—

- (3) 84 jo ne l'ai leu ke Deu demgnast maistre : 99 ne vout D. ke soiez damnez : 104 ne purroit estre pruve ke un fust trois : 730 ne voudroie ke A. perdist la vie : 873 ne siefre ke pur mor seit tis poples perdu : 1316 ne place à J. ke nus puissez sevrez* : 1784 ne se pout nul vanter ke le eust deshonuré.

after verbs of commanding, praying, &c. :—

- (3) 279 fauseté ke n'i seit ja, ço pri : 489 à lui vus cumant, [beseeching you] ke ne soiez de lui eslonmez : 497 cumande ke la maisun A. seit cerchée : 594 quidez ke jo recleim : 649 cumande ke batu seit : 1146 creümes ke fust repentant : 1283 cumande k'en W. aillent : 1586 fait criér cumandement ke tuz li siven : 1762, 1765 jo vus quoer ke nus . . . , ke [pleonastic] sauf soium.

with subj. after imperatives, of prayer, request :—

- (3) 485 proiez D. ke ne soie fleechiz : 932 proiez k'il nus ne perde pas : 953 di li k'il garris : 958 faire ke il seit enterré : 959 (fa) ke soit le corps posé en sareu : 1048 proiez k'il nus gard : 1227 proiez k'à vostre empainne me doinst D. ateindre : 1638 requerez J. k'en séum partener : 1771 requerez D. k'il mei part doinst.

- (3) (a) 963 ne deüssez esjoi ke par vus est A. livré : 1539 esjoi ke D. n'avoit mis en ubli : 1554 de joie re-pleni ke D. ad tant seis.

- (a) 1630 Jesu merciēr k'il le tene digne : 1793 sunt repentant k'il les unt tant amé.

- (3) 180 cutage me prent ke crestiens decevgne (v. note).

- (4) (a) 1110 lur foi unt plevi ke il lur emprise ne larrant.

- (5) *elliptically, introducing substantivized adjective-clauses* (v. note on 557) :—
557 ben pert k'il out pour (by that this he had) : 816 tenuoime le element ke à toi est atendant.

- C (1) *temporal, a, until,—b, whilst, during the time that,—c, before that,—d, after that, since :—*

- a (a) 315 tant ke il le mistrent à mort : 512 tant k'une chambre'unt truvée : 1815 gesk' à tant k'il furent mis en sareu.

- b (3) 667 tant là demurer ke sun voler pousse fleechir (v. note).

1831 ne dormirai . . . si là k'en nief me mette au procein port marin.

808 ai perlu mun viant ke ne l'ai serví (v. note).

1530 tant k'as plaies bender li freres main tendi : 1750 ke sarrazin ne erent apecevant.

- c (a) 434 avant ke nus hom garde s'en dura.

- (3) 329 avant ke plus avenge, ço fia : 1363 einz ke à V. aient fait mener A.

- d (a) 373 apres ço ke il out trestut cestachev.

- (a) 147 apres pou de tens puis ke out entre nus mis : 152 puis ke il fu d'age .

967 puis k'il fut ajurné : 976 puis k'il fu né : 1522 puis ke les cuimes truzez.

- (a) 379 depuis ke D. ad tun quor saelé : 430 depuis ke il verrá : 999 depuis k'il out le cors tueché : 1432 depuis ke à A. aproce : 1443 depuis k'à A. decolé fu : 1813 depuis ke A. recut.

- (2) *local, in phr. de ci k'à, from here to :—*

169 ci k'à l'enuue du Rin : 1264 de ci k'à Burdele.

- (3) a *causal ; because, since, for :—*

- (a) 196 depuis ke raisuns n'i assent :—

- (a) 451 ke ja pur lignage ne sera espani : 1292 ke ço fu sun mestet :

1309 k'ami est le Deu vera : 1433 k'il ne va querant el.

- (3) 1027 achevé lui voler par tant ke destruite i seit crestiente,

- b *hypothetic, provided that :—*

- (3) 475 pur quel k'il t'en veie vestu.

- c *concessive, ever, even though :—*

- (3) 1449 quel k'envius die (in elliptic clause) : 810 ore . . . mes ke à tait, deveng sis hom.

- d *consecutive, that, so that, to such an extent that :—*

- (a) 185 tant tun quor eslumine ke tu voz craie : 656 tant le cheriit ke a lui meimes semblable le ist : 751 tant lui suit grant piecle k'a pou n'est voidé : 788 sunt tant ke l'ewe va si apetizant : 1120 tant vunt querant ke Apl. int truvé : 1216 tant leument obén k'il ne les vont une enfreindrie : 1334 tant sunt plus crœus ke dien : 1377 les cors plus blances . . . ke eunistre les pou hom :—1388 les cors sunt defendu k'il n'unt entamé : 1406 cest traval si grant ke nuc n'avoient tel : 1473 estes vus teus ke vus reclamez : 1699 latent ferent ke tut est esculé : 1610 l'unt batu ke li sancs rau avai : 1702 batent ke tut est delbrisé.

- (3) 790 va si apetizant ke n'i fust nus à flote : 1744 si le purvit Deus ke tuit fussent parjure.

- (3) 1108 ne larium . . . ke soium flechi : 1440 ne laist ke ses criz ne eshause.

modal-concessive (= sans que) :—

- (3) 95 n'um mortal [ne te serroît eseu] ke ne fuisse detrenchez : 115 ne pout estre garantz ke tuz ne hr cuvint aler : 221 ne nus purra sevrez k'en vostre doctrine ne voille demuner.

- (3) 1581 ke il ne empere cert ovre cherement : 1772 ke il ne fust du cors entruit.

- c *final, in order that :—*

- (3) 491 ma croiz vus doins ke ne mettez (?) J. en ubli : 517 ad reclamée la let J. ke sa vertu li sor

tramise : 672 mis i fu enchaesnez k'aë n'i pust aver mester : 1402 en escrit unt mis le nombre k'en lunge remembrance seit leü : 1549 as cors garder vunt ke nul ne fust blesmi : 1696 vus purvoier ke ne soiez del tut peri : 1715 m'enveit consolaciun ke ne me flechissent : 1756 les cors ad enterré ke ne les devurassent.

after imperatives :—

(3) 443 pernez vengeance, k'en dient : 469 alez vus ent, ke ne soiez humi : 735 enchacez seit ke mais de li ne seit nuvèle oëe : 1083 penance demenum ke ne scium peri : 1299 desdi . . . ke peüsum répairer.

(4) *modal*, after comparatives with *plus*, verb of clause being (1) omitted, (2) expressed, [in which case it is always accompanied by a negative] :—

(1) 470, 477, 615, 729, 860, 1009, 1060, 1070, 1206, 1259, 1319, 1405, 1417, 1425, 1431, 1544, 1569, 1574, 1720 plus . . . ke.

(2) 425, 460, 521, 669, 877, 1070, 1250, 1356, 1376 plus . . . ke ne.—

with other expressions of comparison or difference :—

637 ainz purra mer secchir ke Jesu treshublie.

123 en autre k'en sun cher fiz : 718 autrement ke li maistres.

after negative clauses, = except, save :—

1325, 1639 n'i out ke curuer.

ke II.
kerneus

s. m. embattlement.

acc. pl. 1465 (ja veient) tureles e kernens (de lur temples e paleis).

keus

queus.

pron. interrog. who? what?—ntr. used as interrog. adv., why?

mas. nom. sg. 32, 464, 545 ki ?—881 ki (dependent).

nti. " " 278 k' est ?—181, 182 bis. ke (dependeut).

adv. 818, 887, 1295.

ki III.
pron. rel. who, which; often used as demonstrative-relative, he who, that which.

mas. nom. sg. ki 9, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 36, 39, 55, 59, 60 bis. 61, 78, 80, 84, 85, 97, 102, 108, 118, 120, 122, 126, 130, 132, 137, 174, 202, 204, 230, 243, 263, 270, 271, 283, 286, 304, 367, 405, 408, 415, 419, 423, 424, 442, 459, 466, 481, 487, 490, 492, 500, 513, 524, 528, 545, 550, 553, 572, 574, 578, 588, 591, 603, 637, 645, 653, 654, 655, 661, 687, 691 bis, 723, 725, 726 (?) 727, 742, 759, 760, 774, 777, 782, 783, 797, 799, 830, 832, 840, 854, 856, 858, 860, 869, 870, 878, 890, 894, 896, 899, 902, 921, 925, 931, 937, 944, 971, 996, 1021, 1022, 1038, 1042, 1053, 1057, 1060, 1061 bis, 1064, 1072, 1080, 1090, 1095, 1115, 1122, 1132, 1156, 1172, 1174, 1209, 1222, 1244, 1247, 1250, 1293, 1303, 1314, 1315, 1342, 1344, 1347, 1348, 1351, 1351, 1368, 1386, 1420, 1434, 1435, 1437, 1438, 1442, 1452, 1461, 1463, 1474, 1487, 1496, 1509, 1337, 1550, 1557, 1558 bis, 1564, 1567, 1572, 1575, 1594, 1602, 1613, 1614, 1634, 1636, 1642, 1678, 1686, 1709, 1727, 1741, 1757, 1783, 1811, 1824, 1837, 1838.

k 61, 66, 100, 302, 452, 458, 478, 484, 502, 511, 608, 655, 659, 741, 875, 930, 942, 953, 1029, 1160, 1199, 1255, 1259, 1357, 1361, 1375, 1398, 1447, 1508, 1544, 1708.

qui 546, 1087.

ke 650 (n'a cist ke), 1051, 1170.

ki (= *celui qui*) 138, 180, 350, 608, 610, 734, 784, 833, 911, 1200, 1262, 1338, 1383, 1463 bis. (ki) 1570, 1574, 1591, 1775—1771 (n'i out ki).

gen. sg. ki 116 ki conseil : 736 ki doctrine : 948 ki chief.

ob. " ki 1300 ki nns plut tuz criér (v. note).

acc. " ke 275, 302, 306, 422, 542, 583, 622, 755, 830, 910, 986, 1099.

k' 688, 811, 987, 1017, 1678, 1768,

ki 331, 427, 463, 788, 1003, 1237, 1287, 1660,

ppr. " ki 118, 498, 817, 1091, 1308 à ki : 1190 de ki : 1433 of ki : 44, 86, 1489, 1515 par ki : 920, 1191, 1267, 1444, 1449, 1494 pmr ki : 40 sanz ki.

nom. pl. ki 50, 163, 169, 260, 307, 309, 353, 358, 563, 564, 566 bis, 581, 629, 630, 639, 643, 738, 753, 772, 773, 781, 793, 802, 825, 848, 857, 858 (v. note), 928, 932, 954, 1033, 1034, 1044, 1045, 1049, 1066, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1170, 1271, 1296 (v. note), 1329, 1353, 1370, 1371, 1382, 1392, 1482, 1484, 1534, 1536, 1557, 1571, 1593, 1640, 1661, 1667, 1686, 1697, 1719, 1735, 1794, 1818.

k 14, 599, 642, 855, 1101, 1209, 1551, 1566, 1654, 1720, 1753, 1762, 1788.

ke 1717.

* qui 1795.

acc. " ke 267, 634, 1037, 1100, 1306, 1631, 1657

k' 319, 1273, 1785

tem. nom. sg. <i>ki</i>	936, 1330, 1511, 1674, 1, 129, 272, 284, 435, 506, 595, 596, 669, 690, 698, 701, 772*, 788, 952, 1050, 1055, 1093, 1252, 1345, 1405, 1460, 1724, 1769,
acc. ..	<i>k'</i> 495, 1002, 1268, 1320, 1451, —337 <i>k'</i> (v. note), <i>ke</i> 172, 365, 476, 570, 972, 1097, 1185, 1238, 1261, 1572, 1824, 1836, <i>k'</i> 79, 387, 519, 533, 648, 824, 831, 897, 1094, 1366, <i>ki</i> 1205.
nom. pl. <i>ki</i>	795.
acc. ..	<i>k'(e)</i> 515, 787 <i>k'</i> .—943 <i>ke</i> .
ntg. nom. sg. <i>ke</i>	81 (= id quod, v. note); 781, 1128, 1194.
acc. ..	<i>ke</i> 77, 439, 457, 606, 619, 815 (<i>k'</i>), 1184 <i>co ke</i> , [= <i>co ke</i>] 178, 218, 278, 324, 433, 439, 448, 456, 546, 728, 1077, 1298, 1658, 1659.

L.

l', la I.	under il.
l', la II.	under li.
là	adv. there, always precedes the verb, and generally, immediately.
labur	adv. there, always precedes the verb, and generally, immediately.
labur	s. m. labour.
laburant	prp. sg. 111 cuvint lur vie demener en labur.
labure	) v. intr. to toil; to be afflicted.
laçuns	) ind. pres. 3 sg. 610 ki respelder me vent sacez k'en vein labure.
laçuns	pres. ptep. (fem. acc. sg.) 1165 veimes apres co grant gent de sei laburant.
laçuns	s. m. snare.
laidangé	prp. pl. 1649 ki ne se sevent de tes laçuns garder.
laidangé	v. tr. to treat injuriously.
laidit	app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 757 tiré l'unt e saché, batu e laidangé.
laidit	v. tr. to revile.
laidist	ind. pret. 3 sg. 233 lia e repreua, laidit e escharni: 647 de quor les haü, de paroles laidist.
laidit	infin. 711 (out fait) laidir e battre A.
laist	app. (ind. pft. perf. 3 pl.) 1011 (dors l'und) e leidit e nafré.
laitz	ppp. mas. sg. 157 (fu) leidiz e en croiz mis.
laisst	under lesser.
laitz	s. m. milk.
lance	nom. sg. 1544 (li sances . . . emblanchi) plus ke laitz.
lances	prp. .. 1375 li sances k'avant les cors out teint, de leit ad ja semblance.
langes	) s. f. spear.
langes	) prp. sg. 258 au sancher de la lance: —1372 de espée n de lance :
langes	" " 1426 de lance e de cutel: 1747 de maces e couteus e de lance e de brant.
langes	" " pl. 1607 de lances e couteus e gros bastun poinal.
langes	s. f. tongue.
langetter	nom. pl. 1779 les langes lur ardent.
langetter	v. tr. to mouth, speak of constantly.
langnage	infin. 1650 n'estes las ne saül de Jesu langetter.
langnage	s. m. language.
langnerus	acc. sg. 1823 ne sai autre language fors le mien barbarin.
langnerus	prp. .. 295 n'est par autre sermun, doctrine, u language, mes par avisoun.
langui	under langurus.
languir	v. intr. to languish.
languir	ind. pret. 3 sg. 1118 iluec, geske Apl. repeira, langui.
languir	infin. 111 (dur cuvint) doler languir e devier.
langur	s. m. languor.
langur	nom. sg. 729 langur e maladie (plus nuit e greve ke mort).
langurus	prp. .. 1453 surpris de langur (jo) remis en ceste voie haëe.
langurus	adj. sick, diseased.
langurus	mas. nom. sg. 1434 li languerus (à hante voiz s'escrie).
langurus	" " acc. .. 1311 par aucun langurus garir e restorer.
largement	adv. largely, plentifully.
largement	1278 par tresor largement abaunduner: 1301 del avoii vus en frum mut largement duner.
lartum	under lesser.

GLOSSARY.

Lurrun	s. m. robber. nom. sg. 742 ki est commun enemi mes n'est leres pruvé. acc. " 1615 lier se lessa cum larrun desloial. prp. " 1727 ki garde n'a de fu, de verm, ne da larrun. under lesser. interj. alas !
larrant	
las	1. 1502 dist chescun lermant—"las ! purquei nasqui ?" adj. weary ; miserable ;—(s. m.) wretch, caitiff.
las	II. mas. nom. sg. 28 (m'en veng) las, ki palefrei n'ai a chevaucher (v. note). " " 911 li las cheutifs peritz n'est mie esjoitz : 1022 li las dolentz ert en la prisun : " " 1470 si cors est las : 1650 n'estes las ne saül de Jesu langetter. " pl. 260 furent [v. note] li las e li dolent : 354 li las dolerus (sunt maluré) : " " 994 dient par envie li las, li maluré. " prp. " 927 pieté te preinne de nus tuz pechhurs las.
lassesce	s. f. weariness. prp. sg. 674 çò fu sanz lassesce jur e nuit sun mester.
latin	adj. Latin (language).
laz	prp. sg. 70 la [estoire n'ert] cuntée en frances e latin : 1822 la estoire ert translatée en francés e latin.
le	s. m. bond, snare.
le	I. prp. pl. 113 (sujurner) en les laz le adverser. under il.
le	II. under li.
lé	adj. wide.
le d	fem. nom. sg. 772* Pewe passent à nou ki parfund fu e lé. adj. faithful, loyal.
lealté	mas. nom. sg. 686 mut deit pur sun seignur sufrir leal chevaler : 1179 A. (est) of lui cum si leal servant : " " 1331 saisiz ja en serrez cum loial chevaler : 1471 (faire la busoingne Jesu) cum si hem leus. " acc. " 1844 à Jesu me abaundun seif loial enterrin. " voc. " 1644 alez, leus chevaler. " prp. " 1722 ces i enveit Deus à sun loial champiun. " voc. pl. 171 venez, mes leaus amis gentils !
leautment	fem. nom. sg. 1268 ma gent k'estes loiele.
leautment	s. f. loyalty. prp. sg. 345 soiez amis verais e hem de lealté.
leaus	1215 à mes cumanz tant leument obeir : 1232 leaument servir (Jesu).
legers	under leal.
legger	adj. light, nimble ; fickle. mas. nom. sg. 1005 ore est seins e ligger cum uns osturs mué. " acc. " 299 ne eiez vers lui quor ligger ne volage : " " 990 (or l'unt veü) delivre e tut legger cum oisel enpenné. " nom. pl. 795 (levent) legers, enters, e seins.
legun	s. f. legion.
legiuns	acc. sg. 1706 (veit) une grant legiun (des angles entur li). pr. " 303 servi e honuré de anglin legiun. nom. pl. 207 les legiuns des angles (en joie sunt drescé). prp. " 905 des legiuns des angles en est li chantz oïz.
lei	s. f. law ; à loi de, like, in the fashion of. nom. sg. 1254 çò est la lei faicle. acc. " 49 u noz deus unt lur lei e lur poër : 65 pur Jesu guerpiras la loi Apolin : " " 177 ne sai vostre lei ne cuetenement : 337 (Jovin descunus) e tute la lei paëne : " " 511 (le crestien) k'ad lur lei avilée : 516 la lei Jesu souvent ad reclamée : " " 646 A. lur creance e lur loi si despüst : 1129 A feistes guerpir le lei Tervagant : " " 1241 lors les ad baptisé pur la loi acumplir. prp. " 6 à loi de desloial : 1753 erent obeisant à la lei crestiene : " " 12 entuschée de la lei criminal : 311 de la lei lur fist e present e dun : " " 387 de la lei k'ai enpris plus m'enseinnerez : 525 prechant de la lei cuintruyée : " " 1262 ki prechera de cele lei nuvele : 1808 (endoctriné) de la lei crestiene : " " 1816 estoie de la loi Apolin :— " " 923 tun cors à martire pur la lei Deu livras :— " " 741 sulum la lei de Rumme
leidit, leidiz	under lädir.
leit	under laitz.

lenqui	v. tr. to give up, renounce.
lenquier	§ iud. pret. 3 sg. 492 ki pas ne la lenqui. infin. 1230 (à keus plest eschoisir Jesu) e Mahummet lenquier.
lent	adj. slow. mas. nom. sg. 1591 blasmez fu li darreinnger e ki d'aler fu lent.
leonesse	s. f. honest. nom. sg. 522 plus est esmeüz ke n'est leonesse quant est bersée: " " 1405 (curueez) plus ke leonesse ki pert sun lénuel.
leprus	adj. leperous. mas. acc. pl. 150 (sana) leprus e cuntrez, &c.
leres	under larrun.
lermant	{ v. intr. to weep.
lerner	infinit. 1204 (ne se puet retenir) de gendre e de lermant. grind. 1502 dist chescun lermant.
lermes	s. f. tear, weeping. nom. pl. 780 les oraisuns e lermes de vertu sunt tant. pp. " 327 à lermes e suspirs fait ad sa uraissun : 515 (sa face est arusée) des lermes k'il espant " " 1501 (converti lur joie) en lermes e grant dñel.
les I.	under il.
les II.	" le.
lesqun	s. f. reading, lesson. acc. sg. 322 A. de quor l'entent cum elere fait sa lesqun.
lessa	{ v. tr. to let; permit; leave; —intr. cease, leave off; fail.
lessames	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1440 pur tant ne laist ke ses criz ne eshauce.
lessé	" " pl. 1605 nel lessent reposer.
lessent	{ pret. 3 sg. 1615 lier se lessa cum larrun desloial. " " 1 pl. 1164 cum moit le lessames au pé du munt gisant. " " 1 pl. 1107 ne larrum pur poir (ke soiun desturnez): " " " 1197 ne larrum pur losenge (de fere le tuen cumant): " " " 1234 ne larrum pur les testes duner : 1270 (le deshonur noz deus) ne larrum de venger. " " 3 1110 il lur emprise ne larrant pur nulli. app. (ant. 3 pl.) 987 k'il urent cum freit mord guerpi e lessé.
lettré	{ adj. learned, clerikly.
lettrez	mas. nom. sg. 282 cum lettrez e sage : 996 cist pelerin lettré.
leü	under lire.
leument, leus	" leal.
léun, lémeneel	" liun, lémeneus.
levant	{ v. tr. to raise; —intr. to rise up, rise (of sun, dawn); be stirred up.
levé	ind. pres. 1 sg. 1830 ne dormirai au vespre à jo lief au matin.
levée	" " 3 pl. 794 de mort resuscitez viés levant e juant.
levent	pres. ptcip. (pp. sg.) 1152 vers solail levant.
levez	app. (ind. pit. 3 sg.) 513 (veient A.) ki ad sa croiz levée. Pp. mas. nom. sg. 212 (A.) est levez (le matin) par tens al enjurner : " " " 883 entre eus est ja levez noise et bruit e criz. " " prp. " 1286 à penuncel levé. " fem. nom. " 495 du solail parut la clarté k'est levée.
lez I.	adj. glad.
lez	mas. nom. pl. 266 vindrent al encuntrue lez e esjoï : 1538 nus en estoium e liez e esjoï.
lez II.	prp. near, beside. 67 en enfer gist lez Sathan le maufé.
li	def. art. the.
li	mas. nom. sg. with final sibilant :—
	li 7 li sanes eural : 15. 24. 183. 493. 613. 1754 li clercs : (600. 1558 li clerces :) 40. 252 tut li mundz : 86. 348. 400 li mundz : 144 li reis : 160. 830. 860. 1051 li solailz : 168 li seinz esperitz : 222 li tens : 224 li ecls : 262 li sepulcrs : 317 li liunceus : 355. 541. 645. 942. 968. 1243. 1281. 1564. 1639. 1780 li princes : 356 Cesaures li riches : 363 li guerreduns : 430 li pastureus : 432 li maus : 445 li tirantz eriens : 454. 1054 li jurs : 473 li ors burni : 496 li fels tirantz : 532. 631 ter. 1013. 1114 li uns : 587 li doiz : 593 li creaturs : 653. 837. 1113. 1375. 1429. 1531. 1610 li sanes : 700 li chantz : 709 li feluns tiranz : 718 li maistres : 722 A. li engres : 752 li temples : 769 li pountz : 843 li quors : 876 li roisseus : 894 li paëns : 900. 1016 li esperitz : 905 li chantz : 911 li las cheitifs peritz : 915 li suens : 920. 1019. 1461 li Deus : 935 li chevalers : 959 li cors : 969 li francs

GLOSSARY.

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- chevalier : 1022 li las dolentz : 1052 li martires : 1053 li poples : 1053, 1059.
 1092 li airs : 1091 li deciples : 1153 li flotz : 1302 li aigles : 1427 li chemins
 ferrez : 1434 li languerns : 1486 li traître orienteus : 1539 li freres : 1589 li
 chemins : 1611 li roisseus eurdl : 1613 li martirs : 1741 li prince feluns,
without a final sibilant :—
 51 li pelerin : 122 li haut pere : 356 li reduté : 807, 1123 li tnt poissant : 897 li
 tertie : 1305 li un : 1338 li darreiner : 1343 li pere : 1344 li frere : 1361 li plus
 haui : 1389, 1391, 1408 li lu : 1430 li cervel (or pl. ?) : 1563 li suen prechement :
 1591 li darreinmer : 1746 li bruit.
- P* 482 l'un : 1246 l'onur : 1389 l'egle : 1609 l'entrail corporal.
- le* 370 benoit seit le pere : 304 le fiz Deu fu : 306 le pueple ke veistes . . . Giüeu
 sunt : 764 bis, estroit lur fu le champ e le chemin ferré : 816 tesmoine le ele-
 ment : 840 tut le cors (li est) doillant : 841 tut le vis (li est) senglant : 915 le jur
 A. cumence : 992 le los J. clers est : 1014 le cors est trebuché : 1112 fu le cru-
 cifi : 1454 le cors m'est feble : 1520 veisez ke le pere le fiz au quor feri : 1787
 ne puet mais le poér J. estre célé : 1819 le homur J. crest : 1821 vendra le jur.
acc. sg. le 18, 25, 46, 59 bis, 60, 100, 130, 132, 186 bis, 195, 205, 212, 217, 296, 320, 323,
 336, 367, 374, 436, 450, 511, 603, 637, 668, 688, 725, 761, 776 bis, 777, 799,
 801, 820, 832, 834, 838, 853, 893 ter, 895, 910, 917, 938, 940, 941, 947, 952,
 970, 980, 981, 992, 1013, 1021, 1047, 1068, 1091, 1103, 1116, 1135, 1137, 1158,
 1196, 1230, 1270, 1287, 1291, 1364, 1401, 1477, 1424, 1460, 1508, 1515, 1529,
 1537, 1573, 1612, 1701, 1738, 1749, 1752, 1782, 1812, 1832, 1833.

l' 60 l'orfanin : 333 l'enchantment : 1103 l'ennerci : 1336 l'eir : 1757 l'onur.

lu 58 bis, lui pri . . . lu soir e lu matin.

gen. , le 102 al num le fiz M. : 113 en les laz le adverser : 583 fiz Deu le sauveür : 798
 au puier le pendant : 973 cors le martir : 1709 ami est le verai Deu.

lu 62 as nosces in ber Architrdin : 992 le cors lu martir.

(plat.) , lu 1007 devum M. le reduté.

ppr. , al 18 al uis : 212, 707 al enjurner : 266 al encuentre : 1718 al enfernal M. : 1788
 al oil : 1809 al apostole :—
 1528 al darreinmer : 1645 al hant rei : 1705 al destre.

au 39, 88, 145, 158, 166, 181, 234, 258, 263, 365 bis, 562, 621, 626, 683 bis, 703,
 761 (au queu) : 773, 803, 845, 858, 882, 895, 913, 971, 977, 981, 1023, 1051,
 1091, 1153, 1164, 1185, 1220, 1234, 1259, 1271, 1334, 1343, 1499, 1529, 1603,
 1641, 1655, 1702, 1749, 1830 bis, 1831.

[le] 1482 à A. aproce, le saint martir.

del 125 del angle : 1048 del encumbret : 1301 del avoir : 1558 del orient.

[le] 1208 d'A. le gentil.

du 69, 122, 138, 158, 207, 317, 362, 367, 405, 450, 487, 495, 564, 622, 658, 691,
 760, 800, 835 bis, 837, 838, 875, 882, 894, 895, 896 bis, 913, 948, 965, 989,
 1013 bis, 1045, 1061, 1094, 1164, 1166, 1169, 1175, 1180, 1226, 1265, 1303,
 1322, 1391, 1445, 1537, 1601, 1613, 1702, 1726, 1772, 1802, 1838.

en l' 371 en l'ammr : 1136 en l'endemein : 1259 en l'air.

eu 38, 146, 167, 174, 208, 264, 301, 318, 331, 352, 362, 370, 661, 716, 822, 842,
 843, 848, 871, 899, 900, 924, 965, 988, 1117, 1172, 1183, 1201, 1352, 1365, 1451,
 1505, 1521, 1693, 1732.

el 1675 el puis : 1758 el regne : 1760 el siecle : 1804 el num.

[le] 1572 en tut le mund.

after other prepositions :—

(le) 171, 67, 155, 245, 400, 878, 937, 938, (1253, 1497), 1606, 1786, 1823, (1825.)

lu 1704 vers lu ciel.

nom. pl. lu *without a final sibilant :—*
 259 li felon tirant : 260 bis, li las, li dolent : 289 li Giüe : 341 li autre : 353 li
 felon cheitif : 354 li las dolorus : 357 li autre prince seffé : 533, 1337 li autre :
 549 bis, li grant e li menur : 664 li felon : 692 li verger : 693 ter, li bois, li
 gardin, li prial : 713, 1119 li citoien : 714, 737 li prince : 714 li bailli : 731,
 910, 1175, 1778 li oil : 738, 978, li parent : 739 li veillard : 747 bis, li grant e li
 petit : 793 li petit enfant : 793 li mort : 796, 1734 li païen mescreant : 839 li
 trespassant : 840, 1430 li niersf : 879 li mescreant : 918 bis, li un, li autre : 994
 bis, li las, li maluré : 998 li crestien : 1067, 1513 li joure : 1096 li quatre ele-
 ment : 1097, 1353 li angere : 1144 li gainnur paisant : 1330 li mien ami : 1332
 li glut adverser : 1381 li enim : 1404 li Sarrazin cruel : 1408, 1555, 1641 li
 païen : 1422 li precheur Apl. : 1481 li plusur : 1600 li païen criminal : 1618

li)

li Gui desloial : 1622 li fil : 1682 li felun guerroier : 1728 li Sarrazin glutun
1744 li tri aitre senglant : 1759 li paen felun : 1779 li doi.

with final sibilant: —

763, 767, 772, 1168, 1483, 1502 li uns : 771² li joure volentrifs : 1604 li bens
angeres : 1480 li angre espiriteus.

[les] 1371, 1376 les cors : 1374 les membras : 1467 les Sarrazins erlieus : 1470 les
peccchuns repentantz : 1558 less (MS. *les*) martirs :

acc. pl. *les* (*always with final sibilant*): —
85, 151, 170, 243, 449, 675, 688, 696, 763, 802, 853, 891, 1000 lis, 1099, 1078

1100, 1293, 1339, 1349, 1360, 1368, 1375, 1387, 1395, 1404, 1530, 1550, 1672,
1690, 1691, 1755.

(abs.) 805 les Sarrazins ouant.

prp. .. *as* 168, 363, 529, 551, 699, 804, 847, 951, 988, 1037, 1075, 1341, 1387, 1462, 1548
1834.

des 93, 207, 394, 404, 676, 720, 844, 867, 900, 905, 936, 1031, 1032, 1074, 1388
1439, 1461, 1483, 1554, 1706.

[les] 402 de A, e M, les veillardz alosez.

es 1482 es cels.

les after other prepositions: —

362, 532, 639, 854, 885, 891, 951, 1018, 1036, 1299, 1684, 1816.

fem. nom. sg. *la* 153, 198, 222, 226, 254, 272, 324, 349, 435, 439, 494, 495, 497, 537, 560, 588,
605, 652, 737, 760, 841, 886, 897, 1093, 1169, 1254, 1257, 1274, 1304, 1383

1403, 1439, 1455, 1517, 1532, 1693, 1751, 1766, 1786.

before vowels: —

291 la image : 324 la entaille : 1822, 1845 la estoire.

l' 349 Perbe : 360, 1014, 1731 l'alme : 538 l'achesun : 788, 814, 1094 l'ewe.

acc. .. *'a* 35, 65, 126, 128, 172, 185, 200, 209, 256, 286, 323, 337, 350, 372, 415, 416,
445, 516, 528, 540, 543, 696, 705, 730, 731, 785, 831, 889, 898, 977, 1050, 1058,
1112, 1122, 1129, 1180, 1185, 1201, 1241, 1242, 1287, 1343, 1394, 1428, 1452,
1471, 1488, 1601, 1612, 1623, 1637, 1689, 1797, 1809, 1820.

l' 772*, 780, 926 l'ewe : 829 l'achesun : 888 l'espée : 999 Perbe : 1202 l'estoire :
1493 l'aventure.

(dat.) .. *la* 1261 fei ke dei Diène, la bele.

les after other prepositions: —

prp. .. *l(a)* 1235, 306, 412, 499, 1366, 1754 à :—1443 à la espée :—69 à l'euue.

12, 21, 245, 258, 261, 311, 370, 372, 387, 453, 480, 520, 425, 588, 657, 714
726, 730, 750 (hors) : 837, 1144, 1238, 1322, 1394, 1580, 1611, 1728, 1780, 1790
1807, 1816 de :—61, 368, 870, 880 de l'ewe : 519 de l'esclavine.

112, 209, 599, 673, 1020, 1023, 1081, 1092, 1139, 1585, 1643 en :—772 en l'ewe :
1836 en l'ceil :—190, 1445 apres :—527 devant l'ajurnee :—1152 dehors :—1451
of :—317, 503, 531, 533, 1055, 1166, 1302, 1393 par :—923 pur : 1445 pur
l'alme :—741 sulum :—1062, 1181 sur.

[la] 1441 de V. sui, la cité enrichie : 1833 vers R. la cité.

nom. pl. *les* 267 les legiuns : 786 les oraisouns : 1778 les buches : 1779 les langes.

acc. .. *les* 447, 699, 836, 943, 999, 1234, 1326, 1389, 1499, 1604.

prp. .. *as* 62, 507, 879 : 1530 (v. note).

des 235, 396 (partit. acc. temp.). 424, 515, 836, 905, 1610, 1769.

es 1531 es pleinnes se espaundi.

les after other prepositions: —

les 393 pur :—432 par.

ntr. nom. sg. *le* 726 le plus de la curt.

(acc.) .. *le* 242 tant es le plus huni : 568 n'en serras le pejur (v. note).

prp. .. *del* 1442, 1696 del tut (adv. = wholly.)

li II. under il.

li III., li (488), lia, lie, lié under lier.

lier under lever.

liér v. tr. to bind.

ind. pres. 1 sg. 488 à lui vus cumant, e abundun, e li.

" " 3 " 320 ferm lie Sathan : 891 les cheveus A. lie par les focuns crespidz :

" " " " 1463 lie k'a pleisir li vent e ki li plest, deslie.

" pret. " " 233 (ki) lia e repruva (Jesu).

infin. 710 out fait lier A. de chaesnes de fer : 1615 lier se lessa cum larrun desloial.

app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 749 (l'unt) de chaesnes lié : 1360, 1409, 1604 les meins li unt lié.

(liēr)	ppp. (mas. acc. sg.) 666 (le getter en prisun) lié de chaesnes : 590 (trouver sun chief) à un arbre lié :
liez	" under lez. " "
ligger	" leger.
lignage	s. m. lineage.
	acc. sg. 286 (recust de diable) humein lignage.
	obl. " 113 (lur cuvint sijurner) e trestut lur lignage en les laz le adverser (v. note).
	ppp. " 1101 à humein lignage sunt traïtres enemî :—563 pens de tun lignage :—
	" " 451 pur lignage ne serra esparni : 658 pur lui e sun lignage (Deu tramist sun fiuz).
lincel	s. m. linen sheet, bed-clothes.
lingance	ppp. sg. 1412 chucez en lit suz lincel.
lingnage	s. f. (oath of) allegiance.
lire	acc. sg. 297 fai lui, cum fere deiz, lingance e humage.
	under lignage.
	v. tr. to read.
	infin. 131 dunt as oï lire e prophetizer.
	gnd. 1193 clers es e apris l'as en tes livres lisant.
	app. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 83 ne jo ne l'ai apris ne pruvé ne leü.
	ppp. mas. sg. 1402 k'en lungre remembrance seit escrit e leü.
lis	s. m. lily.
lisant	nom. sg. 1070 plus furent beus ke rose u ke n'est lis espani : 1721 quant se espanist lis en sa saisun.
lit	under lire.
	s. m. bed.
	acc. sg. 682 de soie coiltes pointes n'a mais lit au chucher.
	ppr. " 202 en sun lit s'endorf : 223 en mun lit fu chuechez : 1412 ne dormirunt chucez en lit suz lincel :
	" 684 pur li ad roche bise si dure cum acier.
liu	{ s. m. place ;—nul liu, nowhere ; en liu de, in lieu of.
lius	{ acc. sg. 1605 nel lessent reposer ne nul liu prendre estal.
	ppr. " to il vent à V. en liu emperial :—
	" " 680 manicles e buies en lin de buus d'or cler.
	" pl. 159 dunc trembla terre en tuz lius e pais : 653 en plusurs lius du cors (ist) li sanes.
liün	{ s. m. lion.
liüns	{ nom. sg. 1357 senglantz cum liün k'à proie est devurer : 1602 cum liün ki desire char de cors bestial.
	ppr. " 281 Deus l'at fait aignel d'un lénn sauvage : 317 par la voiz du liün.
liunceus	s. m. lion-cub.
	nom. sg. 317 cum fait li liunceus par la voiz du liün.
	acc. " 1405 plus ke leonesse ki pert sun leuncel.
livra	v. tr. to give up.
livras	ind. pret. 2 sg. 923 tun cors à martire pur la lei Deu livras.
livre I.	{ " " 3 " 313 sun fiz lur envea e livra à bandun.
livré	{ infin. 1218 ne pur sun cors livrer* à torment.
livrer	app. (ind. pft. 2 sg.) 1648 tu as à mort livré tant meint prude ber.
livrez	{ " " 3 pl. 1785 ses martyrs gentilz k'il unt à mort livré.
	ppp. mas. sg. 745 à ceste mort est A. e livrez e damnez : 963 par vus est A. à martire livré.
	" " 548 jas fuissez à mort livrez e à dulur.
	" (acc.) " 847 charoinne le tenent, à lius e chiens livré.*
livre II.	{ s. m. book.
livres	acc. sg. 1839 musterai i mun livre, écrit en veeslin.
	ppr. pl. 1193 apris l'as, en tes livres lisant.
loant	under loër.
loënges	s. f. praise.
loër	acc. pl. 1354 (chantent) " gloire e loënges " pur joie demener.
	v. tr. to praise ; to recommend.
	ind. pres. 1 sg. 1077 entendez tuit vers moi ke jo vns lou e di.
	" " " 1692 par batesme te lou tes pecchez espurger : 1695 vus lou par tens de vus purvoier.
	" " " 3 " 1460 lot e glorifie le grant poër Jesu.
	" infin. 1345 cumpainnie ki tant fist à loër.
loi	gnd. 802 ki venent Deu louant : 1158 dunt cist vunt Deu loant.
loial, loiele	under lei.
loing	under leal.
	adv. to a distance ; de loing, by far.
	1160 loing engetta sun brant :—1620 n'est de loing paringal.

GLOSSARY.

lointain	adj. distant. mas. prp. sg. 715 sumuns de païs lointain.
lores	adv. temp. then; always beginning the clause; and always (save 649, q. v.) the first word in the line.
lors	} lores 649. 1584. 1598. 1746. lors 397. 531. 749. 977. 1009. 1203. 1241. 1282. 1326. 1621. 1699. 1729.
los	s. m. praise, glory. nom. sg. 992 par nnt le los Jesu clers est e eshancé.
losenge	s. f. flattery, blandishment. prp. sg. 1197 ne larrum pur losenge ne pur mort manaçant.
losengerie	s. f. flattery, blandishment. prp. sg. 1235 ne larrum (pur les testes duner) pur losengerie pur duns.
losengeres	s. m. knave. nom. sg. 1569 a dit cum losengers ki sun errur defent.
lot, lou, louant	under loërt. lot, lou, louant under loërt.
lu I.	(58 bis. 62. 991. 1704) [def. art. mas. sg. obl. cases] under li I.
lu II.	~, m. wolf. nom. sg. 460 plus est pauteners ke n'est lu enchaní: 555 (s'en est binnez) cum luz u cum gupilz: " " 889 (s'assis) cum fait lu la berbiz: 1548 as cors garder vunt un grant lu enchaní e uns aigles: prp. pl. 847 charoinne le tenent à lus e chiens (livré*): 1004 charoinne le tenimes à lus e chens duné: " " 957 (ke ne soit pas) de lus devoré.
luërt	s. m. reward. nom. sg. 755 luërt tei est apresté. prp. " 1337 li autre volenters muerent certz de luërt.
lui	under il.
lumere	s. f. light, brilliancy. acc. sg. 255 (solail ne espandi) ne rai ne lumere.
lune	s. f. moon. nom. sg. 160 mua lune culur: 254 la lune empali. acc. " 1287 ù unt fait aparer le solail e la lñne.
lung	adj. long (of time).
lunge	mas. nom. sg. 838 au jur ki dunc fu lung ki ne urent beü. fem. prp. " 1402 k'en lunge remembrance seit escrit: 1217 ne pur lunge prisun (flecchir).
lungement	adv. for a long time. 1578 si il vive lungement: 1626 nel volent parocire mais lungement pener.
lunges	adv. for a long time. 912 n'est mie de sun fait lunges esjoïtz: 1628 (pur) lunges duluser.
Lungis	n. pr. Longinus (v. note). prp. 158 au queur feru du chevaler Lungis.
lur I.	under il.
lur II.	under sun.
lus	under lu.
lusant	} v. intr. to shine, gleam.
lut	ind. pres. 3 sg. 473 vas ma robe averez, ù lut li ors burni. " pret. " " 1065 fen, ki sa tumbe lut e resplendi. pres. ptep. (mas. prp. sg.) 1134 (robe) bruidée d'or lusant: 1180 du cel lusant (v. note).
luus, luz	under lu II.

M.

m'	under jo.
ma	under mun.
maççus	s. m. club, bludgeon. acc. pl 504 portantz bastuns, maççus, &c.
mace	} s. f. mace.
maces	} acc. sg. 826 (uns paëns, portant) une mace. prp. " 1001 coup desturnent de mace: 1701 brisent e batent de mace e de bastun: " pl. 1747 un estur pesant de maces e couteus (v. note).
maçques	s. f. club. prp. pl. 1010 batu de maçques.

maëns	adj. of middle (age or stature).
	acc. pl. 1379 queus petiz, queus maëns, quens grantz de cresance (cunustre).
mahaïnné	v. tr. to maim.
Mahom	ppp. mas. sg. 1774 (ke il ne fust) u mort u mahaïnné.
Mahomet	n. pr. Mahomet, (Mohammed).
Mahommét	acc. 413 il guerpi Mahum : 608 reni Mahom : 819 guerpissez Mahom : 1230 Mahummet lenquir :
Mahum	" 1323 guerpir Mahum : 1410 juré unt Mahomet : 1635 refusum Mahum.
Mahummét	obl. (gen.) 333 reni l'enchantment Mahun : 447 (jure les grantz vertuz) Mahommét.
Mahum	" (dat.) 1007 fei ke devum Mahum le reduté.
Mahummét	ppp. 1718 abandoner al enfernal Mahun : 1737 juré eurent par lur deus, Phebum, Mahum e T.
mailz	s. m. hammer, mallet.
main	ppr. pl. 1792 de mailz nnt depecé lur dens.
main	under meins.
mais I.	s. m. messenger.
	ppr. pl. 1570 ki bien de lui dira, u à ces mais entent.
mais II.	adv. (a) ever (in negative sentences); (b) ne . . . mais, no longer; (c) desore mais, henceforth.
(a)	642 (chose faire par unt ja . . .) mais aüre diables : 1390 ne fu unc mais veù :
(b)	676 ne beit mais (vins) : 678 n'a mais viandes : 682 n'a mais lit : 735 ke mais de li ne seit novele oïe : 907, 1040 ne dute mais : 1787 ne puet mais . . . estre celé.
(c)	1100, 1104, 1262 desore mais : 584 desoremes (v. note).
mais III.	(conj.) under mes II.
maisfait	s. m. misdeed.
maisnée	ppr. sg. 568 repent toi de tun maisfait.
maissnée	under mesnée.
maissuns	under maissuns.
maistre	{ s. m. master; adj. (15) chief, main (v. note).
maistres	{ nom. sg. 219 tu serras mi maistres e jo tis escoler : 718 autrement ke li maistres, sis hom ne murra mie.
	" 559 (venuz dust estre) cum maistre e avoué.
	acc. " 437 suprendra lui e sun maistre : 949 va quere tun seinnur, tun maistre e avoné.
	ppr. " 15 vent s'en li clers à un maistre portal :
	" " 455 à sun maistre est venuz tut esbai : 1091 le sen au maistre prove li deciples :—
	" " 542 (atur) ke il ad de sun maistre retenu par amur.
maistrie	voc. " 388, 468, 484 beu maistre !
	s. f. (mastership,) guidance.
maisun	acc. sg. 736 celui sive ki (= enjus) doctrine e maistrie tant prise.
	s. f. house.
	nom. sg. 497 ke la maisun A. seit tute cerchée.
	acc. " 1191 pur ki avum guerpi maisun, muillere, enfant.
	ppr. " 75 est vennz à une maisun foreine : 1275 à maisun reamener :—
	" " 392 d'une maisun sutive (unt fait lur escole) : 1731 (l'alme) s'en ist de sa charnel maisun :—
	" " 45 oses devant moi en ma maisun precher : 331 quant geù dormant en ma maisun.
majesté	" pl. 507 as maissuns A. vunt.
	s. f. majesty.
	ppr. sg. 1019 li Deus de majesté : 1782 le Rei de majesté :—
	" " 782 Deu ki tut guverne regnant en majesté.
majur	adj. (compar.) greater, very high (used absolutely).
	fem. prp. sg. 547 citoien de parenté majur.
mal I.	s. m. evil (words, disease, treatment, conduct, plight, &c.).
	nom. sg. 13 dunt fu grant duel e mal : 418 dunt grant mal avendra :
	" " 432 par les autres li maus s'espandera : 708 dura eist grantz maus tant ermél e tant fer :
	" " 1143 par A. fu cist maus tant durant : 1245 cist maus mut surt e renuvèle.
	acc. " 314 ne li firent pur ses bens si mal nun : 463 si mal eiez ki point n'i avez deservi :
	" " 600 dunt utrage as dit e mal à desm[es]jure : 643 mal aient deu (ki de metal sunt) :
	" " 1157 cel mal kar restorcz : 1621 lors se rejoist cum se il n'inst nuc mal.
	ppr. " 1652 tu sul esacheisun de cest grant mal plener.
	acc. pl. 675 penance i mcine pur ses maus espurger : 1324 (receive batesme) pur voz maus espurger :
	" " 1510 ces grantz maus nus basti : 1805 guerpissent lur errurs e mans e vanité.
mal II.	ppr. " 617 de voz mans lui recountai : 867 des maus ses enimis dolentz est e meù.
	adv. only in phr. de mal en pis, from bad to worse.
	163 tuz jurs declinerent de mal en pis.
malade	adj. sick, diseased.
malades	{ mas. nom. sg. 1189 un sulz i faut, malade sugurnant : 1347 un sul ki remist malade en un senter :
	" " pl. 862 uns mortz, uns malades, autres recreü (fremissent) (v. note).

GLOSSARY.

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(malade)	fem. acc. sg. 431 il verra une brebiz malade.
maladie	s. f. disease, sickness.
maladies	{ nom. sg. 729 langur e maladie (plus nuit e greve ke mort) : 1116 morteu maladie le qnor lu enviro prp. „ 1434 (remist) par chemin, surpris de maladie. nom. pl. 704 neis-sent maladies e divers encumbrer.
maluré	} adj. unhappy, ill-fated. } mas. voc. sg. 756 tu muras, maluré !
malurée	„ nom. pl. 354. 1795 tant sunt maluré : 994 dient par envie li las, li maluré. fem. „ sg. 536 dunt plus se curuce cele geut malurée.
mamele	s. f. breast, pap.
manaqant	prp. sg. 1252 ki enfanta e nurri J. de sa mamele.
manace	under manacer, s. f. menace.
manacer	prp. sg. 1277 par promesse u manaez lur quers reapeler. „ pl. 505 à hautes manaces e grant bruit e criée. v. tr. to threaten. infin. 1317 par duus ne par turment ne par mort manacer. pres. ptep. (fem. prp. sg.) 1107 ne larram pur loseng ne pur mort manaqant (v. note). ppp. mas. pl. 1524 mut furent manacez, depriez e blandi.
mance	s. f. sleeve, nom. sg. 1370 plus blances ke de chemise n'est girun ne mance.
mandé	} v. tr. to send for. } mandez
mandez	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1282 lors ad mandé sa gent. ppp. mas. pl. 715 (sunt) mandez e sumuns de païs lointain.
manée	s. f. restraint.
manere	prp. sg. 532 (l'unt trahit par la rue) sanz mesure e manée.
manga	s. f. manner.
manger	prp. sg. 47 en queu manere peüstes vus passer : 689, 1058 en ten manere v. tr. to eat.
mangera	ind. pret. 3 sg. 62 quaut manga as nosces lu ber Architrichin.
mangeront	{ fut. „ „ 1580 plus ne mangera jamais de la dent. „ „ „ pl. 1413 ne mangeront à table (s'averunt mené A.). iuhh. 106 d'un arbre lur defendi le fruit à manger : 678 n'a maiis deliciuses viandes à manger.
manieles	s. f. manaeles.
mansiun	acc. pl. 680 (ad) manieles e huies en liu de buus d'or clei. s. f. place of abode.
mantel	nom. sg. 321 en enfer û ert tuz jurs sa mansiun : 1676 là est lur mansiun tuz jurs sanz fin avei acc. „ 361 mansiun truvera sanz nule fauseté. prp. „ 1719 (angeres) ki de lur mansiun desendent. s. m. cloak.
mar	prp. sg. 1423 sanz chauceüre e muz tut fors d'un mantel. adv. lucklessly, with an ill result.
	420 mar nus en datera : 443 mar ja cumencera nus autres ten chose : 828 bis, mar une le deis, mar l'alas cuntruvant : 947, 1508 mar reclimas (Jesu) :
marage	1475 tant mar fastes nez : 1503 tant mar vus vi : 1647 tant mar nus as fait cest (encumber).
marbrin	adj. of the sea.
marbrin	mas. acc. sg. 283 (ki fist) peisun marage.
marcheant	adj. of marble.
mareschal	mas. prp. sg. 52 en tun paleis marbrin : 950, 982, 1815 en saren marbrin.
marri	s. m. merchant.
marri	nom. sg. 576 (par traüsun perist) marcheant en feire.
marriage	s. m. marriage.
Marie	nom. sg. 298 (batesme seit) alliance e primer mariage.
	n. pr. (The Virgin) Mary.
	voc. sg. 128 Marie, Deu te saut, la benoite mulier !
	gen. „ 102, 1230, 1412 fiz Marie.
marin	prp. „ 1251 de Marie va prechant, une simple ancelle.
	adj. marine.

- (marin) mas. acc. sg. 1103 (reni) Neptun le marin.
 " prp. " 1831 k'en nief me mette au procean port marin.
- mariz, mariz under mari.
- martele v. tr. to hammer.
- martel ind. pres. 3 sg. 1250 fevre ki martele.
- martir s. m. martyr.
- nom. sg. 68 pur Deu murras martir : 300 tu murras pur lui martir par vasselage :
 " " 366 à la fin serras martir par Deu pruve : 965 eu regne du ciel est martir curuné :
 " " 1073, 1183 martirs est gloriés : 1449 A. haut martirs* est :
 " " 1613 li martirs (licier se lessa).
- gen. " 973 (seint cors) le martir honuré : 991 il out le cors lu martir tuché.
- prp. " 977 lors ad la sepulture au martir aturné : 1432 (aproce) à A., le saint martir nuvel :
 " " 1749 (sustrait) le cors au martir vaillant.
- voc. " 921 ai, martir gentilz ! 1043 martir bonure ! 1219. 1761 gloriüs martir !
 " " 1644 martirs ! 1708 martir !
- nom. pl. 1350 cest sunt martir de cors : 1758 les martirs sunt en gloire el regne permanant.
- acc. " 1342 puet sanz martire les martirs regarder : 1753 (mist en terre) ses cumpainnuns martirs !
 " " 1785 le eüst deshonuré e ses martirs gentilz.
- prp. " 1037 designa mustre as ses martirs privez : 1387 les cors unt as gentilz martirs gardé :—
 " " 1018 entre les* seintz martirs (l'acoît Deus, v. note) :—
 " " 1384 un autre (miracle) ad Deus pur ses martirs fait.
- martire } s. m. martyrdom.
- martires } nom. sg. 1052 li martires de A. fait est e acumpli.
 prp. " 798 ala trainant A. à martire : 849 ki fu à sun martire divisez e purvu :
 " 923 tun cors à martire pur la lei Deu livras : 963 par vus est A. à martire livré :—
 " 929 ki primers E. par martire aürnas : 1099 (gueredun) ke il par martire en terre beu meri :
 " 1220 par martire venir au grant gueredun : 1349 sanz martire les martirs regarder.
- martirizé v. tr. to martyrize.
- martirs app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1022 li las dolentz ki l'a martyrizé.
- masle under martir.
- mastle adj. male.
- mastiün acc. sg. 1255 en paraïs fist hom, masle e femmele.
- mater s. m. dog.
- matin nom. sg. 66 en enfer gist puant cum bucs u mastiün.
- v. tr. to kill.
- matin infin. 121 par humme cuvint descumfire e mater.
- s. m. morning.
- (acc.) sg. 58 lui pri e aür lu soir e lu matin : 212 le matin (A.) est levez par tens al enjurner.
- matinal prp. " 1830 ne dormirai au vespre ù jo lief au matin.
- adj. (as adv.) in the morning.
- matinée 8 ceste croiz aüre serrein e matinal.
- s. f. dawn, morning.
- matiné nom. sg. 494 al endemein par tens quant part la matinée : 702 n'i pout matinée ne vespre aver mester.
- maubailliz } v. tr. to ill-treat.
- maubailli } ppp. mas. sg. 886 est la nostre creance e poples maubailliz : 1656 morz es e maubailli :
 " " 1767 meint [i out] maubailli e nafré.
 " " pl. 1516 tant sunt dé iur parentz destruit e maubailli.
- maudient } v. tr. to curse.
- maudiz } ind. pres. 3 pl. 864 mandient A. e escrivent cum lu : 1515 maudient Apl. le precheür.
 ppp. mas. (nom.) sg. 884 atant s'escrie un paëns de Damnedeu maudiz.
- maufé } s. m. devil, Satan.
- maufez } nom. sg. 365 ke hem vus face au cors u au quor maufé (v. note).
 prp. " 1023 (est) en la prisun au maufé : 1776 ore est un contraitz e purpris de maufé :—
 " 67 cumpainz e vesin lez Sathan le maufé.
 (pred.) pl. 599 maufez i sunt k'en la prisun d'enser gisent obscure.
- maumenté prp. " 150 leprus e cuntruez e de maufez purpris.
- maür v. tr. to ill-treat.
- maür adj. ripe.
- maus mas. nom. sg. 550 ki sages es de aprise e d'age estes maür.
- mautalent under mal.
- mautalent s. m. displeasure, ill-will.
- mautalent prp. sg. 446. 543. 1565 de ire e mautalent (tressua e frémi) (tut müe la culur) (tut est enflambez).
 " " 197 atant s'en part par ire e mautalent.

GLOSSARY.

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mauvois	adj. evil. mas, prp. sg. 1680 ki obeïssent à lur mauvois voler.
me	under jo.
medlée	s. f. strife. prp. sg. 506 cum gent ki s'atnre à morteu medlée.
megres	adj. haggard. mas, nom. sg. 1145 nn-pez e megres e pales cum penant.
mei	under jo.
meimes	pron. indeclin. (in apposition,) self. (nom.) sg. 379 Deu meimes ad tun quoer saelé. (gen.) " 304 le fiz Deu meimes fu. (prp.) " 650 à lui meimes semblable le fist:—342 mes vus par Deu meimes en es revisité. under meint.
mein	meinent under mener.
meine,	meinent under mener.
meins	s. f. hand. acc. sg. 1530 tant k'as plaies bender li freres main tendi. Prp. " 1773 (mähainné) de main u de pé. acc. pl. 1409, 1604 les meins li ont lié. Prp. " 328 à jointes meins a dit e à weimentisun : 879 en beivent, as meins l'unt receü :— " " 250 en tes meins mun esperit (cumant).
meint	adj. many; (pron.) many a one. mas, nom. sg. 467 meint hom purra (estre gati): " " 575 bis, par traïsun perist meint quens, meint vavasur: " " 1559 ne fait pas à despire cum meint quide e entent: " " 1706, 1707 meint en i out blescé, meint mort e desfle. " acc. " 1648 tu as à mort llyré tant meint prude ber: " " 1840 tesmoïn of moi averai mein veillart e meschin.
meintanant	de —, adv. immediately.
meintenant	823 es le vus seiſ e pris de meintenant: 1136 A. en l'endemein pris fu de meintenant.
mel	s. m. honey.
men	nom. sg. 1431 plus li est duz ke mel. adj. pron. in phr. men escient, to my knowledge, acc. to my judgment.
mena	1560 si il fust boiscür, ne feist, men escient, teu mescinemēt.
menant	under mener.
members	adj. wealthy. mas, nom. pl. 1125 tuit fuimes citoiens e riches e menant.
mené	nom. pl. 1374 les membres lur sunt restorez: 1777 lur membres sunt destuers desjointz e esluissé.
menée	v. tr. to lead; bring; perform (penance), experience (sorrow).
mener	ind. pres. 3 sg. 675 sa penance i meine pur ses mias espurger.
menez	" " pl. 848 cist ki A. meinent. " pret. .. sg. 312 en tenie les mena de promission: 1160 k'A. lié mena. intim. 1363 einz ke à V. aient fait mener (le clerc). app. (ind. pl. 3 pl.) 750 hors de la cité l'unt trait ja e mené. " " fut.-pst. 3 pl.) 1415 (s'averunt) vif u mort mené lur enemi mortel.
mentant	ppp. mas, sg. 761 pur ver le gugement au quen chief fust mené: " " 771 dunt fu grant duel mené: 1144 de chartre fu menez. " " pl. 461 si pris sumes andui e menez devant li. " fem. sg. 540 atendant la parole à queu chief fust menée.
mentent	v. intr. to lie, tell lies.
mentir	ind. pres. 2 sg. 827 tu mentz apertement: 1670 en peeches mut e menz.
mentz	" " 3 pl. 1571 faus pauteners ki vus mentent uvertument. intim. 1202 l'estoire unt cunte sanz mentir.
menu	pres. ptep. (mas, nom. sg.) 833 ki autrement le dit fableür est mentant. adj. small, minute.
menur	mas, prp. pl. 854 (entre espines) e les cailloz menu. adj. (compar.) less,—young, used absolutely.
menz	mas, nom. pl. 549 li giant e li menur (s'esmervellent de vus).
mer	under mentir. s. f. sea; utre mer, beyond sea. nom. sg. 636 ainz purra mer secchir. acc. " 122, 283, 1634 ki fist e teire e mer: 528 ki eria la terre e mer salée. prp. " 27 m'en veng d'autre mer: 681 pailles d'autre mer: 1271 clerc d'autre mer.

GLOSSARY.

merci	s. f. pardon ; pl. thanks ; aver —, to forgive ; criér —, to ask pardon. acc. sg. 246 toi aürrum e criérum merci : 1080 si Deus n'en eit merci : 1327 sanz merci aver. prp. „ 1526 les oëcismes sanz pieté e merci.
merciable	adj. merciful.
mercier	mas. nom. sg. 1049 eist ki tant poisant e tant est merciable. v. tr. to thank.
mercié	{ infin. 1629 eist ne fine de urer e Jesu mereiér.
merciér	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 939 si en ad umblement Damnedeu mercié. „ („ „ , pl.) 1789 trestuit à une voiz en unt Deu mercié.
mercis	under merci.
mere	s. f. mother. nom. sg. 1253 apres l'enfantement remist mere e pucele. acc. „ 137 toi cumme mere vultra enumbrer. prp. „ 1781 à nul de mere né.
meri	v. tr. to merit.
merir	{ ind. pret. 3 sg. 1099 (gueredun) ke il par martire en terre beu meri. infin. 1226 par esample de vns gloire du cel merir.
meriz	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 910 le regne à recever ke il ad beu meriz.
merveille	s. f. marvel, wonder ; à merveilles, adv. wonderfully, very much.
merveilles	{ nom. sg. 1390 teu merveille en terre ne fu une mais veü. acc. „ 972 es-vus grant merveille ke Deus i ad mustré.
merveilles	“ “ 1623 ne virent la merveille en cest mond temporal. “ pl. 943 pur les merveilles ver ke Deus i out ovré.
mes I.	prp. „ 73 est à merveilles meü : 1769 un des grantz merveilles ki unc fust recunté (v. note). (53. 171, 329, 812, 1213, 1215) under mun.
mes II.	conj. (a) but ; (b) nay rather ; (c) ne . . . mes, only ; (d) mes (or mais) ke, except, save ; (e) mes ke, even though.
(a)	2. 13. 152. 165. 179. 203. 248. 263. 277. 293. 310. 314. 342. 350. 353. 360. 410. 464. 573. 601. 633. 721. 733. 742. 758. 768. 771*. 809. 829. 853. 881. 911. 1007. 1028 1042 1049. 1147. 1150. 1174. 1249. 1258. 1351. 1422. 1431. 1479. 1575. 1597. 1741. 1819. 1842 (mes). 561. 614. 933. 969. 1276. 1297. 1321. 1470. 1493. 1517. 1527. 1580. 1626. 1824 (mais).
(b)	1792 lur deus, mais diables, de mailz unt dececé.
(c)	334 Apollin ne prise mes vallant un butun.
(d)	1114 (mil) mes ke li uns remist : 1189 (mil) mes ke un sul s i faut : 1547 (mil cors) mais ke un sul i failli (v. note).
(e)	810 ore, mes ke à tart, deveng sis hom.
meschin	adj. young. mas. acc. sg. 1841 tesmoïn averai of moi mein veillart e meschin.
mescinement	s. m. cure, remedy. acc. sg. 1561 des cors detrenchez (ne feist) teu mescinement.
mesciner	v. tr. to cure. infin. 1666 de tes morteus plaies te purrunt mesciner.
mescrant	adj. unbelieving, mescrant, mas. nom. sg. 1811 (jo ki) estoic mescrant sarrazin. „ prp. „ 64 pur toi e pur meint autre mescrant Sarrasin. „ nom. pl. 796 sunt esbaiz li païen mescrant : 879 li mescrant en beivent : „ „ „ 1681 parjure e mescrant, desdeingnant Deu amer : „ „ „ 1715 ne me flechissent eist mescrant felun : „ „ „ 1734 s'entrecubbatent li païen mescrant.
mescuneü	(pp. =) adj. unknown. mas. prp. sg. 78 nuveles me portes d'un deu mescuneü.
mesdit	v. tr. to defame. app. (subj. plpft. 3 sg.) 1771 ki l'ust mesdit u mesfait.
mesfait	v. tr. to injure. app. (ind. ant. 3 pl.) 162 ki urent e mesfait e mespris. „ (subj. plpft. 3 sg.) 1771 ki l'ust mesdit e mesfait.
mesnée	s. f. band, troop, company. nom. sg. 435 la vostre maisnée (cerchera).
mespris	acc. „ 496 li fels tirantz cumande trestute sa mesnée. prp. „ 1020 en la mesuée A, est atitelé :—968 of sa mesnée est li princes passé. v. tr. to ill-use. app. (ind. ant. 3 pl.) 162 ki urent e mesfait e mespris.

- mesprisun sf. ill-usage, "misprision."
 pip. sg. 307 par envie e lur grant mesprisun (mistrent Jesu à mort).
- messagei s. m. messenger.
 acc. sg. 125 del angle Gabriel en fist sun messenger.
 nom. pl. 1272 çō dient messenger.
- Messias } n. pr. Messiah.
 Messie } nom. 930 protez celui k'est verai Messias.
 acc. 132 (celui enfanterez) . . . Messie, ki deit tut le mund restorer.
- mester s. m. duty, function; m. estre, be necessary; aver m. be useful (also used impers. with dat.).
 nom. sg. 674. 1292 çō fu sun mester : 210 à crestien croire est mester.
 acc. " 114 ne pout estre guarantz, ne nus aver mester : 672 aïe ne rescusse n'i pust aver mester :
 " 702 n'i pout matinée ne vespre aver mester : 1279 si trestut çō ne puet aver mester :
 " 1781 n'a mester à nul de mere né.
- mesuré v. tr. to measure, make out.
 pip. mas. pl. 359 n'unt ore plus de tere fors saet pez mesuré.
- mesure s. f. measure, moderation; prudence.
 ace. sg. 1313 (vus ne savez) ses grantz vertuz, e mesure e saver.
 pip. " 611 gent de sen, de raisun e mesure : 532 (l'unt trahit par la rüe) sanz mesure e manée.
- metal s. m. metal.
 nom. s. g. 644 pere perist, fust art, e metal funt.
 acc. " 594 quidez ke jo pur Deu reclim metal u pere dure.
 prp. " 2 n'ert d'or adublée ne d'autre metal : 643 mal aient deu ki de metal sunt.
 v. tr. to place, put; involve; expend; —refl. to put one's self; to begin.
- met ind. pres. 1 sg. 662 en vus met ma esperance.
 " 3 " 325 à genoilluns se met : 338 (la lei paëne) met hum a ruine e à perdicin :
 " " 1368 Deus ne met pas les suens en ubblance.
 " pret. " 120 (diable) mist hom en encumbrer : 292 ne mist (rançon ne guage) d'or pur nus :
 " " 305 (à sauvacum) mist nus tuz morteus : 648 par peine k'em i mist :
 " " 661 en cors m'alme mist : 1752 puis mist le cors en terre.
 " " pl. 289 en eroiz lui mistrent li Giue : 308, 315 le (=Jesu) mistrent à mort :
 " " 773 autres ki au noér se mistrent, sunt néé.
 subj. pres. 1 sg. 1831 si là k'en nief me mette au procein port marin.
 " 2 pl. 491 ma croiz vus doins ke ne mettez ja Jesum en ubbli (v. note).
 " infin. 1717 se peinent de mettre mei à confusun.
 app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 775 à genoilluns s'est mis.
 " (" " 971 au cors l'ad mis e ajusté : 1057 (Jesus) n'a mis A. en ubli.
 " (" " pl.) 981 le chief unt au cors mis : 1400 en sueires les unt e mis e encusu :
 " (" ") 1401 en escrit unt mis le nombre.
 " (ant. " , sg.) 147 apres pon de tens ke out entre nus mis : 1539 n'avoit mis les noz en ubli.
 pip. mas. sg. 157 en croiz (fu) mis : 670 mis i fu enchaesnez.
 " pl. 1815 gesk'atant k'il furent mis en sarcu marbrin.
- meü } v. tr. to move (physically, or mentally), to affect; —refl. to set out.
 meüz } app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 479 atant si sunt andui d'iluce meüz e parti.
 pip. mas. sg. 73 de ses diz est meüz : 867 des maus ses enimis dolentz est e meüz.
- mi } s. m. mid-day.
 midi } pip. sg. 902 raant cum solailz ki flambioie à midi :—
 midiz } " 1060 un feu ki plus ert clers ke solailz de midi.
 mie adv. (strengthening the negation), at all.
 " 718 ne murra mie : 912 n'est mie (esjöift) : 1028 ne sevent mie : 1057 n'a mie mis en ubli :
 1312 ne savez mie : 1435 ne pout mie : 1539 n'avoit mie mis en ubli.
 mien poss. adj. pron. mine; [see also men 1560].
 mas. (pip.) sg. 1823 ne sai autre language for le mien barbarin.
 " voc. pl. 1330 venez, li mien ami!
- mil fem. acc. sg. 604 (de lui retenc) ceste moie vesture.
 num. adj. indecl. thousand; mil mes ke un, a thousand save one.
 (nom.) 1271 mil citoien nus faillent : 1346 ne failli ke n'i eüst mil enter :—
 (pd.) 1114 mil sunt : 1188 mil sumes : 1450 mil sumes.
 (acc.) 1031 des citoiens en ad bien mil u plus nombri :
 " 1547 mil cors i truvas[mes*] : 1653 mil en avum ja mort.
 miller (s. m.) only adverbially, by thousands.
 (acc. pl.) 1282 lors ad mandé sa gent centeines e miller.

miracle	{ s. m. miracle.
miracles	} acc. sg. 801 quant veit le miracle:—1384 (ad fait un autre) miracle e vertu. prp. " 1398 (unt graces rendu) de teu miracle. " pl. 936 quant ot des miracles: 1036 par les grantz miracles.
mireür	s. m. mirror.
mis I.	mas. sg. 551 deüsssez estre as autres essample e mircür.
mis II.	mis, mist, mistrent under mettre.
moi	under jo.
moie	" mien.
mois	s. m. month.
	(acc.) pl. 1138 enprisunez fu sis mois en un tenant.
mord, mort I.	under murir.
mort II.	s. f. death.
	nom. sg. 220 mort ne vie (ne nus purra) sevrer: 725 cele mort apent à home ki deu renie: " 729 (langur e maladie) plus nuit e greve ke mort. acc. " 931. 1250. 1496 en croiz mort sufri: 1072. 1225 mort (sufrir): 1317 par mort manacer: " 1675 mort sanz parmourir sufrent el pais de enfer. prp. " 308 mistrent Jesu à mort e à dampnaciu: 315 il le mistrent à mort e passiun: " 548 à mort livrez e à dulur: 745 à ceste mort est A. e livrez e damnez: " 741 à mort est jugé: 1151 à mort estoit jugez: 1367 (ocire le serum) à la plus cruele mort: " 1648 tu as à mort livre tant meint prude ber: 1785 (martirs) k'il unt à mort livré:— " 190 apres la mort (tument atent): 1445 apres la mort du cors:— " 37 (relever) de mort: 794 (resuscitez) de mort: 1297 estre quites de mort e reprever:— " 1302 (passer) par la mort: 1799 nus reinst par sa mort d'enfernal poëste:— " 607 ne flechirai pur nule mort tant cruele: 983 pur sa mort grant duel unt demené: " 1197 ne larrum pur losenge ne pur mort manacaç: 1200 resortist pur mort:— " 48 sanz mort e sanz encumberir: 1713 û est vie sanz mort.
mortal	adj. mortal: (differs from next word, in that it is only used with 'man.') mas. nom. sg. 94 um mortal (ne te serroit) escu: 1614 devint hom mortal. " prp. " 5 de fust i fu furmez uns cors d'un mortal.
mortalité*	s. f. liability to death.
mortel	prp. sg. 360 mes l'alme tuz jurs viit santz mortalité (v. note).
morteu	{ adj. mortal; fatal; deadly; final; huge;—subst. a mortal.
mortens	mas. acc. sg. 1359. 1647 cest mortel encumberir: 1415 mené lur enemi mortel. " nom. pl. 1260 cum autres mortens furent andui cist e cele. " acc. " 305 à savacium mist nus tuz morteus: 907 ne dute mais morteus (feluns, &c.): " " 1474 à sun semblant fist nus tuz morteus. " prp. " 91 cum un de nus morteus: 506 (faiture) de uns enginnurs morteus: " " 1213 pur (garantir) moi de mes enimis morteus:— " " 208 entre morteus e vivre e converser. fem. nom. sg. 1116 morteu maladie (lui envai le quor): 1751 si fu la presse grant e mortel nepurquant. " prp. " 506 cum gent ki s'aturne à morteu medlie. " " 1703 estoit en mortel passiun: 1709 sui en tel mortel prisun.
morticine	pl. 1666 (te mesciner) de tes morteus plaies. s. f. carion, dead bodies.
mortz, morz	prp. sg. 1393 (sunt devenu) gardeins de morticine. under murir.
mot	s. m. word; with negat., not a word.
Moyses	acc. sg. 247 cist ja noise ne fist ne mot ne respundi: 758 cist mot ne sune. n. pr. Moses
mua	prp. 870 de l'ewe dunas à Moyses tun dru:— " 402 (escriz) d'Abrah e Moyses, les veillardz alosez.
müe	{ v. tr. to change (colour, feelings);—ppp. (bird) that has moulted.
mué	ind. pres. 3 sg. 543 de ire e mautalent tut müe la culur.
mué	{ pret. " " 160 muá lunc culur, devint li solailz bis. app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 296 mes par avisium vus a Den mué le curage.
muerent	ppp. mas. sg. 1005 ore est seins e ligger cum uns osturs müe. under murir.
mües	adj. mute, dumb (animals).
muillere	fem. acc. pl. 697 (veisez) oises e bestes mües baér e pantoiser.
mulier	{ s. f. woman, wife. } acc. sg. 128 Marie! Den te sant, la benoite mulier (v. note).

- (mulier) acc. sg. 1191 pur ki avum guerpi maisun, muillere, enfant.
 multiplie v. tr. to multiply.
 subj. pres. 3 sg. 1440 (cist ne laist) ke ses eriz ne eshauce e multiplie.
 muluz adj. sharpened, sharp.
 mas. acc. pl. 852 portent gisarmes e grantz cutens muluz.
 " prp. " 95 detrenchez ja de brantz muluz.
 mun I. (1832) under munt.
 mun II. poss. adj. pron. my; [v. also mien, moie].
 mas. nom. sg. 34 est mun purpos:
 " " 216 mis quots ne mis penser: 219 mi maistres.
 " acc. " 59 bis. mun aiere e mun chemin: 808 trestut mun viant;
 " " 813, 1673 mun cors: 1829 mun pelicun: 1839 mun livre.
 " prp. " 34 vers 6. mun païs: 223 en mun lit: 370, 380 en mun païs: 529 de mun ée.
 " nom. pl. 1826 a J. me sui rendu, cum mi voisins.
 " prp. " 53 vers mes diz: 329, 812 de mes peccchez: 1213 de mes enemis: 1215 à mes cumanz.
 " voc. " 171 venez, mes leaus amis gentils! 1534 venez, mi chevaler!
 fem. acc. sg. 473 ma robe: 491 ma croiz: 662 ma esperance.
 mund I. prp. " 45-331 en ma maisun: 1268 à vus, ma gent k'estes loide.
 mund 1712 (k'il meij) part doinst of vus là mund en cele regium (v. note).
 mund II. } s. m. world.
 mundz } nom. sg. 40 ne vaut pas tut li mundz un dener: 86 par ki li mundz est e faitz e sustenu.
 " " 252 trembla trestut li mundz: 348 trespassable est li mundz e tute sa beuté:
 " " 400 par le deluge estoit li mundz* purgez.
 acc. " 25-46. ad tut le mund à guverner: 130 sauver le mund: 132 deit tut le mund restorer
 " " 603 hist trestut le mund: 637 crial tut le mund: 777 as le mund furné.
 prp. " 138 du mund ad seingnurie: 564 (cumandeür) du mund: 922 gloire du mund guerpis:—
 " " 208 eu mund entre morteaus (vivre): 362 (cors) k'eund ad este:—
 " " 1085, 1199, 1319, 1475, 1623, 1680, 1762 en cest mund: 1572 en tut le mund resplent.
 mund III. } s. m. mountain.
 munt } acc. sg. 1832 passerai Mun Gui, le roiste munt alpin.
 prp. " 875 du munt est la roisseus hissu: 1094 (l'ewe) ki puis du munt sailli:
 " " 1164 le lessame au pe du munt gisant:—
 " " 848 sunt ja eu mund venu: 1172 suz un arbruseu ki eu munt fu cresant.
 " " 363 (ainz purra) ruisseau cure vers munt.
 mountaine s. f. mountain.
 munta prp. sg. 1030 herberge en mountaine ne puet estre celé.
 mounté v. tr. (and intr.) to ascend, climb, mount;—reil. to get on horseback, mount.
 mountent ind. pres. 3 pl. 1063 (li beus angeres) mountent e desendent (du cel).
 munter } pret. 3 sg. 167, 264, 318 eu ciel mounta.
 muntez } infin. 38 eu ciel munter: 1266 tant cum estriu puis bailler pur munter sele.
 app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 940 à genoilz e à cutes ad le tertre munte: 942 (li princes) a sun destrer munte.
 pp. " " " 1420 n'a cist ki n'est muntez palefroi bon e bel.
 " " " pl. 1483 adunc se sunt muntez li uns des juvenceus.
 mureus s. m. wall (of city).
 murant acc. pl. 1464 pres sunt de V., ja veient les mureus.
 muras v. intr. to die; reil. s'en m., id.; tr. to kill;—pp. = adj. dead, the dead.
 muriant ind. pres. 2 sg. 588 si tu t'en murs ki en es de la cité la flur.
 murir " " 3 " 351 (ki sert Den) e murt en sun servise, à bonure fu né.
 murra " " pl. 1337 li autre volenters muerten certz de luë.
 murras " pret. 3 sg. 159, 219 murut: 502 murut en haute croiz dressée: 1448, 1708 en croiz murut.
 murs " fut. 2 " 68 pur Deu murras martir: 300 tu murras pur lui martir par vasselage:
 " " " 756 bis. tu murras santz delai, tu murras maluré.
 murt " " 3 " 444 quant A. s'en murra: 718 autrement ke li maistres, sis hom ne murra mie.
 murunt " " pl. 630 ne pur tuy les hummes ki vivent e murunt.
 murut " infin. 37 (deingna) en croiz murir: 699 (fu duel à regarder) les flurs as reims murir:
 " " 1218 ne pur sun cors livret* à toinient e murir: 1318 plus devum (desirer) pur Jesu murir.
 " " 1527 chescun de eus de murir avant se prirohi: 1628 pur murir e remurir.
 grnd. 1185 ke il au muriant teinst en sun sauc: 249 en murant getta un cri.
 app. (ind. pft. 1 pl.) 1653 mil en avum ja mort ui sanz espatrier.
 ppp. mas. sg. 90 (fu) mort, e poscez en sarcu: 1774 (ke il ne fust) n mort u mahainné.

GLOSSARY.

- murne (adj.) mas, nom. sg. 263 cist ki mortz estoit : 862 uns mortz, uns malades, autres recreü
 " " 920 mortz est e escharniz : 1656 mors es e maubailly :
 " " 1767 meint (en i out) mort e defulé.
 " (acc.) " 987 k'il urent cum freit mord guerpi : 1164 cum mort le lessames :
 " acc. " 1415 (mené) lur enemi, vif u mort : 1738 ametroient le cleric mort u vivant.
 " pip. " 845 pur mort le guerpissent.
 " nom. pl. 793 li mort ki noiez furent, se drescent en seant :
 " " 1079 ki mort sunt e purri : 1667 (resusciter) ceus ki par tei sunt morz.
 " acc. " 151 resuscita mortz : 170 juger les mortz e vifs :
 " " " 173 à (noise) nastra jamais mortz.
 " " " 1600 les mortz funt vifs parer : 1672 sul Deu puet les morz à vie reapeler.
- murnes adj. sad.
 mas, nom. pl. 161 devindrent Jœus murnes e pensis.
- musça } v. tr. to hide.
 muscē } ind. pret. 3 sg. 898 la croiz prist e musça uns crestiens gentilz.
- musches app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1015 si parent e ami l'unt en terre muscé.
 s. f. fly.
 pp. pl. 707 de musches e vermine ne se pout nul garder.
- musterai } v. tr. to show, make known.
 mustra } ind. pres. 3 sg. 732 ço mustre e signifie.
 mustre } > pret. " " 274 plus me mustra Deus e plus me descuvri.
 mustré } fut. " 1839 musterai i mun livre.
 mustrer } infin. 1037 mustrer as ses martirs privez : 1809 mustrer al apostolle tute la verité.
 app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 211 hm ad mustré sanz ren celer : 284 sa croiz li ad mustré.
 mut } adv. much, very, greatly ; (a) with verbs, (b) with pteps., (c) with advs., (d) with adj. [only grant].
 (a) 42, 1066 mut esmervoirer : 215 mut ai dormi : 686 mut sufrir : 1237 mut lur plut : 1235 mut surt :
 1245 mut me plest : 1364 mut paér : 1459 mut l'enmercie : 1551 urent mut despit : 1590 mut se
 penent : 1670 peeches mut : 1724 reahaita mut sa entuncium.
 (b) 796, 1066 mut sunt esbaž : 997 mut fut endoctriné : 1404 mut sunt curucez :
 1524 mut furent manacez :— 1793 mut sunt repenant.
 (c) 1009 mut plus k'avant : 1301 mut largement : 1307 mut petit : 1457 mut umblement.
 (d) 482 mut veissez grant duel : 1274 mut sera la perte grant :—
 1500 mut funt grant noise : 1733 (atant sunt) un estrif mut grant :—
 1462 mut est de grant seignurie : 1491 mut sunt de grant joie refait :
 1586 mut est de grant enseignement.

N.

- n' under ne.
- naſia, naſié, naſrent under naverer.
- naſtre } v. intr. to be born.
- naſki } ind. pres. 3 pl. 704 neſſent maladiés e divers encumbrer.
- naſqui } pret. 1 sg. 1502 dist chescun lermant, "las! purquel nasqui?"
 " " 3 " 61 en B. naski : (484 en B. naſqui) 144 pur nus tuz naſqui li 1eis de Paraüs.
 " " infin. 37 deingna naſtre : 87 deingnast de femme naſtre : 139 par droit apent naſtre.
 pp. mas. sg. 351 à bonure fu né : [743 seit gentilz e bien né (v. bien)] : 976 puis k'il fu né.
 " " pl. 564 (ki furent) de Rumine nez : 1475 tant mar fustes nez en cest mund.
 " " prp. sg. 1781 à nul, né (de mere).
- nature s. f. nature.
- naturel prp. sg. 595 ne parole, ne ot, ne veit, par nature.
- adj. natural.
- fem. prp. sg. 1414 (mené) à V., lur cité naturel.
- naverer } v. tr. to seathe, wound.
- navrent } ind. pres. 3 pl. 1730 navrent e defulent à chevans : 1748 ferent, naſſent e traient.
 " pret. 3 sg. 173 à naſra jamais mortz noise ne duel ne estris.
 " infin. 1625 (aegre) de batre, e de cutesus naverer.
- ppp. mas. sg. 1767 (meint en i out) maubailli e naſré.

GLOSSARY.

N.C.V.

- ne I.** conj. and not; nor, neither [v. note on 1137].
conjoining a co-ordinate negative clause:—
- (1) 22 n'i out plus cuneüz, ne nus plus communal: 94 ne te serroit or rançum, n'um mortal escu
 192 çō ne reçoit sen, ne purreit estre pruvé: 247 noise ne fist, ne respundi: 273 quors nel puet
 penser, ne jo pardi: 607 ne guerpai, ne fleechirai: 1588 nuls ne remaint, ne atent.
- (β) 83 ne jo ai apris: 1137 ben recunust le ovre, . . . ne ren fu celant.
- (2) *ne . . . ne, introducing two subordinate members of a negative sentence:*—
- a 192 çō ne reçoit . . . ne sen ne entedement: 203 nel vout . . . ne guerpir ne ubblier: 255 ne rau ne
 lumere . . . solail ne espandi: 474 ne te osera nuire . . . ne guard ne hardi: 582 n'averunt vers toi . . .
 ne ire ne rancur: 640 ami ne brun ne blond . . . chose ne purrunt faire: 790 n'i fust nus à flote . . .
 ne batel ne chalant: 842 ne remeint sein . . . ne tant ne quant: 1088 il ne fu . . . ne truan ne failli
 1216 il ne vout, &c. . . ne pur large prisun ne pur sun cors livrer (v. note): 1520 ne sunt . . . ne
 perdu ne peri.
- b *with omission of the first ne:*—
- 2 bis ne ert adubée . . . d'or ne d'autre metal, d'ivoire ne roal: 53 n'oiez quor . . . dur ne ferrin
 196 droitz ne raisuns . . . n'i assent: 220 (sevrer) ne nus purra . . . mort ne vie: 292 bis, ne mist . . .
 rançum ne guage, d'or ne d'argent: 297 ne eiez quor . . . ligger ne volage: 672 n'i peüst aver
 mester . . . aie ne recussee: 702 n'i pour aver mester . . . matinée ne vespre: 703 bis, n'a . . . pluie
 ne rosée, au seir n'al enjurner: 766 ne . . . batel ne nief unt truyé (v. note): 842 ne remeint . . . sein
 ne enter: 957 ne seit . . . emblé ne devoré: 961 bis, n'ai . . . soing ne volonté, de eschais ne gas ouï
 (v. note): 1042 n'est ja . . . chançun ne fable: 1093 (ne rendi) . . . fruit ne herbe: 1139 ne pluievert . . .
 tant ne quant: 1148 (nel pou hom) . . . veintre ne fleechir: 1216 bis, il ne les vout . . . ensfreindie
 ne guerpir, fansen ne fleechir: 1376 n'est . . . girun ne mance: 1516 n'estes . . . posez ne enseveli:
 1541 n'i peüst cunustre . . . privé ne estrangi: 1549 (ke nul ne fust blesmi) de chens ne d'autres
 bestes: 1605 nel lessent . . . ieposer ne prendre estal: 1650 n'estes . . . las ne saùl: 1716 ne me . . .
 flechissent ne part eient de moi: 1756 ke ne les devurassent . . . bestes n'oisel:—
- (β) *in dependent clauses virtually negative:*—
- 99 ne vout Deus ke soiez . . . damnez ne perdu: 1108 ne larrum ke soium . . . desturnez ne fleechi
 630 ainz purra mer seechir ke Jesu treschuble . . . pur tant de fin or ne pur tuz les hommes.
- (γ) 1720 plus blances ke cheinsil ne cotun [v. ne II, No. 6].
- c *in predicate of elliptic negative relative clause:*—
- 1391 li lu du bois, ne saùl ne peü [= without being either full or fed].
- (3) *in three-membered negative predication with ne only between the last two members:*—
- a 76 ki n'i soient . . . yeü, où ne aperceü: 573 n'est nul . . . tant sage, tant fort ne tant seur: 861 fun-
 taine ne trovent, rivere ne palu: 1040 ne dueut mais . . . tirantz, prince ne cunestable: 1727 garde
 n'a . . . de fu, de verm ne de laurun.
- b *with ne preceding each of the last two members:*—
- 4 n'i out . . . acastone ne gemme ne cristal: 81 ne purreit estre . . . entendu ne enquis ne seu
 83 jo ne l'ai . . . apris ne pruvé ne leü: 173 ù nafra jamais mortz . . . noise ne duel ne estris: 177
 ne sai . . . vostre lei ne cunetenement né le J. aprent (v. note): 682 (n'a mais lit) . . . à plume né à
 cotun ne à paillies: 738 (ne l'unt pas otrié) . . . li prince ne li parent ne cist de la cité: 1197 ne lu-
 rum . . . pur losenge ne pur morte ne pur richesses: 1313 vus ne savez . . . sa vertu ne poët ne ses
 grantz vertuz: 1413 ne mangerunt . . . à table n'en tente n'en ostel:—
- (β) 1316 ne place à J. ke nus puisez sevrer . . . par duns ne par turment ne par mort.
- (4) *conjoining two co-ordinate negative clauses:*—
- 892 ne gent, ne grandille, n'est fleechiz: 1411, 2, 3 n'osterunt, ne dormirunt, ne mangerunt.
- (5) *conjoining three co-ordinate negative clauses:*—
- 589 n'eri esmu, ne geest, ne deut, ne plure: 595 ki ne parole, ne ot, ne sent, ne veit.
- ne II.** adv. not, never, &c. [v. note on 1137].
- (1) a *of simple negative without any strengthening particle:*—
- 2, 4, 22, 28, 68, 81, 94, 99, 108 (nes), 114, 134, 177, 189, 192, 196, 203 (nel), 216, 247, 255, 292,
 295, 339, 359, 389, 410, 451, 470, 474, 568, 577, 578, 582, 589, 591, 595, 606, 615 (nel), 630, 633,
 641, 650, 664, 673, 694, 701, 702, 703, 730, 742, 758, 791, 809, 858, 861, 881, 892, 919, 922, 955,
 961, 962, 1008, 1021, 1030, 1034, 1042, 1088, 1093, 1107, 1110, 1148 (nel), 1150, 1174, 1177,
 1197, 1204, 1234, 1259, 1267 bis, 1269, 1270, 1290, 1296, 1303, 1314, 1322, 1342, 1346, 1349, 1362,
 1411, 1420, 1433, 1440, 1447, 1469, 1497, 1506, 1525, 1551, 1560, 1569 (nel), 1579, 1589 (nes), 1605
 (nel), 1620, 1623, 1626 (nel), 1629, 1633, 1649, 1650, 1656, 1671, 1678, 1727, 1742, 1750, 1771.
- b *of limited negation, with (a) ke or (β) mes following, = nothing but, only:* [1825, 1830].
- (a) 1325, 1639 n'i out ke curuer.
- (β) 334 Apollin ne pris mes vallant un butun: 1841 jo ne me os numer mes pecchui eupable.
- c *followed by (a) fors or autre, or (β) the elliptic si . . . nun:*—
- (a) 359 n'unt ore plus de tere fors saet pez: 1710 jo n'ai esperance fors en Deu e vus nun:—
 1447 n'est autre Deu for cist: 1823 ne sai autre language fors le mien:—

GLOSSARY.

- (ne II.) 123 ne se vout fier en autre k'en sun cher fiz.
 (3) 314 né li firent pur ses bens si mal nul : 807 n'est autre se il nun.
 d after à pou = nearly :—
 751 à pou n'est voidé li temples : 1566 à pou de ire ne fent.
 (2) accompanied by a strengthening particle,—*pas, point, mie; nul* :—
 16. 40. 383. 435. 492. 535. 577. 601. 687 (nel). 690. 721. 737. (932. 956.) 1200. 1368. 1382. 1518.
 1522. 1559. 1619. 1678 *pas* :—*493 point* :—718. 912. 1028. 1057. 1312. 1435. 1539 *mie*.
 508. 573. 707. (733.) 768. (790.) 1371. 1461. 1549. 1588. 1689. 1781. 1783 *nul*.
 (3) with *unc, jamais, mais, = never* :—
 217. 314. 587. 976. 1216. 1380. 1390. 1406 *unc* :—220. 1537. 1580 *jamais* :—676. 678. 682. 735. 907.
 1040. 1162. 1287 *mais*.
 (4) with imperatives,—(β) subj. used imperatively, (*μή*) :—
 53. 96. 209. 347. 364. 375. 486. 873.
 (β) 569 ne vus nuit (v. note) : 733 ja nul ne voie : 928 n'eit ja part : 1315 ne place à Jesu.
 (5) in independent sentences,—(a), final, causal, consecutive, [*καί*],—(b), hypothetical [*εἰπεν*],—(c) concessive :—
 a 75. 95. 115. 221. 279. 469. 485. 489. 491. 672. 735. 790. 932. 956. 1083. (1216.) 1346. 1388. (1406.)
 1440. (1549.) 1580. 1696. 1715. 1745. 1756 *ke ne*.
 b 12. 428. 547 [*εἴ* omitted]. 1080. 1082. 1239. 1275. 1279. 1289. 1621. 1683. 1760 *si ne*.
 c (a) with *tut, = although . . . not*; (β) with *ja tant, = however much* :—
 (a) 874 tut n'eit tei Deu rekeneū.
 (β) 1035 ja tant ne en serrunt requis.
 (6) after *καί* of comparison in clauses where the verb is expressed :—
 490 plus est pauteners ke n'est lu : 521 plus est esmeuz ke n'est leonesse : 669 plus seit demurance
 pener ke ne fait anguise : 877 plus élerts ke n'est argenzt : 1070 plus beus ke n'est lis : 1250 plus
 set (de e.) ke ne set (de t.) fevre : 1356 plus crueus ke nest urs : 1376 plus blances ke n'est girun.
 (7) in attributive-relative sentences, after a negative principal verb :—
 650 n'a cist ke ne oheüst : 1303 n'a cist ke decolez ne seit : 1420 n'a cist ki n'est muntez :—
 578 n'est ki ne prent sum : 1342 n'est hom ki n'en peust aver pictet : 1772 n'i out ki . . . , ke il ne fust :—
 574 n'est nul tant fort . . . ki n'est susduit : 1461 n'a nul . . . ki ne die.
 (8) pléonastically :—
 83 ne jo ne l'ai apris : 247 ne mot ne respundi : 273 nejo nel pardi : 648 ne ren n'i espleite : 892 ne
 de ren n'est flechiz : 1137 ne ren ne fu celant : 1139 n'en terre ne pluieut : 1716 ne part ne cient.
 né, neissent
 néé
 nel
 nent
 Neptun
 nepurquant
 nerci
 nereir
 nerf
 nerfs
 nes I.
 nes II. (108. 632. 1589.) under ne and les.
 nesance
 nette
 nevu
 nez
 ni
 nief
- under naistre.
 under noiez.
 under ne and le [= illum, illud].
 s. m. nothing ; pur n., for nought.
 prp. sg. 634 pur nent travaillerunt.
 n. pr. Neptune.
 acc. 335 Jovin descunus e sun frere Neptun : 1103 reni N. le marin e Plutun l'ennerci.
 adv. however.
 809 ore nepurquant, mes ke à tart : 1590 mut nepurquant se penent d'aler hastivement.
 1751 si su la presse grant e mortel nepurquant (v. note).
 } v. intr. to grow black.
 infin. 698 (veisez) gent e nercir e suërt.
 pp. mas. prp. sg. 1546 e feimes embrévet à arrement nerci.
 } s. m. nerve.
 nom. pl. 840 li nierf li sunt rumpu e tut le cors doillant : 1430 doillant li sunt li nerf.
 acc. , 954 (kil garisse) tes nerfs ki sunt rumpuz e de tes os sevré.
 s. m. nose.
 prp. sg. 837 du nies e de la buche li sancs ist e espant :—632 ferent en face e nes e frunt.
 s. f. birth.
 prp. sg. 1378 gentil de nesance.
 adj. clean, morally blameless.
 fem. nom. sg. 602 sa vie(est) spirable e seinte e nette e pure.
 s. m. nephew.
 acc. sg. 1328 fiz, frere, nevu, d'ocire e detrencher (v. note).
 voc. pl. 1503 fiz, frere, nevu, ai ! tant mar vus vi.
 under naistre.
 under niér.
 s. f. ship.
 acc. sg. 706 ne batel ne nief à passer unt truvé,
 prp. „ 1831 si là k'en nief me mette au procein port marin.

GLOSSARY.

xcvii

nier	v. tr. to refuse, deny. ind. pres. 1 sg. 275 segréi celestien ke desclore vus ni. infin. 142 cele l'ottret sanz nier u duter.
nierf	under nerf.
nies	under nes.
nigromancie	s. f. magic art (necromancy). ppr. sg. 997 de nigromancie mut fu endoctriné.
nigromanciens	s. m. magician. nom. sg. 1509 cist nigromanciens ces grantz mans nus basti.
nigromant	s. m. magic (magician ? v. note). acc. sg. 1335 tant aprist nigromant kant il ert escoler.
nis	adv. (strengthening the assertion,—(a) affirmative, or (β) negative,) even. (a) 792 nis li petit enfant :—(β) 1362 ne se desjunerunt nis de un disner : 1388 n'unt nis un des cheveuz entamé.
nobile	adj. noble.
nobiles	{ mas. acc. sg. 19 (trove le seignur) nobile citoyen. " " 285 A., citoyen nobiles de parage ! " nom. pl. 565 (ki furent) sarrazins nobiles (v. note). fem. ppr. sg. 11 il vent à V. nne cité noble.
nobilité	s. f. nobility.
Noë	pr. Noah. prp. sg. 401 Par Noë e ses fiz (fu restorez li mundz).
noér	v. intr. to swim. (ppr.) infin. 773 au noér se mistrent. grnd. 791 ù avant passer ne pout hom nouant.
noiez	v. intr. to be drowned. pp. mas. pl. 773 autres ki au noér se mistrent sunt néé : 793 li mort ki furent noiez.
noire	adj. black.
noise	fem. nom. sg. 841 la char (est) noire e emflée. s. f. noise, disturbance, quarrel.
nosces	nom. sg. 173 à nafra jamais mortz—noise ne duel ne estrifs : " 883 entre eus est ja levez noise e bruit e criz : 1733 surt une noise e un estrif mut grant. " 247 cist ne fist noise : 518 unt grant noise cumencée : 1500 funt grant noise e cri. s. f. (pl.) marriage. ppr. pl. 62 quant manga as nosces lu ber Architriclin.
nostre	{ poss. adj. pron. our ; les noz, our people (1299. 1539. 1554). fem. nom. sg. 886 est la nostre ercance e poples maubailliz : 1320 ço est nostre sentenece.
noz	{ mas. nom. pl. 44. 49 noz deus : 1079 noz parentz : 1273 noz veisins e amis. " acc. " 419. 584. 723. 1162. 1661 noz [always with <i>deus</i> , deities] : 1539 mis les noz en ubli. " gen. " 754 enemi nus deus de la cité (v. note) : 1270 (venger) le deshonur noz deus. " ppr. " 1554 en ad des noz tant seisi :—566. 580 en noz deus :—1299 of les noz k'i sunt.
nou	s. m. swimming; à nou, [M. F. à la nage,] by swimming. ppr. sg. 772* passent l'ewe à nou.
nouant	under noér.
nua	" nuz.
nué	v. tr. to tie. ppp. mas. sg. 951 as reims est nué (sun chief).
nüe	s. f. cloud. nom. sg. 701 nüe ne parut ki terre peüst umbrer.
nuef	prp. " 1059 purs estoit li airs e (seri) sanz nüe. num. nine. 1463 bis. nuef centz e nunante nuef.
nuire	{ v. tr. to hurt. nuit I.
nuit I.	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 729 (langar e maladie) plus nuit e greve ke mort. subj. " " 569 ne vus nuit la puir (but v. note). infin. 474 ne te osera nuire ne euard ne hardi.
nuit II.	{ s. f. night. nom. sg. 198 la nuit le susprend : 222 la nuit estoit peisible, li tens beus e sen : " 454 quant li jurs decline e nuit enobscuri : 1677 à est grant tenebrir, nuit sanz enjurner acc. " 200 davant sa croiz la nuit en uraisans despent :—603 jur e nuit aüre (Deu) : (") " 674 co fu sanz lassesce jur e nuit sun mestier : 1180 la nuit proccinne apres. ppr. " 1055 par la nuit ki survint li airs enobscuri.

GLOSSARY.

(nuit)	prp. pl. 700 dure li chautz de nuitz sanz rein amesurer.
nulli	pron., in phr. pur —, for nobody, (for nothing).
	489 ke ne soiez de lui esloinnez pur nulli: 1110 ke il lur emprise ne larrant pur nulli.
nul	adj. no, none.
nule	{ mas. nom. sg. <i>nus</i> 22 n'i out plus cuneüz ne nus plus communal: 114 ne pout estre garantz ne nus aver mestier: 420 mar nus en dutera: 434 nus hom garde s'en dura: 444 (mar ja cumencera) nus autres teu chose: 768 nus ne remaint: 790 ke n'i fust nus à flote (v. note).
nuls	<i>nuls</i> 425, 1569 nuls dire purra: 803 à nuls une hom ala avant: 1588 nuls ne remaint: 1689 ne puet nuls parcuunter.
	<i>nul</i> 573 n'est nul tant sage (ki n'est susduit): 707, 1783 ne se pout nul (garder) (vanter): 770 à grant estrif i passent e nul à volenté: 1460 n'a nul (ki ne die): 1549 ke nul ne fust blesmi.
" acc. "	733 ja nul ne voie: 1280 sanz nul esparniér: 1355 sanz nul passer:—
" (,)	1605 nel lessent reposer ne nul lieu prendre estal [no place, nowhere].
" prp. "	1140 une à nul jur tant: 1781 n'a mestier à nul de mere né.
" nom. " , <i>nule</i>	508 n'est nule (chambre) trespassée.
" prp. "	1371 de nule cuunassance: 347 par nule vanité: 364 pur nule adversité: 607 pur nule mort: 361 sanz nule fauseté: 507, 1373 sanz nule demurée (demurance).
numbré	v. tr. to number
nombre	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1031 des citoiens en ad bien mil u plus numbré.
	s. m. number, count.
	acc. sg. 1401 en escrit unt mis le nombre.
numélement	prp. " , 169 ki estoient esluz par nombre deus faiz sis: 1188 mil sumes par nombre.
	adv. especially, in particular.
numer	500 numélement celui (ki preche, &c.)
	v. tr. to name, speak of.
num I.	infin. 43 cument oses tu celui numer? 1841 jo ne me os numer (mes peccur cupable).
num II.	under nuns.
(1)	adv. not, no; si . . nun, except but, nothing but; phr. voille u nun, whether one will or no.
	314 ne li firent une pur ses bens si mal nun: 807 n'est autre si il nun:—
	1710 jo n'ai esperance fors en Deu e vus nun.
(2)	432 kar si nun, li manus s'espandera: 1302 si ço nun, par la mort evuent passer.
(3)	628 voille u nun, verra: 1461 n'a nul ki, voille u nun, ne die.
(4)	1214 nun pas seulement oîr, mes, &c.
nunante	num, ninety.
	1403 nuf centz e nunante nuf.
nunciér	v. tr. to announce, declare.
	infin. 35 la nuvele precher e nunciér (est mun purpos): 126 vint en terre nunciér (la nuvele):
	" 1834 (tendrai le chemin à Rome) as Romeins nunciér kancke ai veii.
nuns	s. m. name.
	nom. sg. 1041 sis nuns est en estoire e escrit remembrable.
	acc. " , 21 A. ad nun: 799 Araele avoit nun.
	prp. " , 102 al nun le fiz Marie (= on the mention of the name):—
	" " 370 (baptize A.) eu nun de la trinité: 899 à celée crut eu saint nun Jesu Cristz:
	" " 1804 baptizer se fuit tuit el nun de trinité.
nunsaver	(nun saver) s. m. ignorance.
	prp. sg. 1662 tu les as curue par tun grant nunsaver.
nupez	adj. barefooted; (v. also under nuz).
	nom. sg. 514 nupez: 1145 nupez e megres: 1248 nupez e depanez: 1828 nupez sanz chaceüre.
nurement	s. f. training, feeding; (riote e n., riotous living, hendiadys?)
	prp. sg. 617 (lui recuntai de voz maus,) riote e nurement.
	v. tr. to nourish.
	ind. pret. 3 sg. 1252 ki enfanta e murri Jesu de sa mamele.
	ppp. mas. sg. 228 en terre fu murri.
musches	s. f. ornament, bracelet, (<i>nouche</i> O. E.)
	prp. pl. 20 à robe d'or batue e [a] musches de aesmal.
	under jo.
	(754 = noz) under nostre.
	(22, 114, 420, 434, 444, 768, 790) under nuls.
	s. f. news, account; la nuvele esjoie, the Gospel.
	nom. sg. 735 enchaceez seit ke mais de li ne seit nuvele oïe:
	" " 1242 tost est à V. venüe la nuvele: 1786 tost s'espaunt la nuvele par le regné.

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| (nuvele) | acc. „ 35 (precher) la nuvele esjöe : 126 vint nunciër la nuvele :
„ „ 416 d'A. la nuvele descuvri e cunta : 1488 cist unt la nuvele d'Apl. 01. |
| nuvement | adv. newly, lately.
1596 à Jesu se sunt duné nuvement. |
| nuvel | adj. new, newly made. |
| nuvele | mas. nom. sg. 1470 sis bons quors tut frois est e nuveus. |
| nuveus | { „ prp. „ 1432 à A. aproce, le saint martir nuvel : 501 d'un deu nuvel preche.
„ acc. pl. 1595 entur lui crestiens nuveus (à sermon entent, v. note). |
| nuz | fem. prp. sg. 520 (noise) de la croiz nuvele : 1262 (prechera) de cele lei nuvele.
adj. naked. |
| | mas. nom. sg. 853 sul A. i est le cors e les pez nu : 1423 sul Apl. i est, sanz chanceür e nu |

O

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| obei | v. intr. to obey (dat.). |
| obeir | ind. pres. 3 pl. 1680 en cest mund ki obeisent à lur mauvois voler. |
| obeisant | „, pret. 3 sg. 478 à ses diz obei : 1092 à ki en la grant secheresce li airs obei. |
| obeissant | subj. impf. „, 650 n'a cist ke ne obeist. |
| obeist | infin. 1215 (deingnat) à mes cumanz tant leument obeür.
grind. 814 l'ewe, à toi obeisant, prove ta vertu. |
| obscure | periph. pres. pcp. mas. pl. 1753 ses cumpainmuns k'erent obeisant. |
| obscure | adj. dark, obscure. |
| oceismes | fem. acc. sg. 679 prisun ad obscure pur sale e pur soler. |
| ocire | „, prep. „, 599 en la prisun d'enfer gisent obscure : 665 en prisun obscure le cumanden getter |
| ociroient | v. tr. to slay. |
| ocis | ind. pret. 3 sg. 399 d'Abel,—cum l'ocist Caim : 1042 ki l'ocist. |
| ocist | „, „, 1 pl. 1526 dunc les oceismes sanz piété e merci. |
| oëz | condit. 3 „, 1740 juré eurent k'il l'ociroient. |
| of | infin. 1328 d'ocire : 1340 (veissez les uns) ocire : 1367 ocire le ferum (à cruelle mort). |
| oëz | app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1355 quant paëns unt ocis tuz sanz nul passer. |
| oëz | under oïr. |
| oëz | prep. with, (avec ; chez) ; on the side of. |
| of | 386, 1535, 1840 of moi. 74, 101, 117, 301, 318, 1179, 1386 of lui : 1433 of ki : 1321, 1324 of mis. |
| ofrimes | 487, 1712 of vus : 1112 of eus ;—909 of ses desmeine eslitz : 968 of sa mesnée : 1299 of les noz |
| ofruokes | 1451 of la croiz : 1683 of lur deus : 1684 of les dampnez : 1726 of A. : 1816 of les paëns. |
| oi I. | v. tr. to offer. |
| or II. | ind. pret. 1 pl. 1149 assez li ofrimes, jücus, argent, besantz. |
| oil I. | 480 A. de la cité ofruokes lui issi. |
| oil II. | (376) under aver. |
| oil III. | orient, oiez, under oïr. |
| oil | s. m. eye. |
| oil | prp. sg. 1788 cist k'en oient parler, al oil l'unt esgardé. |
| oil | nom. pl. 731 li oil evevé li soient : 913 li sunt li oil du chief sailliz : |
| oil | „, „, 1175 li oil li sunt chaet andui du chef : 1778 li oil sunt reversé. |
| oil | adv. yes. |
| oil | 1233 cist respument tuít, 'oil,' sanz repentir. |
| oïsme | v. tr. to hear, listen to ; hear about ; oïr parler, hear spoken of ; used abs., of the sense of hearing |
| oïstes | ind. pres. 3 sg. 41 quant l'ot du fiz Deu parler : 595 ki ne parole, ne ot, ne veit, par nature : |
| oïstes | „, „, „, 726 ki l'ot, à lui s'asent : 936 quant ot des miracles : 1236 les ot Apl. ço de quoy |
| oïstes | „, „, „, geir : 1564, 1639 quant ot qo li princes : 1574 ki les ot e i assent : 1725 ot une voiz |
| oïstes | „, „, 2 pl. 1184 nus tut ço veimes ke m'oëz recumant. |
| oïstes | „, „, 3 „, 1325, 1332 ço ouent : 1329 oient une voiz : 1697 oient : 1788 cist k'en oient parler. |
| oïstes | „, pret. 1 sg. 272 la joie ke jo oy : 421 ben vi e bien l'oï : 1670 quant te oïf tes deuts priser. |
| oïstes | „, „, 3 „, 411 li faitz e lur cuseilz oï. |
| oïstes | „, „, 1 pl. 1533 une voiz oïsmes, chescun ben l'entendit. |
| oïstes | „, „, 2 „, 217 kar un sunge sungai, ne oïstes une le per. |
| oïstes | „, fut. 3 sg. 438 kar aidume orra la curt apertement k' A. vus dima. |
| oïstes | „, „, 2 pl. 689 en teu manere cum m'orrez recunter, |

GLOSSARY.

(oir)	condit. 3 pl. 470 kar raisun plus n'orreient ke tigre ensauvagi. infin. 612 veritez voisiez oir : 1214 (oir) m'ensegnement : 1237 ki mut lur plut oir. (abs.) grnd. 805 dist en haute voiz, les Sarrazins ouant.
oise	app. (ind. pft. sg.) 1835 kaneke ai veü e oï : 131 dunt as oï lire : 1668 quant l'ad oï parler. ,, (,, plpf. 3,,) 448 si vois est ke d'A. avoit ilnec oï.
oises	ppp. mas. sg. 905 est li chantz oïz : 1071 teus estoit lur chantz entenduz e oïz. ,, pl. 76 (ke n'i soient de veisins) oï ne aperceü.
oiseus	,, fem. sg. 735 ke mais de li ne seit nuvèle oïe : 1455 ta priere ert oïe.
oisells	sm. bird.
oisens	{ acc. sg. 283 (ki fist) oisel, peisun marage : 990 (or l'nt veü) delivre e tut legger cum oisel empenné.
oisens	nom. pl. 1507 oisel te devurent : 1756 ke ne les devurassen bestes n'oisel volant.
oisenss	acc. ,, 697 (veisez) oises e bestes mües baër e pantoiser : 1389 l'egle oiseus enchace.
oitisme	prp. ,, 847 à lus livrer e as oisseus volant : 1550 ki d'oiseus les cors bien defendi.
oitisme	num. adj. ord. eighth.
oiz	mas. prp. sg. 145 (circumcis) au jur oitisme.
onur	under oïr.
or I.	under honur.
or II.	(989) under ore (v. note).
or	s. m. gold.
oraisun	nom. sg. 94 (or) ne te serroit rançum n'nm mortal escu : 473 (ma robe) û lut li ors burni.
oraisuns	acc. ,, 1288 or portent e argent en cofres à sumer.
orb	prp. ,, 292 (guinge) d'or ne d'argent : 624 image d'or bruni : 683 pur tant de fin or : ,, 680 buns d'or cler : 903 curune d'or esmeré requitz : 1664 tresor de argent e de or eler :— ,, 2 (croiz adubbee) d'or : 20 robe batne d'or : 1134 robe bruidée d'or lusant : ,, 1525 pur un val (empli) d'or : 1497. 1825 pur tut l'or (de Damas, Costentin).
ordure	{ s. f. orison, prayer.
oraisun	acc. sg. 327 à lernes e suspirs fait sa uraissun : 1704 vers lu ciel regarde e fait sa oraisun.
oraisuns	nom. pl. 786 les oraisuns e lernes de vertu sunt tant.
orb	prp. ,, 200 la nuit en uraisuns despent.
ordure	adj. blind.
orient	mas. nom. sg. 732 orb est de quor e avoglez.
orient	s. f. filth.
orient	prp. sg. 618 enclins avez tuz jurs esté à pechez e ordure.
ore	adv. now ; (precedes the verb, save in 245. 1124). [1482. 1658. 1776. 1796.]
orfaniñ	241. 243. 245. 344. 359. 433. 552. 554. 561. 809. 824. 872. 924. (989 or). 1005. 1088. 1124. 1219.
orfaniñ	adj. orphan, wretched.
original	mas. nom. sg. 1835 jo peccheres orphanin.
original	,, acc. ,, 66 ki pest le famillus, ki sustent l'orfaniñ.
orgoil	s. m. pride.
orient	prp. sg. 722 A. li engres par orgoil e envie (v. note).
orient	s. m. east, the East.
orientel	prp. sg. 33 de orient veng : 1127 d'orient venant : 1558 li clercs ki vint del orient.
orientel	{ adj. oriental, eastern.
orienteus	mas. nom. sg. 1480 est venuz li traître orienteus.
original	,, acc. ,, 1407 tut rettent Apl. le cleric orientel.
original	adv. native, by origin, by birth.
orphanim	mas. nom. pl. 23 si ancesur estoient Romein original.
orra, orreient,	under orfanin.
orra, orreient, orrez, under oïr.	
ors	under or II.
os I.	s. m. bone.
os II.	nom. pl. 652 fruisson os, char emfle.
oses	prp. ,, 954 tes nerfs ki sunt rumpuz e de tes os sevré.
osera	v. intr. to dare.
oserent	{ ind. pres. 1 sg. 276 kar descuverir ne l'os : 1841 jo ne me os numer.
ost	,, 2,, 43 cument oses tu celui numer : 45 oses en ma maiusum prechei.
ost	,, fut. 3,, 474 ne te osera nuire ne cuard ne hardi.
ostage	,, pret. 3 pl. 1660 reni Jesu ki Gin oserent encroër.
ostage	s. f. host, army.
ostage	nom. sg. 1285 cist s'en vunt cum ost bani e plener.
ostage	acc. sg. 1419 d'envair ost à rei u cité u chastel (v. note).
ostage	s. m. hostage.
ostage	acc. sg. 293 mes de sa char demeine (mist) sacrifice e ostage.

GLOSSARY.

ostal	s. m. dwelling-house, residence (= shelter).
ostel	acc. sg. 29 ostel demand pur Deu : 1087 quist, enni esgarez, ci ostel e abri.
ostens	ppr. „ 18 le seignnui scant al nis de sun ostal : 72 [ki est en] sun ostel entrez e receuz. „ „ 1413 ne mangerunt à table n'en tente, n'en ostel. „ pl. 1485 sunt à V. venuz, à lur osteus.
oste, ostes	under hoste.
osté	v. tr. to take (down, away).
osterunt	ind. fut. 3 pl. 1411 de cheval n'osterunt ne sele ne panel.
ostez	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 970 ad osté (le chef A. del arbre à pend). ppp. mas. sg. 90 mort, de croiz osterz e posez en sarc[u] : 261 de la croiz fu osterz e puis enseve[li].
osturs	s. m. hawk. nom. sg. 1005 ore est scins e ligger cum uns osturs mué.
otrié	v. tr. to grant, accord, agree to.
otriez	ind. pres. 1 sg. 721 çò pas ne ottrie.
otroier	„ „ 3 „ 142 l'otretié cele sanz niér u dater : 478 Apl. l'ottrie.
ottreit	subj. „ „ 1224 (proiez lui) k'il m'ottreit, par sa grace, ceste vie finir. imper. 2 pl. 388 beu maiarie ! pur Deu le m'otriez infin. 1687 tant cum il lui plest espace otroier.
otric	app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 737 li prince e la commune ne l'unt pas otrié.
ot, ouant, ouent under oir.	
oui (1647)	under ui.
ont (147)	under aver.
ovré	v. tr. to work (miracles);—v. intr. to act, behave. app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1803 geisent ke il a drciturement uvré. „ „ ant. „ „ 936 des miracles ki Jesns ont uvré : 943 les merveilles ke Deus i out ovre.
ovre	s. (m. ?) work done, deed.
ovre	nom. sg. 596 de uns enginmurs morteuts ki est ovre e faiture.
ovri	acc. „ 1137 ben recunust le ovre : 1581 ke il ne cumpere cest ovre cherement, v. tr. to open;—refl. id. ind. pret. 3 sg. 224 li cels se desclot e ovri : 256 un de eus la curaille d'un glaive li ovri „ „ „ „ 1064 du cel ki desclot e uveri.

P.

paen	adj. pagan ; s. m. ‘paynim’, infidels.
paëne	nom. sg. 727 dist uns paëns : 826 uns paëns haut s'escrie, une mace portant :
paëns	„ „ 884 s'escrie un paëns de Damnedou maudiz : 894 li paëns l'ad feru du brant.
paien	voc. „ „ 1669 entenc, dist-il, vers moi, paën adverser !
paiens	nom. pl. 797 mut en sunt esaïz li paien mescreant : 916 effréez sunt paëns de çò e esaïz „ „ 985 paën s'aperceivent e en sunt trop iré : 1056 paëns se reposent enchez e endormi. „ „ 1069 paëns les angles (unt) veü : 1355 paëns unt ocis tuz : 1418 li paën sunt grant pieple „ „ 1555 respurent li paën : 1600 un pecl à terre afichent li paien criminal : „ „ 1622 dant paien se curucent, h fil Belial : 1641 li paien les detrenchent tuz : „ „ 1734 s'entrecombaten li paien mescreant : 1759 li paën felun (sunt) el fu d'emfer puant acc. „ „ 1065 aguetes e pasturs paëns en unt garni : 1121 (baptizant) paëns. ppr. „ „ 469 de ces paëns crûeus ke ne soiez humi:—1816 of les paëns estoie de la loi Ap. „ „ 1841 jo ne me os numer pur païens de paulin. fem. nom. sg. 1517 quant la gent paëne lur gref pleinte entendî. „ acc. „ „ 337 (descunus) tute la lei paëne.
paé	v. tr. to satisfy ; appease.
paëri	infin. 1364 par unt lur deus mut purrunt paër. ppp. mas. pl. 747 li grant e li petit bien sunt de çò paé.
pailles	s. f. stuff, cloth.
pais	ppr. pl. 681 à plume ne à cotun ne à pailles d'autre mer. s. m. country. ppr. sg. 459 de cest pais ki est tut sires : 715 mandez de pais loïntain :— „ „ 63 en cest pais m'en veng: 98 sui en cest pais entrez : „ „ 376, 380 e (= en) mun pais m'en vois (v. note) : 716 ki erneifié fu eu pais de Salic „ „ 995 trop i a sun barat par cest pais semmē :—34 vers G. mun pais est minn purpos teset

GLOSSARY.

- (pais) prp. pl. 159 dunc trembla terre en tuz lius e païs : 1119 tant vunt li citoien par païs querant.
 pais s. f. peace.
 paisant nom. sg. 1513 ù est vie sanz mort, pais sanz cuntenciu.
 adj. peasant.
 pal mas. nom. pl. 1141 perdirent blez e fruit li gainnur paisant.
 adj. pale.
 pales j mas. nom. sg. 1145 dupez e megres e pales cum penant.
 fem. " " 1454 la char (m'est) pal e flestrie.
 palefret s. m. palfrey.
 acc. sg. 28 las ! ki palefrei n'ai à chevaucher.
 obl. " 1420 n'a cist ki n'est munitez palefrei bon e bel.
 paleis s. m. palace.
 acc. sg. 16 un palois perrin troye ki ne peit pas casal : 436 le paleis e chanbres A. cerchera.
 prp. " 1465 (tureles e kernes) de lur temples e paleis :—
 " " 52 herbergé en tun palcis marbrin : 1210 tenir en sun palois : 1813 reçut en sun palois perrin.
 pali v. intr. to grow pale.
 Palladie ind. pret. 3 sg. 483 A. de tendrur gent, plura e pali.
 Pallade n. pr. Pallas (Minerva).
 j acc. 336 (de-cunus) Tetim e Pallaide.
 obl. (dat.) 1261 fei ke dei Palladie et Diène la bele.
 " (gen.) 1817 de la loi Apolin, Pallaide et Diène.
 palois under palcis.
 palu s. m. marsh, morass, pool.
 paluz j acc. sg. 861 funtaine ne trovent, rivere ne palu.
 " pl. 666 (veisez) les grantz paluz secchir e la terre crever.
 panel s. m. housings, horse-cloth.
 pantosier acc. sg. 1411 de cheval n'osterunt ne sèle ne panel.
 v. intr. to pant.
 pantosier infin. 697 (veisez) oises e bestes mües baër e pantosier.
 par prep. by, through ; among, &c.
 (1) a denoting the means by which an action is accomplished, (a) person, (b) thing, or (γ) action (infin.) :—
 (a) 44 par ki unt cü damage : 86 par ki est faitz : 97 par Deu (v. note) : 121 descumfire par humme : 155 quis par Jœus : 341 endoctriné par humme : 342 revisité par Deu meimes : 366 privé par Deu : 401 restoz par Noë : 453 garni par aucun de la curt : 467 gari par vus : 734 garniz par autres : 931 trahi par Judas : 963 livré par vus : 1132 garniz par un sun bien voillant : 1143 cist maus fu durant par A. : 1247 cist maus renuvelé par un clergastre : 1300 aver desturber par vus : 1489 par ki unt perdu : 1515 par ki sunt destruit : 1667 par tei sunt morz.
 (b) 82 enquis par fines raisuns : 180 par vostre enseignement deveingne Xns. : 193 pruve par argument : 205 esmoiller le quoer par avisoun : 295. 296. mué le curage par sermon, par avisoun : 302 veistes par revelacioun : 305 à sauvaciu miſt par sa encarnacioun : 317 (relever) par la voiz du lian : 337 met à ruine par teu traïsun : 343 par sa revelacioun à lui es acointé : 371 confermé par sermon : 400 purgez par le délugé : 406. 409. 641. 992. 1364. 1693 par unt = whereby : 574 susduit par soleür : 590 justise par sage atempreiure : 597 par engin est cuntruefai : 648 espleite par peine : 657 forfist par traïsun : 664. 1027. 1562 par tant (thereby) : 780 l'ewe par quei sunt travaillé : 863 perdu par vostre enchantement : 885 par e. d'A. : 891 par les foeuns cespiz : 929 aürnas par martire : 1006 bis. enchanté par caractes e par sortz : 1036 par les grantz miracles (v. note) : 1055 par la nuit ki survint li airs enobscuri : 1099 meri par martire : 1166 est surse par la priere A. : 1220 bis, venir, par taïe, par martire : 1223 convertir par avisoun : 1225 finir par peine : 1226 merir par esample de vus : 1277 reapelear par promesse : 1289 espleiter par el : 1295 enganer par barat : 1317 bis, sevrer par dums, par turment : 1334. 90 est par sortz : 1385 venu par sun cumant : 1393 devenu par la force J. : 1472 par quei : 1487 trahi par ses sermuens desjeus : 1510 basti par ses enchantement : 1651 enganer par diz : 1654 sunt abanduné par vostre sermoner : 1662 curuec par tun nunsaver : 1692 espurger par batesme : 1711 par sa redempcioun : 1799 reinst par sa mort : 1810 revisité par sa vertu.
 γ 135 par raisuns elemustrer : 706 par beivre : 1278 par tresor abaundinner : 1291 par querre : 1298 par gas cuntruyer : 1311 par langurus garir : 1317 par mort manacer : 1696 par trop targer : 1718 par the state of mind owing to which, or in which, the action is effected :— [abanduner]
 119. 1224 par sa grace : 197. 1294 par ire : 239 par despit : 300 par vasselage : 307. 994 par envie : 325 par grant devociun : 347 par nule vanité : 542 par amur : 544 par eurnz eirur : 604 par amisté : 722 par orgoil : 945 par felonie.
 the manner or circumstance, of the action :—
 139 par droit apent naistre : 169. 1188 par nombre : 179. 621. 1115 par aventure : 212. 494. 1688. 1695 par tens : 595 par nature : 1573 il en perdera le cief par jugement.

GLOSSARY.

C 111

(par)	d	<i>the deity sworn by :—</i>
		1575 par Jovin (no verb) : 1737 juré eurent par lur deus, in local relations, to denote (a) passage through, or along by, (B) place of seizure :—
2		(a) 432 par les autres li maws s'espandera : 839, 1209 (trespassant) par lui : 1523 une part par eux (aside by themselves) :—426, 525, 996, 1509 (va) par ci : 503, 531 par la rée : 553, 1247 par terres : 905 par cest pais : 1119 (querant) par pais : 1127 par Brettainne : 1302 (passer) par la mort : 1434 par chemin (remist) : 1540 gurent par ces champs : 1592 vunt par un adrescement : 1786 s'espant par trestut le regnē.
	(B)	532 par les chevoiz (l'unt pris) : 533 par la robe : 951 par les cheveus i pent.
par II.		adv. very; (wholly, 243).
		243 par es peri : 1050 par est delitable :
parage		1476 trop par estes crœus : 1566 tant par est iraseuz : 1742 tant par fu ardant.
		s. m. birth, origin.
paraïs		prp. sg. 285 citoyen nobles de parage : 743 seit de parage e gentilz e bien-né.
		s. m. paradise.
		prp. sg. 144 pur nns tuz nasqui li reis de paraïs :
		" 109 de paraïs les ruva ambesdeus exuiller : 398 de paraïs cum fu desheritez :—
paraler		" " 1255 en paraïs fist hom masle e femmele : 1535 desore of moi serrez en paraïs fluri.
		(infin.) s. m. return, of Christ's second coming.
paraletics		prp. sg. 39 ki puis jugera nus tuz au paraler.
		adj. palsied.
parant		mas. acc. pl. 148 sana paraletics.
parener		under parer.
		s. m. co-parcener, sharer.
parchemin		nom. pl. 1321 si estre volez of nus parener : 1638 requerez Jesum k'en séum parener.
		s. m. parchment.
parcruz		prp. sg. 1820 la geste ai, cum la vi, escrit en parchemin.
		(pp. =) adj. full-grown.
parcunter		mas. nom. sg. 288 parcruz ert e trente anz out.
		v. tr. to recount fully.
pardevant		infin. 1689 la franchise Deu ne puet nuls parcunter.
		prp. (cpd.) in front of.
pardi		1365 pardevant lur auter.
		v. tr. to say out, utter.
		ind. pres. i sg. 273 quors nel puet penser ne jo nel pardi.
pardun		s. m. pardon.
		acc. sg. 107 sanz pardun demander : 329, 812 de mes peechez demant pardun : 1665 pardun aver.
pardurable		adj. everlasting.
		sem. prp. sg. 1046 regnerez tuz jurs en joie pardurable.
parent		{ s. m. relative, kinsman.
parentz		{ acc. sg. 1490 (unt perdu) A., e lur parent à lui atrait e asoti.
		prp. " 1327 (sanz merci aver) de parent u veisin.
		nom. pl. 140 Jesu l'apelerent si parent e amis : 640 veisin, u parent (ne purrunt faire) :
		" " 738 ne li parent A. (ne l'unt pas otrié :) 978 li parent A. e. si ami privé (unt aidé) :
		" " 983 si parent pur sa mort grant duel unt demené : 1015 si parent e ami l'unt en terre museé.
		" " 1079 si furent noz parentz : 1273 (se sunt alié) noz veisins e amis e parentz k'eümes cher.
		voc. " 1076 citoyens ! vesin, parent, ami.
		prp. " 1516 tant sunt de lur parentz destruit e maubailli.
parenté		s. f. parentage, birth.
		prp. sg. 547 ne fuissez citoyen de parenté majur.
parer		v. intr. to appear, be seen.
		ind. pres. 2 sg. 26 (vus . . .) ki tant pers prude ber.
		" " 3 " 16 un palois perrin, ki ne perl pas casal : 241 ore pert ke tu es (guerpt)
		" " " 494 al endemein par tens quant part la matinée (v. note) :
		" " " 557 k'à fause fust pruvée ben pert k'il ont poür :
		" " " 1088 ore pert ben k'il ne fu (falli) : 1113 li sances A. i pert aërs e enduer.
		" pret. 3 " 226 ù la gloire de Deu parut e resplendi : 495 e du solail parut la clarté k'est levee.
		" fut. " 701 nûe ne parut ki terre peüst umbrer.
		" fut. " 440 e quancke vus ai dit, dune pur voir parra.
		infin. 1000 les morts furent vifs parer : 1002 venir furent tut parer chose k'est fausete.
parfund		periph. pres. ptep. 1176 sa croiz ù si sances est parant.
parfunde		{ adj. deep, low; de parfund, heavily, deeply.
		{ mas. prp. sg. 642 (diabiles) k'en enfer sunt parfund.

GLOSSARY.

(parfunde)	fem. nom. .. 772* (l'ewe) ki parfund fu e lé : 788 l'ewe ki ert parfunde e raedde. .. prp. .. 765 (à une ewe) grant e parfund sanz gué (venent).
parilgal	adj. quite equal.
paringal	} mas. nom. sg. 271 li est parilgal e uni : 1620 (cist turment) n'est de loing paringal cum Deus sufri.
perjure	(fem.) prp. sg. 11 une cité noble sans gueres paringal (= with scarcely an equal).
parjuré	s. m. perjurer.
parjuré	nom. pl. 1681 parjure e mescreant, &c. (v. note).
parler	(pp. =) adj. perjured.
parler	mas. nom. pl. 1744 ki tuit fussent parjuré li traître senglant.
parler	v. intr. to speak ; speak of.
	ind. pres. 3 sg. 595 ki ne parole, ne ot, ne sent, ne veit, par nature :
	.. .. .. 1075 parole primereins as autres entur li :
	.. .. .. 1293 cist, ki les autres guie, parole premer.
	infinit. 41 quant l'ot A. du fiz Deu parler : 213 hastivement s'en va à sun hoste parler :
	.. .. .. 1668 quant l'ad oï parler : 1788 cist k'en oient parler.
parmi	prep. amid.
parmi	236 en un fast drescé autre entravers parmi (v. note).
parmuri	v. intr. to die wholly ; sanz p. (= adj.) unending.
parocire	infinit. 1675 mort sanz parmurir sufrent el puis de enfer.
parocire	v. tr. to slay outright.
parole I.	infinit. 1626 nel volent parocire, mais lungement pener.
parole II.	under parler.
paroles	} s. f. word, speech.
	acc. sg. 445 la parole entendî : 540 atendant la parole, à queu chief fust menée.
	prp. .. 526 (dist) à parole simple e atempree.
	.. pl. 647 de quor les haï, de paroles laidist.
parta, part I.	under parer.
part II.	s. f. part, portion, share ; side ; une part, (a side =) aside (adv.) ; cele part, thithet.
	acc. sg. 928 n'eit ja part de ceus : 1712 part doinst of vus là mund : 1716 ne part ne eient de moi.
	(..) .. 31 une part l'apele : 74 une part l'accôit : 115 lur cuvint cele part aler :
	.. .. .. 1080 tuit vun une part : 1523 une part par eus tuz severez e parti.
	prp. .. 1339 d'une part, veissez les uns decoler.
part III.	v. intr. to depart (482),—refl. s'en partir, to go away ;—v. tr. (1523) to set apart.
partent	ind. pres. 3 sg. 197. 493 atant s'en part : 1014 l'alme s'en part, le cors à terre est trebûche.
partez	.. .. .. pl. 954 partent s'en atant e d'iluce sunt alé.
parti	} pret. 3 sg. 482 veissez grant duel l'un d'autre parti.
partie I.	.. fut. 2 pl. 383 ncoore de moi pas ne vus en partirez.
partir	imper. 347 ja ne vus en partiez par nule vanité.
partirez	infinit. = (s. m. prp. sg.) 1051 au partir de cest secle ke si est trespassable.
partiz	app. (ind. pft. 1 pl.) 1523 (puis ke les eûmes) tuz severez e parti.
	pp. mas. sg. 1053 li poples li là fu, d'iluce s'en est parti.
	.. .. .. pl. 1025 atant s'en sunt partiz, vunt s'en en lur cité.
	.. fem. sg. 1458 (atant s'angoisse) tute s'en est partie.
partie II.	s. f. party, body.
partut	nom. sg. 720 grant partie des Sarrazins s'asentent bien à li.
	adv. everywhere.
partut	390 partut frai tes volentez : 538 l'achesun partut est renumée :—
	530 partut à veritez est pruvée : 1585 partut à sun poër estent.
parut	under parer.
pas	particle, strengthening the negative, no, not.
	(a) after the verb, (—after the auxil. ; if a compd. tense) ; (b), preceding the verb, and standing immediately before the direct negative ne, in which cases also it is always (save 383) immediately preceded by <i>ki</i> .
(a)	16. 40. 535. 577. 601. 687. 737. 932. 956. 1200. 1368. 1382. 1518. 1520. 1559. 1610 ne pas.
(b)	383. 435. 492. 690. 721. 1678. (ki pas ne &c.)
(c)	1214 nun pas seulement oïr, (mes obeir).
passa	v. intr. to pass, go over or through ; v. tr. to cross, get beyond, get before.
passastes	ind. pres. 3 pl. 703 li iuns les autres passent : 770 à grant estrif i passent :
passé	} 772 l'ewe passent à nou : 792 à secches plantes passent nis li petit enfant.
passent	.. pret. 3 sg. 996. 1509 ki par ci passa.
passer	.. .. .. 2 pl. 1127 passastes par Brettaine, d'orient venant.
passerai	.. fut. 1 sg. 1832 passerai Mun Giu, le roiste munt alpin.

GLOSSARY

CV

(passer)	infin. 47 peüstes vus passer : 669 anguisse ki s'en put tost passer : " 791 ù avant (hom nouant ne pont) passer : 1302 par la mort tuz lur cuvent passer prp. " 766 ne batel ne nief à passer unt truvé : 768 de passer s'est cheseun eforcé : " 1355 nni ocis tuz, sanz nul passer.
(= s. m.)	1153 au passer de un pund, ù li lotz fu bruant.
pp. mas. sg.	968 atant of sa mesnée est li princes passé : 712 passé en fu ja dimi an plener. " " pl. 767 un pund i unt truvé ù sunt li uns passé.
passiun	s. f. passion, suffering, death-agony. prp. sg. 315 il le mistrent à mort e passiun : 1703 cum il estoit en mottel passiun.
pastur	{ s. m. shepherd.
pasturs	nom. sg. 1478 il tuz vns apele cum pastur ses aigneus. prp. " 555 cum luz u cum gupilz escriëz de pastur. acc. pl. 1065 (en unt garni) aguetes e pasturs paëns.
pastureus	s. m. herdsman. nom. sg. 430 ço fra ke fait li pastureus.
paumes	s. f. palm of the hand. prp. pl. 235 des paumes à la face crüeument feri.
pautener	{ adj. (s. m.) base, ruffian, wretch.
pauteners	nom. sg. 460 plus est pauteners ke n'est lu enchané : 709 li feluns tiranz pautoner.
pantonier	{ voc. " 1294 vassal pautener ! 1646 tres ernél pautener ! nom. pl. 1608 cest pautener vassal (ferent) : 1745 cest pautener tirant. prp. " 1571 (ki à ces maïs entent,) faus pauteners ki vus mentent (v. note).
pavée	(pp. =) adj. paved. fem. prp. sg. 503 s'en vunt curant par la rüe pavée.
pé	under pez.
pechê	under pecchez.
pechères	{ s. m. sinner.
peccheür	nom. sg. 1835 kancke ai veü e oï jo pechères orphanin.
pecchur	acc. " 1842 (jo ne me os numer) mes pecchur cupable.
pechhurs	prp. " 464 de moi ki cheut, peccheür enveilli : 581 pieté unt tost de repentant pecchur. nom. pl. 1479 les pechhurs repenantz sunt ses especiens. acc. " 1690 les pechhurs repenantz accoilt sanz reprover. prp. " 927 pieté te preinne de nus tuz pechhurs las : 1047 proiez pur nus pechhurs. voc. " 174 vus, pecchur dampnez !
peches	v. intr. to sin. ind. pres. 2 sg. 1670 en peches mut, e menz, quant te of tes dens priser.
pechez	s. m. sin. prp. sg. 1806 pernent confessiun de folie e pechê. acc. pl. 1692 par batesme te lou tes pechez espurger.
peel	{ prp. " 618 enclins à pechez e ordure :—329. 812 de mes peechez demant pardun. s. m. stake, pole. acc. sg. 1609 un peel en terre asfient.
peine	prp. " 1603 an peel l'unt attaché à grant turment cural : 1606 entur le pel l'enchacent.
peines	{ pl. 651 de peus e de bastins u encinst u batist. s. f. pain, suffering; trouble, difficulty ;—à peine, with difficulty, scarcely. prp. sg. 619 à peine ublie : 843 à peine chaut remeint li quors eu piz batant : " 938 le vis à queuke peine ad vers le ciel drescé :— " 290 tant sufri de peine e tant sufri de hantage :— " 648 ren n'i espleite par peine k'om i mist : 1225 (cestie vie finir) par peine e reprever. acc. pl. 1630 k' le tenc digne pur li teu peines endurer.
peinent	under pener.
peinture	s. f. painting. prp. sg. 597 par engin est cuntrefait en entaille u peinture.
peise	under pesa.
peisable	adj. peaceful.
peisun	fem. nom. sg. 222 la nuit estoit peisable, li tens beus e seri. s. m. fish. acc. sg. 283 (ki fist) oisel, peisun marage.
peitrine	s. f. breast. acc. sg. 1612 teinte en a la peitrine.
pejur	adj. compar. worse. 568 repent toi de tun maïsfait, n'en serras le pejur (you will be none the worse for it).
pel 1. (1606)	under peel.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| pel 11. | s. f. skin, sole (of foot). |
| peleicun | nom. sg. 652 fruiscent os, char emfle e la pel enpalist. |
| peliçan | (acc.) .. 1428 l'alasse e l'ensengante des plantes la pel. |
| pelerin | s. m. cloak, mantle. |
| | acc. sg. 477 plus l'eim ke peleicun d'ermine : 1829 pur esclavine eschaung mun peliçun d'ermine. |
| | s. m. pilgrim. |
| | nom. sg. 51 respond li pelerin : 423 nn pelerin trespassant (par ci sermunant va) : |
| | 996 cest pelerin lettré (trop i a sun barat par cest païs semmé). |
| penance | acc. .. 1814 (A. reçut sun oste Apl.) trespassant pelerin. |
| penant | s. f. penance. |
| penant | acc. sg. 675 sa penance i meine pur ses maus espurger. |
| pendant | 1083 penance demenum ke ne scium peri : 1807 penance demeinent. |
| pendi | s. m. penitent. |
| pendirent | nom. sg. 1145 nupez e megres e pales cum penant : 1827 penant deveng e preng burdun fresnin. |
| pendu | s. m. hill. |
| penduz | gen. sg. 798 ala trainant A. à martire au puiér le pendant (v. note). |
| | prop. .. 878 ki avau le pendant s'espant : 1166 par la prière A. est surse du pendant. |
| | v. tr. to hang ;—intr. to be hanging. |
| | ind. pres. 3 sg. 951 par les cheveus i pent : 1579 damage est k'il ne pent. |
| | .. pret. .. 237 à clous le affirma, encron e pendi. |
| | 970 del arbre à pendu : 1508 tant mar reclamas le deu k'en croiz pendi. |
| | pl. 1618 en croit le pendirent li Giin desloial. |
| | ppp. mas. sg. 6 penduz e cloufichez à loi de desloial : 87 estre en croiz pendu. |
| pené | v. tr. to torture ;—ref. to trouble one's self, to labour. |
| penent | ind. pres. 3 pl. 1590 mut se penent d'aler hastivement : 1717 se peinent de mettre moi à confusiu. |
| pener | .. pret. .. 427 ki Giüeu En Sulie en croiz penerent ja. |
| penerent | infin. 668 plus sent demurance (pener) le cors : 1626 nel volent parocire mais lungement pener. |
| penez | app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1009 lors l'nd de rechief mut plus k'avant pené. |
| | ppp. mas. nom. sg. 89 (deingnast estre) penez : 759 ki en croiz fu pené : 1798 en croiz murut pené. |
| | .. acc. .. 1740 l'ociroient pené. |
| | .. prp. .. 344 (ore vus pri) pur deu en croiz pené. |
| pens | v. intr. to think, reflect ;—tr. conceive (273) ;—infin. = s. m. thought, mind. |
| pense | ind. pres. 2 sg. 32 à penses tu aler ? |
| penser | 3 .. 1613 li martirs ki pense du rei esperital. |
| penses | imper. 2 .. 563 pens de tun lingnage. |
| | infin. 273 (la joie ki i fu) quors nel puet penser : 1322 la joie du ciel dunt quor ne puet penser. |
| pensis | nom. sg. 216 mis quors ne mis penser (ne prist sum). |
| pent | adj. pensive, sad. |
| penancel | mas. nom. pl. 161 dunc devindrent Jüeus murnes e pensis. |
| | under pendu. |
| | s. m. banner, flag. |
| per | prp. sg. 1286 (s'en vunt cum ost bani e plener) à penuncel levé. |
| | adj. equal, peer; mate. |
| | mas. acc. sg. 217 un sunge sungai, ne oïstes une le per. |
| | .. prp. .. 1361 jurent Jovin lur deu, li plus hant k'est sanz per. |
| perdicium | fem. acc. sg. 105 quant Deus out fait Adam e Ewe sœu per. |
| | s. f. perdition, ruin. |
| perde | prp. sg. 338 met hum à grant ruine et à perdicium : 1716 ne part ne eient de moi fiz de perdicium. |
| perdera | v. tr. to lose, destroy. |
| perdirent | ind. pres. 3 sg. 1405 plus ke leonesse ki pert sun léuncel. |
| perdist | .. pret. 3 pl. 1141 perdirent blez e fruit li gaignur païsant. |
| perdre | .. fut. 3 sg. 1573 il en perdera le cief par jugement. |
| perdu | subj. pres. 932 (proiez) k'il nus, ki sa faiture sumes, ne perde pas. |
| | .. impf. 730 ne vondroie ke A. uncore perdist la vie. |
| | infin. 140 sans puelage perdre n damager. |
| | app. (ind. pft. sg.) 808 despendu e perdu ai trestut mun viant : 418 A. as perdu. |
| | 3 pl.) 1388 il n'ant nis un des cheveus entamé ne perdu : 1489 unt perdu A. |
| pere 1. | ppp. mas. sg. 873 ne suefrie ke pur moi seit tis poples perdu. |
| | 865 par vostre enchantement trestut sumes perdu : 1520 (ne sunt pas) ne perdu ne peri. |
| | pl. 99 ne vont Deus ke soiez daminez ne perdu. |
| | s. m. father. |
| | nom. sg. 122 li haut Pere du ciel (ne se vont fier) : 270 benoît seit le pere (v. note). |
| | 1343 li pere au fiz va bender (la pliae) : 1529 le pere le fiz au quor feri (v. note). |

- (pere I.) gen. „ 167 à destre sun pere est asis : 1705 al destre sun pere veit ester Jesun.
 acc. „ 186 (craire) le Pere e le Fiz, Seint Esperit ensemest : 893 le S. E. reclame e le Pere e le Fiz.
 voc. „ 250 pere Adonai !
- pere II. } s. f. stone, rock.
 peres } nom. sg. 644 pere perist e depece.
 acc. „ 594 quidez ke jo pur deu recleim metal u pere dure ?
 prp. „ 643 mal aient deu pere u fust u ki de metal sunt (v. note) : 1011 (deroché) de pere :—
 „ „ 490 ki sa eglise sur pere funda e establi.
 nom. pl. 254 froisirent peres e la lune enpali.
 prp. „ 3 (adubbée) de peres preciuses : 1700 de peres l'agradientent, de zuche e de perrun.
 under perir.
 peri, perie adj. imperilled, exposed to danger.
 perillez mas, acc. pl. 243 les perillez rescuz ja ki ore par es peri.
- perin } under perrin.
 perir } v. intr. to perish.
 peris } ind. pres. 1 sg. 1438 moi ki peris sanz aïe.
 perisent } ind. pres. 3 sg. 575 par traïsun perist mein quens : 644 pere perist e depece.
 perist } „ „ 3 pl. 692 illestrent biez en terre, perisent li verger : 771 plusurs i perisent.
 peritz } infin. 1239 si il ne veut perir.
 pp. mas. (nom.) sg. 911 li las cheitifs peritz (n'est mie esjoötz) :—243 es peri (v. note).
 „ „ „ pl. 1154 sunt chaeth e peritz : 1655 tuit sunt (peri) :—1083 ke ne seium peri :
 „ „ „ „ 1696 ke ne soiez del tut peri :—465 si suissez peri.
- permanent adj. everlasting.
 mas, prp. sg. 1758 les* martirs sunt en gloire, el regne permanent.
- pernent, pernez, under prendre.
 perrin adj. of stone.
 mas, nom. sg. 57 escu m'est e guarant plus ke chasted perin.
 „ acc. „ 16 un palois perrin trove ki ne pert pas casal.
 „ prp. „ 1813 A. reçut en sun palois perrin.
- perrun s. m. huge stone.
 prp. sg. 1700 de peres l'agradientent, de zuche e de perrun.
- pers, pert I. under parer.
 personnes s. f. person.
 acc. pl. 187 (craire) trois personnes, un Deu.
- pert II. (1405) under perdre.
 pesa v. intr. to be weighty, grievous (used impers. with dat.).
 ind. pret. 3 sg. 1528 pesa al darreiner k'il tant fu esparni.
 subj. pres. „ „ 498 à ki peise u agrée [no matter whom it may offend or please].
- pesance s. f. grievous displeasure.
 acc. sg. 1381 li enemi Jesu en unt e envie e pesance.
- pesant adj. weighty, heavy.
 mas, nom. sg. 1746 lores cumence li bruit e un estur pesant.
 „ prp. „ 835 le fert du poin e du bastun pesant.
- pest v. tr. to feed.
 ind. pres. 3 sg. 60 ki pest le famillus.
 pp. mas, nom. sg. 1391 li lu du bois ne saül ne peü.
- petit } adj. little ;—adv. id.
 petiz } mas, nom. sg. 1379 queus petiz, queus maëns.
 „ „ pl. 747 li grant e li petit bien sunt de qo paé : 792 passent nis li petit enfant.
 „ „ prp. „ 890 à reims bas e petiz : 91 cum un de nus morteus petiz e [malotruz ?]
 „ „ adv. 1307 mut eunussez petit cest prude ber.
- peü (1391) under pest.
- peus „ peel.
- peüst, peüstes, peü-süm, under poér.
- pez s. m. foot ; à pé, on foot.
- prp. sg. 762 curent e poïnnent à cheval e à pé : 1422 (Apl.) sul i est à pé :
 „ „ 1164 gisant au pé du munt :—1773 (defiguré) u de main u de pé.
 nom. pl. 1374 les membres lui sunt restorez, pez e bras sanz faillance.
 (acc.) „ 853 sul A. i est le cors e les pez nu.
 prp. „ 804 chict as piez A. : 1010 defulé (à pez) : 844 des pez le defulent :—
 „ „ 359 n'unt ore plus de tere fors saet pez mesuré.
- Pharäun n. pr. Pharaoh.
 pp. 309 ki jadis furent serfs au tirant Pharäun.

GLOSSARY.

Phebum	{ n. pr. Phoebus (Apollo, although in 1817 the two are used as names of different deities).
Phebum	} acc. 1102 (Jovin) e danz l'hebum réni. ob. (gen.) 1817 (de la loi Apolin) e Phebum e Jovin. „ (dat.) 1572 fei ke dei Phebum ki en tut le mund resplent.
	pip. 622 quant feste funt à Febum deu du solail: 1416 à Phebum le durrant:— „ 1737 par lur deus, Phebum, Mahum, e Tervagant.
pieté	s. f. pity. nom. sg. 927 pieté te preinne de nus: 1438 pité te preinne de moi. acc. „ 581 pieté unt tost de repenant peccur: 630 de lui pieté n'unt: 866 pité en ad eu: „ „ 1342 n'est hom ki n'en peüst grant pieté aver: 1456 Apl. pieté en ad. prp. „ 775 gent [= he groans] de pieté: 1526 dunc les occismes sanz pieté e merci.
peiz	under peiz.
piler	s. m. pillar, post. pip. sg. 1616 lier se lessa à un piler.
pis	adv. compar. worse. 163 tuz jurs declinerent puis de mal en pis (from bad to worse).
pité	under pieté.
piteus	adj. piteous. mas, prp. sg. 821 A. regarde à piteus semblant.
piz	s. m. breast, bosom. prp. sg. 895 li fait voler le chef senglant du piz:—843 à peine chaut remeint li quors eu piz batant.
place	under plest.
plaie	{ s. f. wound.
plaies	acc. sg. 1343 tant cum li pere au fiz la plaie va bender. nom. pl. 975 garies sunt ses plaies, e sis cors restoré. acc. „ 1530 tant k'as plaies bender li freres main tendi (v. note). prp. „ 1666 (te purrunt mesciner) de tes morteus plaies.
plainnes	s. f. plain. prp. sg. 1466 à une pleinne se aresteent. „ pl. 1531 li sancs cum un roiseus es plainnes se espaundi.
plaist	under plest.
plantes	s. f. sole of the foot. prp. pl. 792 à secces plantes passent nis li petit enfant:—1428 l'ensenglante des plantes la pel.
pleinent	v. tr. to bewail.
pleinne	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1794 pleinent lur ancesurs ki sunt ja devié.
plainte	under plainne.
plaintifs	s. f. complaint. acc. sg. 1517 quant la gent paëne lur gref pleinte entendi.
pleisir	adj. miserable. mas, nom. pl. 164 dulurus, serfs plaintifs (se declinerent).
plener	s. m. pleasure; venir à p., to please. prp. sg. 433 s'à pleisir vus vendra: 1240 sire! tut à vostre pleisir: „ „ 1463 ki he k'à pleisir li vent e ki li plest deslie. adj. entire, complete; vast. mas, nom. sg. 712 passé en fu ja dimi an plener. „ prp. „ 1652 tu sul es acheisum de cest grant mal plener.
plenté	fem. nom. „ 1285 cist s'en vunt cum ost bani e plener. s. f. plenty, great quantity.
plest	nom. sg. 381 tant i à plenté: 769 de pople i out plenté. v. intr. to be pleasing, (impers. and with dat. of pron.; for 1631 v. note). nd. pres. 3 sg. 388 s'il vus plaist: 1229 à keus plest eschoisir (Jesu): 1231 plest vus dunc amer?
pleureun:	„ „ „ 1276 s'il vus plaist cumander: 1281 mut me plest cist voler: 1403 (deslie) ki li plest: „ „ „ 1673 s'il plest: 1674 diable ki servez e vus plaist aürer: 1687 il lui plest espace otroier. „ pret. „ „ 116 ki cuseil lur plusc escenter: 118 à ki'l plut à lui (v. note): „ „ „ „ 1221 dunt Deu (74) te plut seisir: 1237 mut lur plut oïr: 1287 lur plut aürer. „ „ „ „ 1309 ki (76) nus plut tuz criér: 1631 plusurs de eus, ke Deus plusl sauver (v. note). subj. pres. „ „ 1315 ne place à Jesu (ke nus (76) puissez sevrer de sun enseignement). under plure.
plevi	v. tr. to pledge.
plie	app. (ind. pit. 3 pl.) 1109 entrejurez sunt e lur soi unt plevi. v. intr. to comply.
ploier	ind. pres. 3 sg. 726 à lui s'asent e plie. v. tr. to throw down (the glove) in challenge.

GLOSSARY.

- (ploier) infin. 834 à ço prouver, sui prest ploier le gant.
 pluie s. f. rain.
 nom, sg. 703 n'a pluie ne rusée al seir n'al enjurner.
- plume s. f. feather.
 prp; sg. 681 (lit) à plume ne à cotun ne à pailles d'autre mer.
- plura } v. intr. to weep.
 plurant } ind. pres. 3 sg. 589 ne geenst, ne deut, ne plure : 1348 plure e gent de quoer.
 plure } " " " pl. 1513 pleurent e weiment li joure e enveillli.
 " pret. 3 sg. 483 A. de tendrur gent, plura e pali.
 gnd. 456 en plurant dit.
- plus 1. adv., = more; used a, with adj., b, with verbs, c, with adverbs :—
 a 1 simply, to form comparatives :—
 (a) 1074 plus sage des autres : [1595 crestiens plus de cent] :—
 (b) 1074 plus est pauteners ke n'est lu : 521 plus est esmeüz ke n'est leonesse : 860 plus est chantz ke
 460 plus est pauteners ke n'est lu : 521 plus est esmeüz ke n'est leonesse : 860 plus est chantz ke
 feu : 877 plus clerks ke n'est argantz : 1060 plus est clerks le solailz : 1070 plus furent beus ke rose
 feu : 877 plus clerks ke n'est argantz : 1060 plus est clerks le solailz : 1070 plus furent beus ke rose
 ke n'est lis : 1266 plus desirable k'esmeüre : 1356 plus crœus ke n'est urs : 1376 plus blimes ke
 n'est girou : 1406 sunt curucez plus ke leonesse : 1417 sacrifice agréable plus ke buef : 1431 plus li
 est duz ke mel : 1574 plus est fos fe beste : 1720 plus blanes ke cheinsil ne cotun.
 b 1 preceded by def. art., to form superlatives :—
 1032 (mil) des plus homurales : 1360 à la plus cruële mort k'em purra deviser.
 c 1 simply, (a) = more, to a greater extent, degree ; (b) in negative clauses, = no longer :—
 (a) 536 dunc plus se curuez : 670 pur sun cors plus grever :—
 (b) 1300 sanz plus aver travail . 1326 sanz plus demurer : 1584 plus ne mangera jamais.
- 2 followed by ke, with term of comparison :—
 a 1 1074 plus escurz plus n'orcient ke tigre : 477 plus l'eim ke peleïgn .
 b 1 57 escu n'est plus plus ke chastel : 470 rai sun plus n'orcient ke tigre : 477 plus l'eim ke peleïgn .
 c 1 615 nel cüssiez plus entendu ke asne harpeüre : 668 plus (pener) seit demurance ke ne fait anguisse :
 729 plus nuit langur ke mort : 1009 l'unt plus k'avant pené : 1259 ne fait plus à creire k'au vent
 1425 l'ahüent plus viument k'un chaël.
- (plus) II. as substantive (neuter), = a greater amount :—
 1 (a) simply, (b) with following noun in (genitive) :—
 (a) 275 plus me mu-stra Deus : 1578 encore fra il plus :—
 (b) 359 n'unt ore plus de teire fors saet pe : 387 de la lei plus m'enseinnerez : 425, 1250 plus sei
 l'enchantment (ke nuls dire purra) (ke fevre ne set de tanailles) : 1031 mil u plus des citoyens.
 2 preceded by def. art., (a) = the greater part, — (b) adv. by so much the more :—
 (a) 726 le plus de la eurt à lui s'asent :— (b) 242 tant es le plus humi.
- (plus) III. as adjective (in comparative), = more numerous :—
 1 275 me descuvi plus segrei celestien : 962 plus a fait vertu.
 2 (b) 1595 crestiens nuceus plus de cent.
 plus, plut under plus.
 plusur } pron. several, many ; with def. art., the greater portion.
 plusurs } nom. pl. 571 plusurs i perisent : 970 crestiens plusurs (ont aidé) :
 " " 1177 plusurs entendimes : 1481 li plusur de eus (se sunt duné à Deu).
 acc. " 406 (li ad desclos) plusurs poinz.
 prp. " 653 (li sancs ist du cors) en plusurs lius.
- Plutun n. pr. Pluto.
 acc. sg. 336 Jovin descunus e le subterin Plutun : 1103 Jovin reni e Plutun l'enner.
- pluweit v. intr. to rain.
 ind. impf. 3 sg. 1139 dimi an n' en la terre ne pluweit tant ne quant.
- poënt v. intr. to be able.
 ind. pres. 1 sg. 1266 tant cum vif e estriu puis bailler pur munter sele.
 " " 2 " 294 tun sunge puez entendre.
 " " 3 " 273 quors nel puet penser : 571 ben s'en puet gabber de vus : 669 ki s'en puet test
 passer (v. note) : 960 gaïr me puet : 1030 ne puet estre celé : 1204 de leinici ne se
 puet retenir : 1279 si ço ne puet aver mestier : 1322 dunt quor ne puet penser : 1349 ne
 puet (regarder) : 1672 puet les morz à vie reapeler : 1678 verri, k'em ne puet tuer
 1689 ne puet nuls parcenter.
- poënt 1 pl. 1275 si nus ne les pöüm à maiusin reamener : 1562 par tant le pöüm bien saver.
 " " 3 " 664 par tant ne poënt li felun esplöiter : 1289 si par el ne poënt espleiti.
 " " pret. 3 sg. 114 ne pout estre guarantz : 702 n'i pout matinée ne vespre aver mestier : 707 ne se

GLOSSARY.

- (poent) (ind. pret. 3 sg.) pout nul garder : 791 passer ne pout hom nouant ; 1148 flechir nel pout hem vivant : 1377 cunstre les pout hom : 1435 ki ses cumpainuuns sivre ne pont mie : 1783 ne se pout nul vanter.
- 2 pl. 47 en queu manere peüstes-vus passer ?
- .. fut. 2 sg. 579 repentir te purras : 585 tu en purras consirer gueredun :
- 950 sun chief purras truver : 1663 tu en purras (honur) cunrir.
- 3 .. 220 jamais ne nus purra vie ne mort sever : 425 (plus) ke nuls dire purra : 467 meint hom purra estre gai : 636 ainz purra mer secchir : 1366 à la plus cruële mort k'em purra deviser : 1569 (tant) cum nuls dire purra.
- 2 pl. 578 fere purrez retur : 1310 ço purrez vus (espruver) :
- 1656 ne purrez eschaper : 1665 pardun purrez aver.
- 3 .. 641 chose ne purrunt faire : 1364 mut purrunt paër lur deus : 1666 te purrunt mescerin.
- condit. .. sg. 81 ne purrei estre entendu : 193 ne purroit estre pruvé.
- subj. pres. .. , 667 ke sun voler poüsser flechir (but v. note).
- 1 pl. 1299 ke peüsum repairer of les noz, k'i sunt.
- 2 .. 1316 (ne place à Jesu) ke nns puissez sevrer.
- .. impf. 3 sg. 672 k'aie ne rescuse n'i puise aver mester : 694 ne venta vent si ki les peüst aorer . 701 nüe ne parut ki terre peüst umbrer : 1342 n'est hom ki n'en peüst grant pieté aver : 1541 n'i peüst hem cunstre (privé ne estrangi).
- poet s. m. power, authority.
- nom. sg. 1585 par tut ù sun poër s'estent : 1787 ne puet mais le poër Jesu estre cele.
- acc. .. 49 ù noz deus unt lur lei e lur poër : 138 du mund ad seingnurie e poër.
- 917 le poër Jesu prisent : 1460 (lot e glorifie) le grant poër Jesu.
- poëté prp. .. 1661 (noz deus) ki tant sunt de poër.
- s. f. ability : majesty : sway.
- poëstés prp. sg. 771* (li jour) de force e poësté : 869 ki regne en poësté : 1799 (nus reinst) d'enfernal poësté.
- poëstif adj. mighty, powerful.
- poëstifs mas. nom. sg. 165 mes Jesu releva cumue sires poëstifs : 806 cist est Deus poëstifs.
- .. acc. pl. 584 noz deus poëstifs desoremes aür.
- poin s. m. fist.
- poinnal prp. sg. 835 atant le fert du poin e du bastun pesant.
- pointed adj. pointed (v. note).
- poinnal 1607 (ferent) de lances, e gros bastun poinnal.
- poinnant v. tr. to spur.
- poïnnant ind. pres. 3 pl. 762 curent e poïnnant à cheval e à pé : 1593 pur tost venir poïnnant ignellement :
- 1608 ferent, batent e poïnnant cist pauteuer vassal.
- point adv. strengthening the negation.
- poïnt 463 (mal) ki point n'i avez deservi.
- pointes v. tr. to stitch.
- poïntes ppp. fem. (prp.) pl. 682 (n'à) coiltes pointes de soie (but v. note).
- poïnz s. m. point, matter.
- poisance acc. pl. 406 (li ad desclos) plusurs poïnz par unt doit hom estre sauvez.
- poisant s. f. power.
- poisant nom. sg. 1671 kar ne vaut lur poisance un butun d'eglenter.
- poisantz adj. powerful ; tut—, almighty.
- poissant mas. nom. sg. 661 ki poisantz est : 807 cist est li tut-poisant : 1049 ki tant poisant est :
- poissante 1123 Jesu te gard, li tut-poisant : 1743 si le purvit dunc Deus li tut-poisant.
- politz (pp. =) adj. polished.
- pooples mas. nom. sg. 901 purs e esmirables cum cristals politz.
- poples under people.
- port s. m. harbour.
- port prp. sg. 908 à bon port arivez : 1831 en nief me mette au procein port marin.
- portal s. m. gateway.
- porta prp. sg. 15 vent s'en li clers e entre à un maistre portal.
- portant v. tr. to carry, bring.
- portant ind. pres. 2 sg. 78 neuveles me portes d'un deu mescuneū.
- portantz 1122 cist ki la croiz porte.
- portant pl. 852 portent gisarmes : 1112 la croiz of ens portent :
- porte 1288 or portent e argent en cofres : 1732 angeres la portent en ciel à grant processiun.
- portent condit. .. 3 sg. 638 pur tant cum portereit de fin or un dromund.
- portent 476 (ta esclavine) ke çà porter vus vi : 1824 fei ke doi porter lui ki fist d'ewe vin.
- portent pres. ptp. mas. nom. sg. 826 à uns paëns hant s'escrie, une mace portant.
- portez pl. 504 (cist s'en vunt) portantz bastuns.
- portez app. (ind. pf. 3 sg.) 368 (de Fewe demande) e hom li ad porté.

GLOSSARY.

CXXI

(portez)	ppp. mas. sg. 900 des angles est portez eu ciel li esperitz.
porte II.	s. f. door. nom. sg. 1693 ço est la porte par unt cuvent eu ciel entrer. acc. „ 509 uis brisen e poite si il la trouent sacrée.
posé	v. tr. to place.
posez	app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 982 posé l'unt en marbrin sarcu e estué. ppp. mas. sg. 90 de croiz ostez, e posez en sarcu : 778 ki vi estre en croiz posé “ “ 959 en sarcu marbrin ke soit li cors posez. “ “ pl. 1506 n'estes en sarcuz posez ne enseveli.
pou	adv. little; à pou — ne, almost. 147 apres pou de tens :—751 à pou n'est voidé li temples : 1566 à pou de ire ne tent.
pôum	under poënt.
pountz	s. m. bridge. nom. sg. 769 li pountz estoit estroitz.
poir	acc. „ 635 de glace fates pund : 767 un pund i unt truvé. prp. „ 772 li uns du pund en l'ewe sunt trebuché : 1153 au passer de un pund s. f. fear ; aver —, to be afraid. acc. sg. 557 il out pour : 733 (ja nul ne voie, mes) pour eit.
poute	prp. „ 1107 ne larrim pur pour ja de brant surbi.
pouisse, pont	adj. poor. mas. acc. sg. 59 ki guarde e cunforte le poure e le frarin : 1842 (me numer) dolent, poure e framin under poënt.
praiol	s. m. meadow. nom. pl. 693 (perisent) li praiol e herber.
pré	s. m. meadow. prp. sg. 349 cum est la flur du champ u cum l'erbe du pré : 999 funt flestrir l'erbe du pré.
prechant	v. intr. to preach.
precher	ind. pres. 3 sg. 501 (ki) d'un deu nuvel preche : 1558 li clerces ki de lui preche.
precher	„ fut. „ 1262 ki prechera desore mais de cele lei nuvele, infin. 35 precher (la nuvele esjoie); 45 oses en ma maisun precher : 1642 cumenee à precher.
prechera	periph. pres. pcp. 1754 dunt li clercs fu prechant. grnd. 525 va par ei prechanta de la lei : 552 ore croiz (ço) ke va prechant (un tafur). “ 806 (Deus) dunt A. va prechant : 1251 de Marie va prechant. (acc.) 1120 (Apl. unt truvé) prechant : 1292 (unt le cleric truvé) prechant e baptizant “ 1735 ki quis l'avoient e truvé prechant.
prechement	s. m. preaching. nom. sg. 1563 verai est sanz dutance li suen prechement.
precheür	s. m. preacher.
prechut	nom. sg. 559 (venuz dust estre) cum certain prechur : 1422 mes sul i est à pé li prechein Apl. acc. „ 1515 mandient Apl. le precheür.
précieuses	adj. precious. fem. prp. pl. 3 adubbée de peres précieuses.
preinne	under prendre.
premer	adj. first ;—adv. id.
premers	mas. nom. sg. 298 primer mariage (seit batesme) : 929 ki primers aînras (Engletete par martire) “ “ adv. 1338 premers voisist estre ki est li darrener : 1837 ki l'ad teinte premers de sanc rosé.
premurr	s. m. the first of any thing, initiative, inauguration.
prendrai	nom. sg. 577 n'estes pas darreins, à tei n'est fait premur.
prendre	v. tr. seize, to take hold of; p. sum, take a nap; p. char, to become incarnate; p. estal, to holt.
preng	ind. pres. 1 sg. 1827 penant deveng e preng burdin freschin.
prend	„ „ 3 „ 179 si curage me prent : 578 n'est ki ne prent sum : 783 ki de tut prent ente “ „ „ 889 saisi e prent A. “ „ „ 441 s'en peinez teu vengeance (v. note). “ „ „ 1806 perment confessum de folie e peccché. “ pret. 3 sg. 216 (mis quors ne mis penser) ne prist sum : 231 prist e scisi J.: “ „ „ 659 en terre char prist : 898 la croiz prist : 1801 de virgne prist entete humanté “ „ „ 471 prendrai (de bon quor) quancke Deus m'a purveü : “ „ „ „ 1582 jo en prendrai si hant vengement. “ imper. 2 pl. 1512 peinez ent vengeance de cen tafur failli.
subj. pres. 3 sg. 927 pieté te preinne de nus : 1438 pité te preinne de moi.	
infinitif.	1265 prendre le frai: 1583 (vengement) cum de itel felon traitre prendre apert “ 1605 nel lessent reposer ne nul lui prendre estal.
prp. „	190 (tumult) sanz fin prendre (= that has no end).

GLOSSARY.

- (prend) app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 531 lors l'unt piis e trahit par la rüe : 1408, 1598 l'unt pris e seisi.
 ppp. mas. sg. 156 fu pris : 156 pris fu : 428 si cunrei n'en est pris : 823 es-le-vus seisi e pris.
 " " pl. 401 si pris sumes andui e menez devant li.
- pres adv. near.
 1464 pres sunt de V.
- present I. s. m. present, gift.
 1. mas. nom. sg. 188 de toi li fras sacrifice e present : 311 de la lei lur fist e present e dun.
- present II. adj. present.
 presentz } mas. nom. sg. 645 (li princes) ki presentz juge i sist : 1564 (li princes) ki i estoit present.
- presente v. tr. to present.
 ind. pres. 3 sg. 787 à Deu presente A. à devociun grant : 1351 à Deu les presente.
- presso s. f. crowd.
 nom. sg. 760 la presso ert grant du pueple ki là fu aüné : 1751 si fu la presso grant e mortel.
- prest adj. ready.
 pretz } mas. nom. sg. 834 à ço pruver sui prest ploier le gant : 1686 ki prest est tuz sauver.
 " " pl. 1195 pretz sumes à lere à quor baud e joiant.
- preuz adj. gallant.
 mas. nom. sg. 26 ki tant pers prude ber (v. note) : 1775 ki avant fu chevaler preuz e aloisé.
 " acc. " 1307 mu cunussez petit eest prude ber : 1648 tu as à mort livré tant meint prude ber.
- pri v. tr. to beseech, pray to, beg.
 prias ind. pres. 1 sg. 58 lui pri e aur : 279 ço pri : 468, 1084, 1219 (ço) vus requor e pri :
 " " " 344 ore vus pri e sumoin pur Deu en croiz pené : 1124 pri (parenthetically).
 " " 3 " 728 entendez ke raisuns cumande e veut e prie : 1457 pur lui requert e prie.
 " pret. 2 " 925 ki pur tes enemis curaumont Deu prias.
 imper. 2 pl. 485, 822 proiez Deu (Jesu) pur moi : 930 pur nus proiez celui k'est Messias :
 " " 1047 proiez pur nus le roi esperitable :
 " " " 1222 proiez lui ki te vont sun segrei descuverir.
 infin. 1665 pardun purrez aver si tu les voilz proier.
- priere app. (ind. plpft. 3 sg.) 391 demurez est cum A. li avoit proiez.
 s. f. prayer.
 nom. sg. 1455 si tu requers pur moi, ta priere ert oïe.
 prp. " 1166 par la priere A. est surse (une funtaine).
- primet, primers under premier.
- primercins adj. first, taking the lead.
 mas. nom. sg. 1075 parole primercins as autres entur li.
- primes adv. firstly, before all else.
 282 Deu primes enmercie.
- prince } s. m. prince, chief.
 princes } nom sg. 355 à est Alexandres li princes aloisé : 541 quant li princes Pad veü :
 " " 645 li princes, ki presentz juge i sist, cumande ke batu seit : 942 li princes, (l'at escharni) :
 " " 968 de sa mesnée est li princes passé : 1243 li princes, espris de ire, art e resteneele :
 " " 1281 respond li princes : 1504, 1639 quant ot ço li princes :
 " " 1741 li prince feluns (ne vout tant atendre i) : 1780 de la cité li princes tost s'en est aragé.
 acc. " 1040 ne dute mais tirantz—prince ne cuntestable.
 prp. " 414 à un prince felun (ala) !
 voc. " 417 ai, princes gentilz !
 nom. pl. 357 (ù sunt) li autre prince tant riche e tant feffé : 714 li prince de la terre (sunt assemblé) :
 " " 737 li prince e la commune ne l'unt pas otrié : 1319 (regner) en cest mund princes curunez.
- pris I. s. m. estcem.
 nom. sg. 153 de lui crut la renumée e pris.
- pris II. pris under prendre.
 prisa v. tr. to prize, value.
 prisant ind. pres. 1 sg. 334 Apollin ne pris mes vallant un butun.
- prise } " " 3 " 736 celui sive ki doctrine (e maistrie) tant prise.
 prisent " " , pl. 917 (volentris e enviz) prisent le poër Jesu.
 pris-e } pret. 3 sg. 1150 il ne prisat tut un esperun vaillant : 1162 ne prisat noz deus à valur d'un gant.
 " infin. 1670 te oï tes deus priser.
 gnd. 811 (Jesu) k'A. va tant prisant.
- prisun s. f. prison, imprisonment.
 acc. sg. 679 prisun ad obsure pur sale e pur soler.
 prp. " 310 Deus les engetta de servage e prisun :—1112 en la prisun de emfer aler : 1023 en la prisun est tuz jurs au maufé : 1081 en la prisun d'enfer ki sunt enseveli : 1709 ki sui en tel mortel prisun :—1217 ne pur large prisun fauser ne flecchir.

prisuns	s. m. prisoner. acc. pl. 166 d'enser rescut ses prisuns cheitifs.
privé	adj. intimate; s. m. intimate, familiar friend.
privéz	nom. sg. 784 hautement soudée ki de lui est privé. acc. " 1541 n'i peust hem cunustre privé ne estrangi. nom. pl. 495 furent andui (privéz) de Damnedcu: 978 li parent A. e si ami privé (unt aidé) acc. " 1244 ki ses hummes e amis e sis privéz apele. prp. " 1037 ke Deus deigna mustrer as ses martirs privéz.
procuin	adj. neighbouring, next (of space or time).
procuine	{ mas. prp. sg. 1831 en nief me mette au procuin port marin. fem. (acc.) " 1180 la nuit procuine apres.
processiun	s. f. procession, pomp. prp. sg. 1732 angeres en ciel la portent à grant processiun.
proie	s. f. prey. acc. sg. 825 fremissent cum liuns ki vunt proie sivant. prp. " 1357 senglantz cum lun k'à proie est devurer (v. note).
proier, proiez, under pri.	
promesse	s. f. promise. prp. sg. 1277 par promesse u manace lur quers reapeler.
promettant	) v. tr. to promise.
promis	{ ind. pret. 1 sg. 172 recevez la joie ke jo ja vus promis. grnd. 1198 ne (larrum) pur trespassables richesces promettant (v. note).
promissiun	s. f. promise. prp. sg. 312 (les mena en terre) de promissiun.
prophecie	s. f. prophecy.
prophetizer	nom. sg. 1257 la prophecie d'anciens ço conferme e sacle. v. tr. to prophesy. infin. 131 dunt as oï lire e prophetizer. under preuz.
prude	v. tr. to prove, demonstrate.
prove	
pruvé	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 814 (l'ewe, à tei obeissant) prove ta vertu: 1091 (li deciples) prove le sen au maistre. infin. 834 à ço prouver su prest ploier le gant.
pruvée	app. (ind. pft. sg.) 83 jo ne l'ai après ne pruvé ne leu: 561 ben l'ad ore pruvé k'il est boiseür. ppr. mas. nom. sg. 366 serras martir (pruvé) par Deu: 742 n'est leres pruvé. " fem. sg. 530 par tut u veritez e drichture est pruvée: 557 k'ù fause fust pruvée (sa doctrine). " ntr. (= infin. pass.) 193 ne puroit estre pruvé.
puant	adj. striking. mas. voc. sg. 827 vassal failli puant!
pucelage	" prp. " 1759 (sunt) el fu d'enser puant: 66 en enfer gist puant.
pucelle	s. m. virginity. acc. sg. 140 sanz (perdre u damager) pucelage. s. f. virgin.
pueple	nom. (pd.) sg. 1253 e apres l'enfantement remist mere e pucelle. acc. sg. 127 (tut issi saluér) une pucelle. prp. " 79 fiz d'une pucelle: 659 sun fizuz d'ufne] pucelle k'en terre char prist (v. note).
pueple	s. m. people, multitude. nom. sg. 229 un poples contre lui e cruël e hardi (vint): 751 tant lui suit grant pueple (v. note). " 871 quant eu desert tis poples de sei fu cunfundu: " 873 ne suefrc ke pur moi seit tis poples perdu: " 886 est la nostre creance e poples maubailliz: 1053 li poples ki là fu, d'iluec s'en est parti.— " 1418 li paen sunt grant pueple. acc. " 306 le pueple ke veistes tant cruel, Giieu sunt (v. note): 856 là trovent grant pueple. prp. " 1834 as Romeins nunciér, le pueple Cesain:— " 760 la presse ert grant du pueple ki là fu aüné: 769 de pople i out plenté:— " 245 de la croiz desent ore devant le pople ci.
puet, puez	under poërt.
puier	s. m. slope of hill. prp. sg. 798 (ala trainant) A. à martire au puier le pendant.
puis I.	prp. sg. 798 (ala trainant) A. à martire au puier le pendant. (1266) under poërt.
puis II.	s. m. pit.
puis III.	prp. sg. 1675 mort sanz parmurir sufrent el puis d'enser. (a) adv. afterwards; (b) prep. after;—(c) puis ke, conj. temp. with ind. pret., after that.
a	39 ki puis jugera: 112 aler, puis sujurner: 163 declinerent puis: 401 cùm puis fu restorez:

GLOSSARY.

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|--------|--|
| (puis) | 59 puis respud : 657 puis par traïsuu forfist : 1094 ki puis du muut sailli : 1128 ke est puis avenu : 1138 emprisunez fu puis : 1256 puis devint hem : 1752 puis mist le cors. |
| b | 38. 176. 231. 261. 544. 926 e puis :—147 pou de tens puis (v. note) : 1760 el siecle puis (v. note.) |
| c | 1380 puis lur enfance. |
| | 152 puis ke il fu d'age : 967 p-k'il fut ajurné : 976 p-k'il fu né : 1522 p-ke les eümes travez. under poër. |
| | s. m. colt, foal. |
| | nom. sg. 619 à peine ublie çò k'aprent pulein en sa adanture. |
| | under pouutz. |
| pund | prep. for, as instead of, on account of, &c. |
| pan | <i>denoting substitution or exchange, (1) of object exchanged, &c., (2) in place of, (3) in return for ; (2) of object taken in exchange ; (3) after respondre, to answer for :—</i> |
| a | 1 (a) 679 bis. prisun ad obscure pur sale e pur soler : 684 pur lit ad roche bise :— |
| | (b) 314 ne li firent pur ses bens si mal nus : 1207 pur ki ne doins une cencle : 1536 pur turmentz corporeus . . . le regne averez du ciel : 1725 receverez pur tuu travail guerduen. |
| 2 | 65 pur J. guerpiras la loi Ap. : 1829 pur esclavine eschaung myn peliquin. |
| 3 | 529 pur lui responderai : 1306 respunt pur Apl. |
| | <i>denoting equality, introducing secondary predicates :—</i> |
| | 440 dunc pur voir parra : 594 ke jo pur Deu reclaim metal : 815 çò ke hem desdit pur vers recumbatant : 845 pur mort le guerpissent : 1473 diables reclamez pur deus : 1617 à curune de espines pur chapel capital. |
| | <i>denoting motive or aim :—</i> |
| 1 | in the name of :— |
| | 29. 344. 382. 388. 484. 1124 pur Deu (for God's sake). |
| 2 | in the cause of :— |
| | 68. 300 pur Deu murras : 686 pur sun seignur sufri : 920 pur ki A. mortz est : 923 tun cors à martire pur la lei Deu livras : 1072. 1225. 1318. 1431 pur J. mort (sufri) : 1191 pur ki avum guerpi maisuu : 1199 pur Deu sun sauc espant : 1449 pur ki A. haut martirs est : 1482. 1838 pur J. decolé : 1630 pur li teu peitues endurer. |
| 3 | in honour of :— |
| | 937 miracles out uvré pur le martir : 1444. 5. pur li Deus deingna fere vertuz,—pur l'almie esclarie : 1770 merveilles fist pur Apl. |
| 4 | for the sake of :— |
| | 451 ja pur lignage ne serra esparni : 638. 9 ainz ke J. treshublie pur tant de fin or, ne pur tuz les hummes : 779 pur tue franchise, fai l'ewe descrestre : 873 ne suefre ke pur moi seit tis poples perdu : 983 pur sa mort graut duel unt demené : 1190 pur l'amur Jesu : 1197. 1235 ne larrum pur losenge ne pur richesces (diuis) : 1494 pur ki furent tuit sumuns : 1497 pur tut l'or ue fuseut resorti : 1525 n'eüssum flechi pur un val d'or empli : 1825 ne i deise fauseté pur tut l'or C. : 1837 pur A. musterai i mun livre. |
| | (b) 475 pur quei ke : 538 l'achesun pur quei : 1502 pur quei nasqui :—1187. 1446 pur çò assemblames :—1440 pur tant ne laist. |
| 5 | in behalf of :— |
| | (a) 485. 759. 822. 930. 1047 proiez pur moi (nus) : 925 pur tes enimis Deu prias : 1384 pur ses martirs ad fait miracle : 1455 si tu requers pur moi : 1457 pur lui requert : 1620 Deus pur moi sufri. |
| | (b) 64 bis. en cest païs m'en veng pur toi e pur meint autre S. : 144 pur us tuz nasqui : 292 ne mist rançuu d'or pur nus : 658 pur lui tramist sun fiuz. |
| 6 | for fear of :— |
| | 364 ne soiez esmeüz pur nule adversité : 393 d'une maisun sutive unt fait lur escole pur les grantz fertez des S. : 489 ne soiez de lui esloinnez pur nulli : 607 ne flechirai pur nule mort : 1107 ne larrum pur pour : 1110 ue larrunt pur nulli : 1197 (ne larrum) pur mort : 1200 resortist pur mort : 1217 ne flechir pur lunge prisun : 1841 jo ne me os numer pur païens de pulsin. |
| d | with infinitive, (a) of motive, (b) = final clause :— |
| | (a) 1281 ne vont guerpir pur sun cors livrer : 1234. 5. ne larrum pur les testes duner . . . ne pur blandir. |
| | (b) 670. 1360 pur sun cors (lui) plus grever : 675. 1324 pur ses (voz) maus espurger : 761 pur ver le gugement : 943 pur les merveilles ver : 123 pur moi de mes enimis garantir : 1241 pur la loi acumprir : 1266 pur munter sele : 1289 pur duner : 1329 pur eus recumforter : 1354 pur joie demeuner : 1367 pur autres chastier : 1448 pur delivrer nus : 1452 pur aver de vus batesme : 1593 pur tost venir : 1614 pur ses serfs sauver : 1627 pur ses turmentz dubler : 1628 pur murir (to kill) : 1659 pur la gent enginner : 1691 pur embracer : 1808 pur estre endoctriné. |
| | under purs, |
| | v. tr. to purgey. |
| | ppp. mas. sg. 400 par le deluge estoit li mundz purgez. |

GLOSSARY.

XXXV

purofn	v. refl. to put oneself forward, stand forth. ind. pret. 3 sg. 1527 chescun de eus de murir avant se purofn.
purpens	s. m. product of reflection, figment. nom. sg. 598 semblaunce est e fausseté, purpens e cuntryture.
purpos	s. m. purpose. nom. sg. 34 (teser vers G. mun païs) est mun purpos.
purposé	v. tr. to purpose. app. (ind. ant. 1 sg.) 376 en mun païs m'en vois ù oi einz purposé.
purpris	(pp. =) adj. possessed (by the devil). mas. nom. sg. 1776 ore est un contraitz u purpris de maufé. ,, acc. pl. 150 (sana) purpris de maufé.
purra, purras	purrait, purrez, purroit, purrant under poër.
purri	v. intr. to grow putrid. pp. mas. pl. 1079 noz parentz ki mort sunt e purri.
purs	adj. pure. mas. nom. sg. 225 (li cels se desclot) purs e esmirables cum cristals. ,, " " 1059 purs estoit li airs, e sanz nüe seri. fem. " " 602 sa vie est espirable e seûte e nette e pure.
purveü	v. tr. to provide.
purvit	ind. pret. 3 sg. 1743 si le purvit Deus.
purvoier	infin. 1605 vas lou par tens de vus purvoier.
purvu	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 472 quancke Deus m'a purveü e establi pp. mas. sg. 849 ki fu à sun martire divisez e purvu. infamy (v. note).
puslin	prop. sg. 1841 jo ne me os numer pur païens de puslin.
pust, put	under poër.
putage	s. m. debauched life. prop. sg. 289 en croiz lui mistrent li Giüe de putage.
pute	adj. vile, detestable. fem. prop. sg. 524 à pute destinée.
puteïre	s. f. (i. q. putage). prop. sg. 1579 cist clers de puteïre, damage est k'il ne pent.
puür	s. f. filth, filthy thing. nom. sg. 569 engetiez ces drapeus,—ne vus nuit la puür.

Q.

quant (1012)	under quant.
quancke	pron. comp. as much as, whatever.
quanke	nom. nom. 1142 ilestri quancke estoit verdoiant. ,, acc. 430 quancke vus ai dit, pur voir parra : 1431 (plus li est duz ke mel,) quancke il (suefre). acc. nom. 1012 il unt acmpli quancke lur vint à gré. acc. acc. 210 mustré quancke croïre (est mestier) : 248 (susfir) quancke il savoient fere : ,, " 472 prendrai quancke Deus m'a purveü.
quant I.	conj. temporal, (never causal)—almost always (33 out of 45) initial in the line,—when; 1, as soon as, at the time that, (a) with pres. (b) with pft.; 2, on the occasion that, (with pret.); 3, after that, (with aut. or fut.); 4, = and then (fut.).
1 (a)	41. 280. 454. 491. 521. 522. 621. 645. 664. 801. 936. 944. 1201. 1207. 1236. 1325. 1436. 1564. 1597. 1639. 1721.
1 (b)	71. 323. 541. 620. 986. 1012 (quant.) 1155. 1355. 1394. 1488. 1500. 1668. 62. 289. 331. 396. 445. 482. 926. 1126. 1517. 1670.
2	105 quant Deus out fait A. : 444 quant A. s'en murra.
3	171 (vendra juger), quant dirra, " venez, &c."
4	adj. pron. how much, only in phr. '(me) tant ne quant,' = at all, strengthening the negative. 842 ne remeint sein ne entier ne tant ne quant : 1139 dimi an n'en la terre ne pluieit tant ne quant.
quant II.	num. adj. four. 1096 li quatre element, tuit l'unt beu servi.
quei	rel. pron. ntr. which, what ; pur quei, why ; quei ke, whatever ;—as adv. why. 538 l'achesun pur quei (the reason why) :

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(quei)	1502 pur qui estas nasqui :— 1472 par qui estes vus tens ? 780 fai l'ewe descrestre par qui (owing to which) cist sunt travaillé :— 1449 quei k'envius die (let envious people say what they like) :— 475 pur qui est k'il t'en veie vestu (provided that he see). s. m. count, knight.
quens	nom. sg. 575 pat traïsun perist meint quens.
querant	v. tr. to seek, ask ; find.
quere	ind. pres. 1 sg. 1761 jo vus quoer e demant.
querre	„ pret. 3 „ 1087 qui quist, cum esgarez, ci ostel e abri.
querum	imper. 1 pl. 1086 querum ceu crestien ki A. converti. infn. 949 va quere tun seinnur : 1291 unt le cleric truvé par querre e demander. grad. 510 vunt querant (A.) 1119 vunt li citoyen par païs querant : 1433 il ne va querant el. app. (ind. pl. pft. 3 pl.) 1735 cist ki quis l'avoient e truvé prechant. ppp. mas. sg. 155 (par Judas) fu quis : 1264 si quis deist estre de ci k'à Burdele.
quers	under quoer.
queu	pron. interrog., what, which ; queu,—queu, one,—another ;—(1229) rel. pron.
queus	mas. nom. sg. 593 queus est (plus haut) ? “ “ “ 1378 queus jources, queus veuz : 1379 queus petiz, queus maëns &c. “ voc. “ 572 hai ! queu changeür ! “ prp. “ 540. 761 (à queu) (au queu) chief fust menée. “ pl. 1229 (citoyens) à keus plest eschoisir J.
queuke	fem. „ sg. 47 en queu manere peüstes vus passer ? pron. indef. some, (considerable).
queur	fem. prp. sg. 938 le vis à queuke peine ad vers le ciel drescé. under quoer.
qui	(546. 1087. 1795) under ki.
quide	v. intr. to think, imagine.
quident	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1559 cum meint quide e entent.
quidez	“ “ 2 pl. 594 quidez ke jo pur den reclain metal : 1519 (n'est pas si) cum vus le quidez. “ “ 3 „ 1026 bien quideni ki tut eient lur volerachevé.
quis, quist	under quoerre.
quites	adj. quit, free.
quoer	mas. nom. sg. 1297 si veuz estre quites de mort e repruver. (1761) under quoerre.
quoer	s. m. heart ; de quor, heartily ; in heart.
quor	nom. sg. 216 mis quors ne mis penser (ne prist sum) : 273 quors nel puet penser :
quors	843 à peine chaut remeint li quors (batant) eu piz : 1322 dunt quor ne puet penser : 1470 si cors est las mais si bons quors tut frois est e niveus. acc. „ 53 n'oiez vers mes diz quor dur ne ferrin : 184 (Deu eslmme) tun quor : 205 lui esmoillir le quoer : 280 entent sun quor e sun curage : 299 ne eiez vers lui quor ligger ne volage : 340 S. Esperitz ad tun quor eslmé : 379 (Deu) ad tun quor saelé : 590 (justise) sun curage e quor : 776 le quor e le visage vers le ciel ad drescé : 1116 morteun maladie le quor lui envaï. prp. „ 88 au quor ferru : 158 au queur feru : 365 ke hem vus face au cors n au quor manié : 1195 pretz sumes tuit à feru à quor baud e joiant : 1529 au quor feri (le fiz) :— (1) 104. 175. 322 (entent) de quor : 471 prendre de bon quor esjoi : 647 de quor les haï : 685 (A. suefrie) de verai e bon quoer : 1033 tuit se sunt de quor à Deu abaudné : 1236 (les ot) ço de quor geir : 1348 plure e gent de quoer : 1632 à J. se rendirent de bon et verai quoer : 1843 batesme i requorai de quor verai e fin :— (2) „ „ 732 orb est de quoer : 1350 cist sunt martir de cors, cist de quor duluser. acc. pl. 1277 par promesse u manace lui quers reapeler.

R.

raa	§ v. intr. to flow.
raant	I. § ind. pret. 3 sg. 7 avan l'un des costez raa li sances cural : 1610 li sances raa aval. grnd. 1429 li sances en eurt raant en ewe de ruissel.
raant	II. adj. radiant.
	mas. nom. sg. 830 (li solailz) ki chautz est e raant : 902 (li esperitz) raant cum solailz. “ acc. „ 1557 (Deus) ki fist solail raant. “ prp. „ 1169 ço fu la ventu du soloil raant.

raed	adj. stiff, firm, (rigidus).
	mas. nom. sg. 1147 raed fu e estable cum fer u aimant.
raeddle	adj. impetuous, (rapida).
	fem. nom. sg. 788 (l'ewe) ki ert parfunde e raeddle, à flot briant.
rai	{ s. m. ray, flash.
rais	{ nom. sg. 1061 un rais ki flamboie (se arrestat) : 1180 un rais du cel lusant (resplendi).
	acc. " 255 (solail ne espandi) ne rai ne lumere.
raisuns	{ s. f. reason.
	{ nom. sg. 196 droitz ne raisuns n'i assent : 728 entendez ke raisuns cumande e veut e pre.
	acc. " 470 raisun plus n'orreient ke tigre : 817 (hem) à ki Deus dune raisun, à sun semblant
	prop. " 611 si feüssiez gent de sen de raisun e mesure.
	acc. pl. 135 cist la recunforte par (demonstrer) raisuns.
	prop. " 82 ne par fines raisuns enquis ne seü.
rançum	{ s. m. ransom.
rançun	{ nom. sg. 94 (or) ne te serrooit rançum.
	acc. " 292 ne mist d'or ne d'argent pur nus rançun ne guage.
	prop. " 1024 sanz rançun u rescusse.
rancu	{ s. m. rancour.
	acc. sg. 582 n'averunt vers toi plus ne ire ne rancur.
	prop. " 993 surpris sunt de rancur e de ire envenimé.
randun	de —, adv. savagely, violently.
	1730 navrent e defulent à chevaus de randun.
raveinnger	adj. ravenous, of prey.
	mas. nom. sg. 1392 li aigles raveinnger.
reahaite	v. tr. to heighten.
	ind. pres. 3. sg. 1724 (une voiz) ki reahaite mut sa entumciun.
real	adj. royal, regal.
	mas. acc. sg. 1584 lores fait criér real cumandement : 1616 batre sun semt cors real.
reamené	{ v. tr. to bring back.
reamener	{ app. (ind. pl. pft. 3 pl.) 1736 (l'avoient) reamené de Wales.
	infinitif. 1275 si nus ne les pöüm à maisun reamener.
reapealer	v. tr. to recal, call back, away (from a purpose).
	infinitif. 610 ki reapeler me veut, en vein libbre : 1277 reapeler lur quers par promesse u manace
	" 1672 sur Deu puet les morz à vie reapeler.
rebatre	v. tr. to beat again and again.
	infinitif. 1625 (aegre) de batte e de rebatre.
rebundir	v. intr. to re-echo.
	infinitif. 1336 l'eir fait à sun talent rebundir e suner.
receü	{ v. tr. to receive.
receüz	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 192 ço ne reçoit ne sen ne entendement.
receivever	{ app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 879 as meins l'ant receü,
receiveverez	{ " ant. 3 sg.) 800 (est out) receü le cumant de decolo A.
receivevez	{ ppp. mas. sg. 72 [est en] sun ostel entrez e receüz.
rechief	de —, adv. once more, afresh.
	749 de rechief de chaesnes lié : 1009 de rechief (pené).
reclame	v. tr. proclaim ; profess.
reclama	ind. pres. 1 sg. 54 J. C. reclain e à lui sui enelin : 594 quidez ke jo pur Deu reclain met al
reclamas	" " " 609 en J. croi, Jesu reclain : 1104 Jesu reclain, en lui me fi.
reclamée	" " 3 " 803 le scint esperit reclaine e le pere, e le fiz.
reclamer	" " 1 pl. 1634 nus reclamun Jesu (e refusum M.).
reclamez	" " 2 " 1473 vus reclamez (diabiles enfermans) pur deus.
reclamun	" pret. 2 sg. 947, 1508 mar reclamias (Jesu) (le den).
reclaim	" " 3 " 413 cum il querpi M. e reclama Jesu.
	imper. 2 " 1661 reclaim noz grantz deus.
	" 2 pl. 820 querpissez M. e reclamez Jesu.
	" infinitif. 1686 (te enverdra) reclamer Jesu (v. note).
	app. f. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 516 la lei Jesu suuent ad reclamée.

reçoit	under receive.
recordant	v. tr. to remember. periph. pres. ptep. 1130 si tu l'es recordant.
recreu	adj. recreant, who has given up in despair.
recumbatant	mas, nom. sg. 862 uns mortz, uns malades, autres recreü (crient).
recumbeü	v. tr. to vindicate.
recunforte	grnd. 815 le element tesmoine, (recumbatant) pur vers ço ke hem desdit.
recunfortez	under recunustre.
recunfortez	v. tr. to encourage, refresh.
recunfortez	ind. pres. 3 sg. 135 cist la recunforte par raisuns demustrer. infin. 1723 (ces i enveit Deus) lui recunforter en tribulaciun :—
	ppr. 1329 oient une voiz pur eus recunforter. ppp. mas. pl. 880 recunfortez en sunt de l'ewe e sustenu.
recunser	v. intr. to hide. infin. 136 seintz esperitz en toi vendra recunser.
recount	v. tr. to recount.
recountai	ind. pres. 1 sg. 143 tut issi cum vus recount e devis.
recountant	„ pret. „ „ 617 de voz maus lui recountai, riote e nureture.
recounté	imper. 2 „ 278 k'est ke signifie me recount e di.
recountez	infin. 689 en ten manere cum m'orrez recountez.
	pres. ptep. (acc.) sg. 1184 nus tut ço veimes ke m'oëz recountant. ppp. mas. ? nom. „ 1769 un (v. note) des grantz merveilles ki unc fust recounté.
recunu	v. tr. to recognize, acknowledge.
recuniscent	ind. pres. 3 pl. 881 mes ne recunussent ki lur tramist salu.
recunist	„ pret. 3 sg. 1137 ben recunust le ovre ne ren ne fut celant.
recunustre	„ „ „ „ 1232 (plest vus) cum Deu recunustre e leament servir : app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1800 bien unt ja recunu sa haute deité. „ (subj. „ 3 sg.) 874 ta creature est, tut n'eit tei Deu rekeneü.
reçut	under receive.
recuverer	v. tr. to recover; (infin. =) s. m. recovery.
redempciun	ppr. 1655 tuit sunt abandoné, péri sanz recuverer. s. f. redemption.
reduté	ppr. sg. 1711 requerez Deu k'il mei (part doinst of vus) par sa redempciun.
redutee	v. tr. to dread.
redutez	app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1395 unt honuré, reduté e cremu (les cors). ppp. mas. nom. sg. 356 (ù es) Cesaires li riches e li reduté : 405 (jugement) ki tant est redutez „ ob. „ „ 1007 fei ke nus devum Mahum le reduté. „ fem. nom. „ 1 (croiz) ki tant est redutée de diable enfernal.
reestorer	under restorer.
refait	v. tr. to cheer.
refusum	ppp. mas. pl. 1491 mut sunt de grant joie refait e esbaudi.
regardé	v. tr. to repudiate.
regarde	ind. pres. 1 pl. 1635 reclamun Jesu e refusum Mahum.
regarder	v. tr. to see, look at, consider; —v. intr. to look, gaze.
regardez	ind. pres. 3 sg. 821 regarde A. à piteus semblant : 774 ki ço regarde : 866 A. les regarde . „ „ „ „ 1504 vers lu ciel regarde : 1707 regarde e veit A. entré. imper. 2 pl. 1709 regardez moi ki sui en tel mortel prisun. infin. 1349 ne puet sanz martire les martyrs regarder.
regiun	ppr. 699 fu duel à regarder (les flurs murir as reims). app. (ind. ant. 3 sg.) 986 (Ar.) ke Deus out regardé. s. f. region.
regnant	pr. sg. 319 delivré d'enfernall regiun : 1712 of vus en cele regiun (là mund).
regné	v. intr. to reign.
regne	ind. pres. 2 sg. 924 eu ciel ore regnes. „ „ „ 55 lui ki regne : 809 ki regne en poësté : 1016 regne eu cel esteillé.
regnent	„ „ „ „ pl. 1482 ki ore regnent es cels. „ fut. 2 sg. 101 tu regneras of lui cum sis amis e dru.
regner	„ „ „ „ 301 regneras tuz jurs eu celestien barnage : 924 (eu ciel) tuz jurs regneras.
regnera	„ „ „ „ 55 ki regne e regnera sanz cumençail e fin : 352 cist regnera eu ciel.
regneras	„ „ „ „ 2 pl. 1046 e regnerez tuz jurs en joie pardurable.
regnerez	infin. 1319 (desirer) regner en cest mund princes curunez.
regnes	pres. ptep. nom. sg. 782 Deu, regnant en majesté : 1183 martyrs est gloriüs A. en cel regnant. „ acc. „ „ 822 proiez pur moi Jesu eu ciel regnant.

regne	II.	<p>s. m. kingdom. regné } acc. sg. 367, 1537 le regne averez du ciel (ki vus est estuē) (ki jamais n'ert fin): " " 910, 1021 le regne à recever (ke il ad beu meriz) (ki ja n'ert terminé): " " 1645 (alez) al haut rei de gloire, sun regne recever. prp. " 965 eu regne du ciel : 1758 en gloire el regne permanent : " " 1786 tost s'espauta la myve par trestut le regné.</p>
rei		s. m. king.
reis		<p>nom. sg. 144 pur mis tuz nasqui li reis de paraïs, acc. " 1047 (proiez pur mis) le roi esperitable : 1782 guerroier le rei de majesté. prp. " 1615 (alez) al haut rei de gloire :—1613 ki pense du rei esperital :—164 sanz ic voc. " 240 hñi, rois de Gñiens poissant e enrichi ! nom. pl. 507 a eus sunt entendant roi, duc, empereur.</p>
reims		s. m. bough, branch.
		prp. pl. 699 as reims munir fu duel à regarder :
		" " 890 (un arbre) à reims bas e petiz : 951 (sun chief) as reims est nué.
rein		under ren.
reinst		v. tr. to redeem.
rejoist		ind. pret. 3 sg. 1799 nus reinst par sa mort d'enfernal poëste.
rekeneñ		v. refl. to rejoice.
releva		ind. pret. 3 sg. 1621 lors se rejoist cum se il n'ust unc mal.
relevant		under reconstrue.
relever		<p>y. intr. to rise np ; to rise (from the dead). ind. pret. 3 sg. 165 J. releva cum sires poëstis ! 263 cist ki mortz estoit, releva au terz di infin. 37 (deingna) de mort relever : 316 relever le veistes en vostre avisun.</p>
relevées		pres. ptep. (ob.) sg. 1157 es-le-vus relevant.
remain		s. f. afternoon.
remainant		prp. pl. 396 des relevées e quant fu anoitez.
remeint		<p>v. intr. to remain, stay behind. ind. pres. 1 sg. 471 jo remain.</p>
		" " 3 " 768 nus ne remaint : 842 ne remeint sein ne entier eu cors
		" " 843 à peine chaut remeint li quors : 1588 à ceste sumunse nuls ne remaint ne atent
		" pret. 1 " 1453 suspris de langur remis en ceste voie haïe.
		" " 3 " 1114 li uns remist emmaladi : 1253 apres l'enfantement remist mere e pucele
		" " 3 " 1347 ki remist malade en un senter : 1435 li langueris (remist, ki) ne pour syre.
remembrisable		adj. memorable.
		mas. nom. sg. 1041 sis nuns est (remembrable) en estoire e escrit.
remembrance	s. f. id.	prp. sg. 1402 k'en lungre remembrance seit e escrit e leui.
remenant	t.	adj. lasting.
		fem. prp. sg. 1039 vit en gloire remenant e estable.
remenant	II.	sim. remnant, rest.
		acc. sg. 838 derochent e debatent du cors le remenant.
remir		v. tr. to look upon.
remire		ind. pres. 1 sg. 1207 croiz ! quant jo te remir.
		" " 3 " 687 Deus, ki tut remire, nel vout pas ublier.
remis, remist		under remaint.
remission		s. f. forgiveness.
		pip. sg. 330 ai Jesu ! funtainne de remission !
remirrit		v. tr. to kill again.
		infin. 1628 pur murir e remirrit e lunges duluser.
ren		s. f. thing ; (always in virtually negative sentences).
		acc. sg. 211 sanz ren celer : 648 ne ren n'i esplete hom :
		" " 700 sanz rein amesurer : 1137 ne ren ne fu celant.
		prp. " 892 (cist) de ren n'est flechiz.
renaistre		v. intr. to be born again.
		infin. 1697 ço fait hom renaistre e tut renuvelet.
rende		v. tr. to give up, repay, produce, give.
rendent		ind. pres. 3 pl. 1795 à Jesu se rendent tuit cist de la cité.
rendi		> " pret. 3 sg. 1093 la terre ki (ne rendi) fruit ne herbe.
rendirent		> " " 3 pl. 1632 à Jesu se rendirent de bon e vrai quoet.
rendu		<p>subj. pres. 3 sg. 1757 Deus li rende l'onur. app. (ind. pit. 1 sg.) 1826 à Jesu me sui rendu cum mi veisin, " (" " 3 pl.) 882, 1397 (à deu) en unt graces rendu.</p>

GLOSSARY.

ren	v. tr. to deny, repudiate.
renie	ind. pres. 1 sg. 608 reni Mahom k'en enfer trait ki lui sert. " " 3 " 725 cele mort apent à home ki le suen deu renie. imper. 2 " 333. 1102 reni apertement (l'enchantement M.) (Jovin): 583. 1060 reni Jesu.
rentme	under retenir.
renumée	1. s. f. renown. nom. sg. 153 de lui crut la renumée e pris.
renumée	II. v. tr. to bruit abroad. ppp. fem. sg. 538 l'achesun est renumée partut.
renuvelé	v. intr. to grow afresh, be renewed.
renuvele	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1245 cist maus mut surt e renuvele. infin. 1694 co fait hom renaistre e tut renuvelet.
renuvelet	pp. mas. acc. sg. 989 or l'unt veü tut seint, (renuvelé) du cors.
repairer	v. intr. to return.
repeira	ind. pret. 3 sg. 1118 (langui) iluec, geske Apl. repeira (v. note). infin. 1299 ke peüsum (repairer) of les noz k'i sunt.
repent	v. refl. to repent.
repentin	imper. 2 sg. 568 repent toi de ton maïsait. infin. 579 repentir te purras de cest grant foleür. (infin. = s. m.) prp. 1233 cist respurent: "oil, sanz repentir!"
repentant	pres. ptcp. = adj. repentant, penitent.
repentantz	mas. nom. sg. 1146 creumes ke de sa emprise fust ja ben repentant.
repentanz	" prp. " 581 pieté unt tost de repentant pechur. " nom. pl. 1479 les pechurs repentantz sunt ses especieus (v. note). " " " 1760 (s'il ne estoient) repentant: 1793 en sunt repentant k'il les unt tant amé. " acc. " 1690 les pechurs repentanz acoilt sanz reprover.
repleni	v. tr. to fill.
replenie	ppp. mas. nom. pl. 1553 devum tuit estre de joie repleni. " fem. voc. sg. 129 (Marie) de grace replenie!
rephé	v. tr. to bend back.
repos	ppp. mas. pl. 1779 li doi sunt replié. s. m. repose, rest.
repose	acc. sg. 1469 mes repos n'i avoit entre eus suls Amphibeus.
reposent	v. intr. (refl.) to rest.
reposer	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1056 se reposent euchez e endormi: 1467 iluec se reposent. infin. 1605 nel lessene reposer, ne nul luu prendre estal.
reprover	v. tr. to reproach; (infin. =) s. m. reproach.
reprava	ind. pret. 3 sg. 233 lia e reprava, laidri e escharni.
repruver I.	prp. sg. 1297 estre quites de mort e repruver:— " " 141 sans cunoissance d'umme u repruver: 1690 acoilt sanz reprover.
repuver II.	s. m. proverb. prp. sg. 1314 dit hem en repruver.
requerez	v. tr. to beg, implore.
requers	ind. pres. 1 sg. 468. 1084. 1219 (ço) vus requor e pri: 872 ore requor ta franchise.
requet	" " 2 " 1455 si tu requers pur moi. " " 3 " 1457 mut humblement pur lui requert e prie (Jesu). " fut. 1 " 1843 batesme i requorai de quoer verai e fin. imper. 2 pl. 1638 requerez J. k'en séum parceren: 1711 requerez D. k'il mei (doinst part of vus). app. (ind. pit. 3 sg.) 374 li ad requis e demandé (le cungé).
requete	ppp. mas. pl. 1035 ja tant ne en serrunt requis e turmenté. s. f. prayer, request.
requete	acc. sg. 785 la requeste A. ducelement ad granté. under requerez.
requis	under requerez.
requitz	v. tr. to refine (gold).
requor, requorai, under requerez.	ppp. mas. prp. sg. 903 curuné est de curune d'or esmeré requitz.
reschisnant	v. intr. to gnash the teeth. grnd. 753 dient en reschisnant.
rescuse	v. tr. to rescene, deliver.
rescuse	ind. pret. 2 sg. 243 les perillez rescenz ja (but v. note).
rescut	" " 3 " 166 d'enfer rescut ses prisuns cheitifs: 287 rescust humein lignage de diahle. infin. 38 (deigna) de enfer nus rescute.
rescuse	s. f. rescue, deliverance.

GLOSSARY.

cxxx

(resusse)	nom. sg. 672 k'aie ne resusse n'i pust aver mester. ppr. " 1024 (retenu e damné) sanz rançon u resusse.
resne	s. f. rein. acc. sg. 1604 unt duné resne à cheval.
resorti	v. intr. to swerve, apostatize ; —infinit. = s. m. flinching.
resortir	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1200 ki resortist pur mort, n'est pas vrai amant.
resortist	{ (s. m.) prp. 1228 ateinche sanz fin u resortir (v. note). pp. mas. pl. 1497 pur tut l'or de Damas ne furent resorti.
respiët	s. m. respite. ppr. sg. 649 cumande ke batu seit lores sanz respiët.
resplendi	v. intr. to shine forth.
resplent	{ ind. pres. 3 sg. 1572 (Phébum) ki en tut le mund resplent. " pret. " 226 à la gloire de Deu parut e resplendi : 1095 (feu, ki) fut e resplendi " " " 1181 (un râis du cel lusant) resplendi : 1532 de Jesu la gloire resplendi.
respond	v. intr. to answer, reply.
respond	ind. pres. 3 sg. 33, 96, 486, 591, 1281, 1668 respond : 51 respond : 389 respunt :
responderai	" " 633 simplement respunt : 1306 respunt pur Apl.
respundi	{ " " 3 pl. 1105 communement respuent à un cri : 1233, 1240, 1269, 1555 respument " pret. 3 sg. 183, 721 respundi : 217 noise ne fist, ne mot ne respundi.
respundu	" fut. " 529 pur lui respundrai tantz les jurs de mun ée.
respunt	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 176 li en a respundu simplement : 960 li ad respundu à grant humilité.
respument	v. intr. to blaze.
resteneele	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1243 li princes espris de ire, art e resteneele.
restora	v. tr. to restore whole, cure ; (1274) infin. = s. m. remedy.
restoré	ind. pret. 2 sg. 1542 Jesus les restora.
restorer	{ imper. 2 pl. 1157 cel mal kar restorez. " infin. 132 ki deit tut le mund restorer : 1673 sul Deu puet (garir e reestorer) mun cors... " 1274 mut sera la perte grant sanz restorer : 1311 par (garir e restorer) aucun languris.
restorez	{ ppp. mas. sg. 975 sis cors (est) restore : 401 (Par Noë) puis fu restorez (li mundz). " pl. 1374 les membres lur sunt restorez pez e bras sanz faillance.
resuscita	v. tr. to resuscitate.
resusciter	{ ind. pret. 3 sg. 151 resuscita (mortz). " infin. 1667 purunt resusciter (ceus ki par tei ci sunt mortz).
resuscitez	{ ppp. mas. nom. pl. 794 de mort resuscitez (levent vils e juant). " acc. " 802 (quand veit) les resuscitez ki venent Deu louant.
retene	v. tr. to retain, hold, keep (in memory 269); —rel. to restrain.
retenir	ind. pres. 1 sg. 604 de lui retene par amisté ceste moie vesture.
retent	{ " " 3 " 535 A. sa croiz retent. " pret. 1 " 269 rentinc e entendi lur chant (v. note).
retenu	{ " infin. 1135 vostrie croiz retenir de vus avoit le grant : 1204 de lermier ne se puet retenir. app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 542 ke il ad de sun maistre retenu par amur.
retraire	{ " " " pl. 1401 en escrit unt e mis (e retenu) le nombre. ppp. mas. sg. 1024 (est en la prisun) retenu e damné (sanz rançon u resusse).
retraite	v. intr. to retract, recant (used absol.).
retraite	inf. 1688 retraike te cuvent.
retraite	v. intr. to retire.
retraite	ind. pres. 3 sg. 789 (ke l'ewe) retraite, e sun chanel va si apetizant (v. note).
retté	{ v. tr. to blame, lay to the charge of. ind. pres. 3 pl. 1307 tut rettent Apl. le clerc orientel.
rettent	{ app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1359 tut unt retté à lui est mortel encumbrer. s. m. return.
retur	acc. sg. 578 (purez ferc) retur.
returner	v. intr. to return; sanz —, unalterably.
revelaciun	infin. 1304 dünée est la sentence sanz returner : 1635 refusum M. sanz jamais returner.
reversé	s. f. revelation.
reversé	ppr. sg. 302 ecclii ke veïstes par revelaciun.
reverti	v. tr. to twist, turn away.
revisit	ppp. mas. pl. 1778 li oïl sunt reversé.
revisit	v. intr. to return.
revisit	ind. pret. 3 sg. 493 atant s'en part li clers, e A. reverti.
revisit	v. tr. to visit.
revisit	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1810 Deus par sa vertu jes a revisité.
revisit	ppp. mas. sg. 342 vus par Deu meimes en es revisité.

GLOSSARY.

riche	adj. rich.
riches	<p>} mas. nom. sg. 356 ù est Cesaires li riches. ” ” pl. 357 li autre prince tant riche e tant feffé : 1125 tuit fuimes citoiens, e riches, e menant. ” ” prp. ” 1032 (mil des citoiens) des plus honorables, riches e feffé.</p>
richesces	<p>fem. ” sg. 677 (ne beit mais vins) de riche vaisselle. s. f. riches.</p>
Rin	acc. pl. 1198 (promettant) trespassables richesces (v. note).
riote	s. m. the Rhine. pip. sg. 69 n'a pl[ace ne li]us ci k'à l'eaue du Rin (v. note).
rivere	s. f. riot, quarrel. prp. sg. 617 de voz maus lui recuntai, riote e nureture (v. note).
roal	s. f. river.
robe	acc. sg. 861 funtaine ne trovent, rivere ne palu.
robes	s. m. rock-crystal. prp. sg. 3 (croiz adubbée) de ivoire ne roal. s. f. robe, garment.
roche	<p>} acc. sg. 473 vus ma robe averez ù lut li ors burni : 572 ta robe enporte : ” ” 1134 sa robe vus duna biuidée d'or lusant.</p>
roi, rois	prp. ” 20 à robe (battue) d'or : 1212 (honurer e vestir) de sa robe ebruausdée :—
roillé	” ” 533 (Punt pris) par la robe k'il unt tost désirée. ” ” pl. 850 de robes sunt trestunt e garniz e vestu.
roiseus	s. f. rock, stone.
roisseus	acc. sg. 684 purlit ad roche bise si dure cum acier.
under rei.	
roistre	adj. rusty.
roiseus	mas. (acc.) sg. 1008 tut ne li vaudra nn esperun roillé.
roisseus	s. m. rivulet, stream.
roiseus	<p>} nom. sg. 636 (ainz purra) ruisseau enre vers munt : 876 d'une funtaine est li roissens hissu : ” ” 1531 li sanes, cum un roiseus, se espanndi : 1611 cum fait de la funtaine li roisseus cursal.</p>
roiste	prp. ” 1167 funtaine à grant ruisseau curant : 1429 (li sanes) en curt raant cum ewe de ruisseau.
roiste	adj. steep.
Romein	mas. acc. sg. 1832 passerai Mun-Giu, le roiste munt alpin.
Romeins	<p>} s. m. Roman ; pl. the Roman people. nom. pl. 23 si ancesur estoient Romein original.</p>
rose	prp. ” 1834 as Romeins nuncier, le pueple cesarin.
rosin	s. f. rose.
rosin	nom. sg. 1070 plus furent beus ke rose u ke n'est lis espani.
rote	adj. rosy, rose-coloured.
rote	mas. prp. sg. 1837 l'ad teinte premiers de sanc rosin.
rubi	s. f. lyre.
rubi	prp. sg. 1258 fable à rote u viele.
rüe	s. m. ruby.
rüe	acc. sg. 623 tenant un rubi rund.
ruïne	s. f. street.
ruïne	prp. sg. 503 curant par la rüe pavée : 531 (l'unt trahit) par la rüe e chancée.
ruissel, ruisseu	s. f. ruin.
ruissel, ruisseu	prp. sg. 338 met hum à grant ruïne e à perdiciun.
Rumme	under roissens.
Rumme	s. f. Rome.
rumpi	prp. 1807 sunt à R. alé :—741 sulum la lei de R. :—1833 vers R. la cité tendrai le chemin.
rumpu	v. tr. to break.
rumpuz	ind. piet. 3 sg. 253 un grantz veilz du temple desira e rumpi (intr. ? v. note).
runcin	ppp. mas. pl. 840 li nief li sunt rumpu : 954 tes nerfs ki sunt rumpuz e de tes os sevré.
rund	s. m. good stout horse, roadster.
rund	obl. sg. 1421 (muntez) chaçur u runcin u grant destrer ignel.
rundement	adj. round.
rundement	mas. acc. sg. 623 tenant un rubi rund.
rusée	adv. in round numbers.
rusée	1346 ne failli rundement ke n'i eüst mil enter.
rute	s. f. dew.
rute	nom. sg. 703 n'a pluie ne rusée au seir n'al enjurner.
rute	s. f. troop, multitude.

GLOSSARY.

CXXIII

- (rute) nom. sg. 1439 la rute des S. de criér le chastie.
 ruva v. tr. to command.
 ind. pret. 3 sg. 109 de paraïs les ruva ambesdeus exuiller.

S.

- s under si and soi.
 sa, s' under sun II.
 sabelun s. m. sand; plain.
 prp. sg. 803 an sabelun à nuls unc hom ala avant :—845 gisant eu sabelun.
 sacchez v. tr. to unsheathe, tear out, drag.
 saché } ind. pres. 3 sg. 888 sache l'espée.
 sache } " " , pl. 1326 sachent les espées: 1601 la buèle en sachent du ventre Apl.
 sachent } " " , infin. 1265 (frai) fors sacher du ventre la buèle.
 sacher prp. " 258 au saucher de la lance :—534 du sacher e buter li est ensanglaentée (la robe).
 app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 757 tiré l'unt e saché, batu e laidangé.
 sacramentz s. m. sacrament.
 sacrifice prp. pl. 404 des sacramentz,—cum il sunt cunfermez.
 sacrificé s. m. sacrifice.
 acc. sg. 188 de toi li fras sacrifice e present : 293 (mist) de sa char demeine, sacrifice e ostage
 (appos.) " " 663 à vns sacrifice me doins jo: 1365 (mener le clerc) cum sacrifice eu temple :
 (") " 1417 (à P. le durrant) sacrifice agreeable plus ke bœuf u torel.
 sacrifièrunt v. tr. to sacrifice.
 ind. fut. 3 pl. 628 verra k'il sacrifièrunt (v. note).
 saelé } v. tr. to seal.
 saele } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1257 la prophecy d'anciens co conferme e saele.
 saerpent s. f. serpent.
 nom. sg. 522 (plus esmeüz ke n'est) saerpent quant ele se sent blesecée.
 prp. " 657 par traïson de la saerpent.
 nom. pl. 1698 fremissent e flamboient cum saerpent u dragun.
 saerree v. tr. to lock, fasten.
 saet I. ppp. fem. acc. sg. 509 (brisent) porte si il la trovent saerrée.
 num. adj. seven.
 359 fors saet pez mesuré.
 saet II. (1568) under saver.
 safir } s. m. sapphire.
 salirs } nom. sg. 1206 croiz plus desirable k'esmeraude u safir.
 prp. pl. 904 (curune) de salirs eschoisiz.
 sage } adj. wise, prudent.
 sages } mas, nom. sg. 282 enm lettrez e sage (enmercie Deu): 550 ki sages es de aprise :
 " " 573 n'est nul tant sage : 1074 uns sarrazins des autres plus sages e hardi.
 fem. prp. " 590 (justise sun curage) par sage atempreure.
 sai under saver.
 sailli } v. intr. to leap forth.
 sailliz } ind. pret. 3 sg. 1091 (l'ewe) ki puis du munt sailli.
 pp. mas. sg. 888 avant est sailliz (un paëns).
 " " pl. 913 li sunt li oïl du chief sailliz.
 saisist, saisiz under scisir.
 saisun s. f. season.
 prp. sg. 1721 quant se espanist lis en sa saisun.
 sale s. f. mansion, (large) house, palazzo.
 prp. sg. 679 prisun ad obscene par sale e pur soler.
 salée adj. salt (of the sea).
 fem. acc. sg. 528 ki crît la terre e mer salée.
 salu s. m. salvation.
 acc. sg. 884 ki lur tramist salu.
 prp. " 97 Deu ki m'amene à vostre salu.

salüe	v. tr. to salute.
salué	ind. pres. 3 sg. 24 li clers le salüe. infin. 127 (vint) tut issi saluér (une pucele).
saluér	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1122 l'ad salué avant.
saluz	s. m. salutation. nom. sg. 24 si saluz fu tal.
sana	v. tr. to heal.
sané	ind. pret. 3 sg. 148 sana paraleties. ppp. mas. (acc.) sg. 974 se sent de ses dolurs tnt sané.
sanc	s. m. blood.
sances	nom. sg. 7 raa li sances eural : 257 sanc e ewe hissi : 653 li sances ki s'espand, ist (du cors) : " " 337 de la buche li sances ist e espant : 1113 li sances A. i pert aërs e endureci : " " 1176 ù si sances est parant : 1375 li sances (de leit ad ja semblance) : " " 1429 li sances curt raant enni ewe de ruisel : 1531 li sances (cum un roiseus) se spaundi : " " 1544 li sances (emblanchi plus ke laitz) : 1610 des verges l'unt batu ke li sances raa aval. ace. sg. 234 gesk'au sanc espandrie : 1199 gariz est k'en cest mund pur Deu sun sane espant. prp. " 896 (li tertre est fluriz) du saint sane glorius : 1837 (l'ad teinte) de sanc rosin :— " " 1186 teinst en sun sane demeine : 1201. 1451 (la croiz, teinte) eu sanc A. under senglant.
sanglant	prep. without ; used 1, with simple subst.,—2, with infin.,—3, with two words connected (a) by <i>e</i> , (b) by <i>u</i> ,—4, with adj. (adv.) negat. :—
1	40. 48 bis. 352. 553. 649. 674. 705. 846. 1059. 1284. 1349. 1352. 1361. 1374. 1423. 1438. 1563. 1582. 1640. 1713 bis. 1784. 1828 sans :—360. 626. 756. 1016. 1169 <i>santz</i> [only cases of <i>santz</i> .]
2	33. 1202. 1233. 1238. 1274. 1283. 1304. 1320. 1326. 1635. 1653. 1655. 1675. 1677. 1685. 1690.
(β)	107 <i>sanz</i> pardun demander : (140 s. pucelage perdre) : 190 s. fin prendre : 211 s. ren eeler : 700 s. rein amesurer : 1280 s. nul esparniér : 1306 s. vérité celer : 1327 s. merci aver : 1355 s. nul passer : 1358 s. sei amesurer : 1676 s. fin aver.
3 (a)	55 <i>sanz</i> cnmençail e fin : 532 s. mesure e manée : 613 s. fuite e cuverture : 1526 s. pieté e merci.
(b)	140 s. pucelage perdre u damager : 141 s. cunoissance d'umme u repreuver : 142 s. niér u duter : 206 s. fentosme u duter : 294 s. fentosme u folage : 1024 s. rançon u rescusse : 1228 s. fin u resortir : 1231 s. fauser u trahir : 1377 s. faille u dutance.
4	361 <i>sanz</i> nule fanseté : 507 s. nule demurée : 1371 s. nule demurance. (β) 11 <i>sanz</i> gueres paringal.
sareu	s. m. coffin.
sareuz	ace. sg. 1399 sepulture aturnent e à chescun sareu. prp. " 90 posez en sareu : 959. 982 (posé) en sareu marbrin : " " 1752 puis mist le cors en terie en sareu avenant : 1815 il furent mis en sareu marbrin. " pl. 1506 n'estes en sareuz posez ne enseveli : 1552 à honur les unt ja en sareuz acoilli.
sarmuner	s. m. preacher.
Sarracins	prp. sg. 1334 çò est par sortz au sarmuner (v. note).
Sarrazin	s. m. Sarraeen ; in pl. used as a general name for pagans.
Sarrazins	nom. sg. 1074 un sarrazins des autres plus sages e hardi (parole) : 1646 dist un Sarrazin : " " 1811 jo, ki à ceu tens estoï mescreant sarrazin. prp. " 64 pur toi e pur meint autre mescreant sarrazin. obl. " 408 es-vus un Sarrazin ki avisé les a.
sarrazinois	nom. pl. 13 Sarrazins la tindrent : 565 (ki furent) Sarrazins nobiles : 1269 Sarrazins respunent : " " (1325. 1332) çò ouent Sarrazins, (li glut adverser) : 1404 en sunt curuez li Sarrazin cruel : " " 1467 il nece se reposent les Sarrazins crœus (v. note) : 1697 çò oient Sarrazin : " " 1728 de la voiz se effrêtent li Sarrazin glutun : 1750 ke Sarrazin ne erent apercevant. acc. " 381 Sarraaine convertir, dunt tant i a plénté. obl. " 805 dist en haute voiz, les Sarrazins ouant. prp. " 394 pur les grantz fertez des Sarraeens : 720 (grant partie) des Sarrazins (s'asentent à li) : " " 1439 la rute des Sarrazins de crire le chastie : 1461 n'a nul des Sarrazins (ki ne die). adj. of the Sarraeens, worshipped by the pagans.
Sathan	mas. acc. pl. 449 (il a guerpi les deus) sarrazinois (v. note) : 1078 avum les deus s. sivi.
Sathanas	n. pr. Satan.
saucher	nom. 928 de ceus ki toi honurent n'eit ja part Sathanas.
sauf 1.	prp. 116 (dur euvint aler) à Sathan :—14 k'en Apolin creient, Sathan e Belial :— " 67 (empainz e vesin) lez Sathan le maufé. under saucher.
saufs	adj. safe. mas. nom. sg. 1090 si deciples ki saufs est e gari. " " pl. 1765 (jo vus quoer) ke sauf soium !

GLOSSARY.

CXV

sauf II.	(244) under sauver.
saûl	adj. satisfied, satiated. mas. nom. sg. 1391 li lu du bois, ne saûl ne peu. " " pl. 1650 n'estes las ne saûl de Jesu langetter.
saut	under sauver.
sautele	v. tr. to go wandering about. ind. pres. 3 sg. 1247 un elergastre avolez ki par terres sautele.
sauvacium	s. f. salvation. prp. sg. 304 mist nus tuz morteus (à sauvacium): 1194 k'est apendant à sauvacium de nus
sauvage	adj. savage. mas. prp. sg. 281 Deus l'at fait aignel d'un lénun sauvage.
sauvas	) v. tr. to save, deliver.
sauver	) ind. pret. 2 sg. 1242 autres de toi sauvas.
sauvez	) subj. pres. 3 " 128 Marie, Deu te sau! 933 (k'il nus ne perde pas) mais nus saut. imper. 2 " 244 sauf tun cors demincie! infin. 36 ki nus deingna sauver: 130 ki vent le mund sauver: 244 cum sauver seuz autri " 1631 Deus plust sauver: 1614 pur (sauver) tes serfs: 1686 ki prest est tuz sauver ppp. mas. sg. 406 par unt doit hom estre sanvez.
sanveür	s. m. Saviour. gen. sg. 583 fiz Deu le sanveür.
saver I.	s. m. knowledge. acc. sg. 1313 (vus ne savez) ses vertuz e saver: 1658 ferez grant saver.
saver II.	v. tr. to know.
saverra	ind. pres. 1 sg. 177 ne sai vo-tre lei ne cuntenement: 829 jo sai l'achesun.
savez	" " " 1823 ne sai autie language fors le mien barbarin.
savoient	) " " 2 " 218 si tu ke signifie mie sez enseigner. " " 3 " 425, 1249, 1568 plus set, plus set, tant saet (d'enchantement). " " " 690 chalur ki pas ne se sect atemprer: " " " 1202 bien set, unt eunté (v. note): 1250 (plus ke fevre ki martele) ne set de tanailles " " " 1312 vus ne savez mie sa vertu ne poér. " " " 1028 ne sevent mie cum Deus l'ad devisé: " " " 3 " 1296, 1649 ki ne se sevent de tes (sortz) (laçuns) garder. " impft. " " 162 ben savoient ki urent (mesfait): 248 (sufri) quancke il savoient fere e dire " pret. 2 sg. 244 cum sauver seuz autri. " fut. 3 " 442 ki en seit chasticéz ki la saverra. imper. 2 pl. 390, 610, 1304, 1520 sacez (parenthetically). infin. 1562 par tant le pôum bien saver apertement.
se	ppp. (infin. pass.) 82 (ne purrait estre) par fines raisuns enquis ne sei.
seant	under soi. v. intr. to sit. ind. pret. 3 sg. 645 ki presentz juge i sist. ptcp. pres. acc. sg. 18 (trove) le seignur seant al uis de sun ostal. grnd. 793 (li mort) se drescent en seant (= sit upright).
seccheresce	s. f. drought. prp. sg. 1092 en la grant seccheresce (li airs obeï).
secches	adj. dry. fem. prp. pl. 792 à secches plantes passent.
sechhi	v. tr. and intr. to dry up.
sechhir	ind. pret. 2 sg. 926 lur sechhis (l'ewe). infin. 636 purra mer sechhir: 696 (veisez) les paluz sechhi: 999 les ewes fint sechhi.
sechhis	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 832 le flot ad tut sechhi. ppp. mas. obl. sg. 1158 (es-le-yus) le flot tut sechhi.
secle	s. m. age, life-time. prp. sg. 1051 au partir de cest secle:—1760 s'il ne estoient el siecle puis verai repenant.
seet	under saver.
segrei	s. m. secret. acc. sg. 204, 1222 sun segrei demustrer, (lescuverir): 275 plus me descuvir segrei celestien.
segreiz	" pl. 395 ihue unt lur segreiz e cunscilz celez.
sei I.	s. f. thirst. acc. sg. 683 feim ad e sei e freit au soir e au disner: 857 grant chalur e grant sei i unt cu ppp. " 871 en desert tis poples de sei su cunfundu: 1165 grant gent de sei laburant.
sei II. (1358)	under soi. under estre.
seiez	

seignur, seignurs under sire.	
seignurie } s. f. lordship, authority.	
seingnurie } acc. sg. 138 ki du mund ad seingnurie e poër. prp. „ 1462 mut est li deus as crestiens de grant seignurie.	
seingnur, seinnur under sire.	
sein } adj. sane, healthy, whole.	
seins } mas. nom. sg. 1005 ore est seins e ligger : 1459 seins est e tut delivres. „ pl. 795 (vifs levent) legers, enteres, e seins, cum geü ussent dormant. „ acc. „ 1543 (les restora) enteres, seins, e gari, (cum si il geüsent tuz vifs).	
seint } adj. holy.	
seinte } mas. nom. sg. 340 Seint Esperitz (ad eslumé) : 136 seintz E. vendra : 168 (fu) li seinz E. tramis. } acc. „ 186 (craire) seint Esperit : 893 (reclame) le seint Esperit : 973 au seint eors tucher :	
seintz } „ „ „ 989 or l'unt veü tut seint du cors renuyelé : 1616 batre sun seint cors real. „ prp. „ 1432 à A. aproce, le seint martir nuvel :—896 (est fluriz) du seint sanc :— „ „ 899 crut eu seint mun. „ pl. 1018 entre les* seintz martirs.	
seinz } fem. nom. sg. 602 sa vie (est) seinte e nette e pure.	
seintifie } v. tr. to sanctify.	
sen } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1452 batesme ki la gent seintifie.	
sen } s. m. evening, even-tide. (temp.) acc. sg. 58 lui pri e aü lu soir e lu matin.	
seisi } pip. „ 683 feim ad e sei e freit au soir e au disner : 703 n'a pluie ne rusée au seir n'al enjurner. } v. tr. to seize, lay hold of;—to encoi, (de); (used absolutely 1331).	
seisin } ind. pres. 3 sg. 889 A. saisist e prent cum lu fait la berbiz. } „ pret. „ „ 231 prist seisi : 1176 tantdi seisi sa croiz.	
seisiz } infin. 1221 (gueredun) dunt Deu te plit seisiz. app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1554 Deus en ad des noz à sun woes tant seisi. „ („ „ „ pl.) 629 l'und ja seisi : 1358 Apl. unt seisi : 1408, 1598 l'unt seisi e pris. ppp. mas. sg. 908 de gueredun saisiz : 1017 du gueredun seisis k'il tant ad desiré : „ „ „ 1098 de sun gueredun est hautelement seisi : 1726 seisi serras du dun. „ „ „ pl. 1045 seisis estes ja du guerdun desirable : 1331 saisiz ja en serrez cum loial chevaler.	
seit, seum } under este.	
sele } s. f. saddle.	
semblable } acc. sg. 1266 (estriu bailler) pur munter sele : 1411 de cheval n'osterunt ne sele ne panel.	
semblable } adj. like.	
semblance } mas. acc. sg. 656 à lui meimes semblable le fist.	
semblance } s. f. appearance, imitation.	
semblant } nom. sg. 598 semblance est e fausseté.	
semblant } acc. „ 1375 li sances de leit ad ja semblance.	
semelaine } s. m. countenance, likeness.	
semelaine } prp. sg. 817 à ki Deus dune raisin à sun semblant : 821 regarde A. à piteus semblant : „ „ „ 1156 hom deignas furmer à tun semblant : 1474 à sun semblant fist nus tuz.	
semmeine } s. f. week.	
semmeine } (temp.) acc. sg. 386 une semmeine vaus of moi demurez.	
semmez } v. tr. to sow.	
semmez } imper. 2 pl. 635 gravele semmez.	
sen } app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 995 trop i a sun barat par cest païs semmé.	
sen } s. m. sense.	
sené } acc. sg. 192 ço ne reçoit ne sen ne entendement : 1001 le sen au maistre prove li deciples.	
sené } prp. „ 611 si feüsez gent de sen, de raisun e mesure.	
senglant } adj. sensible.	
senglant } mas. nom. pl. 962 ne deüsez esjoir si feüsez sené.	
senglantz } adj. bloody; abominable.	
senglantz } mas. nom. sg. 841 tut le vis (est) senglant : 935 senglant e debrisé : 1163 defulé e senglant. „ acc. „ 320 ferm lie Sathan le viel sanguant dragun. „ nom. pl. 1357 senglantz cum liun : 1744 ke tuit fussen parjuré li traître senglant.	
senglement } adv. singly, only.	
sengler } 194 ke un fust trois e trois un senglement.	
sengler } s. m. boar.	
sent } nom. sg. 1356 plus erüens e irez ke n'est urs u sengler.	
sent } v. tr. to feel.	
sent } ind. pres. 3 sg. 522 quant ele se sent blescée : 595 ki ne ot ne sent ne veit par nature : „ „ „ „ 974 se sent de ses dolurs tut* sané.	

sentence	s. f. judgment, decision, decree. nom. sg. 1304 dunée est la sentence sanz returner : 1320 qo est nostre sentence acc. " 746 cele sentence unt jouré e viel confermé.
senter	s. m. by-path. prp. sg. 1347 ki remist malade en un senter.
sepulcre	s. m. sepulchre.
sepuleres	} nom. sg. 262 li sepuleres estoit ben clos e ben garni. acc. " 1068 (voient) le sepulcre A.
sepulture	s. f. burial. acc. sg. 977 lors ad la sepulture au martir aturné : 1399 sepultare aturnent e à chescun sacu.
serf	s. m. servant, slave.
serfs	} nom. sg. 332 ti serfs deveng desore en ta subjecciu. acc. " 1844 à Jesu me abaudun serf loial enterri. nom. pl. 104 (tuz jurs declinerent) serfs pleintifs : 309 ki jadis furent serfs au tirant P. acc. " 1614 ki par ses serfs sauver devint hom mortal.
sergant	s. m. attendant, servant.
sergantz	} nom. sg. 810 deveng sis hom e sis sergant. " pl. 844 des pez le defulente chevaler e sergant : 1154 (sunt peritz) chevalers e sergantz.
serganz	prp. " 76 de veisins u serganz oï ne aperceü.
seri	adj. calm, serene. mas. nom. sg. 222 li tens (estoit) beus e seri : 1059 purs estoit li ains e sanz nre seri.
sermun	s. m. sermon, discourse. acc. sg. 103 cumence sun sermun desployer : 1237 un sermun lui ad fait. " 1594 ki à sermun entent entur lui crestiens nuueus :— " 295 n'est par autre sermun : 371 en l'amur Deu l'a par sermun confermé. " pl. 1487 tant ad gent trahi par ses sermuns.
seroie, serrá, serras, serrez, serroi, serroît, serrum, serrunt, serunt under estre.	
serié	adj. in close array.
serrein	mas. nom. pl. 1290 ne finent à jurnées tut serré chevaucher. adj. evening, (used adverbially).
sert	8 ceste croiz aüre serrein e matinal.
servage	under servir.
servant	I. s. m. servant. nom. sg. 1170 A. (est) of Jui cum si leal servant. " pl. 1763 (sunt) servant e ami.
servant	II. v. tr. to obey. ind. pres. 3 sg. 350 ki sert Deu e fait la sœ volonté : 608 ki lui sert e honue.
servez	{ ind. pres. 2 pl. 1674 diable, ki servez e vus plastr aüer. " infin. 1232 (plest vus) cum Deu recumestre e leaument servi.
servi	pres. ptep. prp. sg. 677 à servant butuiller (but v. note).
servir	app. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 809 ke cen deu n'ai servi : 1100 (defi) les deus ke servi ai. " (" , 1, 2 pl.) 1511 (Deu) ki tant avum servi : 1534 mi chevaler ki bien m'avez servi. " (" , 3 ") 1696 (li element) l'an beu servi : 1795 qui tant les unt servi. ppp. mas. acc. sg. 303 (celui ke veistes) servi e honuré de anglin legiun.
servise	s. m. service.
	acc. sg. 625 servise e wu anuel custumel soudrunt. prp. " 351 murt en sun servise.
set, seu, seüz, sevnt, sez under sayer.	
ses	under sun II.
seür	} adj. sure, safe, secure (= in safety).
seüre	} mas. nom. sg. 378 de vus croi estre seür (e acerte) : 573 (n'est nul) tant foit ne tant seür : " " " 906 A. est ja seür joius e esbandiz.
sent	mas. fem. sg. 601 sa doctrine verai est e seüre.
severez	v. intr. to be wont. ind. pres. 3 sg. 668 plus sent demurance le cors d'un penet.
sevré	v. tr. to separate, dis sever.
sevrier	{ infin. 220 jamais ne nus purra vie ne mort sevrer : " 1316 de sun enseignement ke nus puissez sevrer. app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1013 li ad du biant le chief du bu sevré, " (" , ant. 1 pl.) 1523 (puis ke les eumes) severez e parti. ppp. mas. pl. 954 tes nerfs ki sunt rumpuz e de tes os sevré.

- A** I. conj. if:—A, with indic.—1, pres., and apodosis in (a) ind. pres., (β) fut. or imper., (γ) condit., (δ) omitted,—2, impft., 3, fut.; B, with subj. 1, pres., and apodosis in (a) ind. pres., (β) fut., (γ) condit.,—2 impft., and apodosis in (a) ind. fut., (β) condit., (γ) impft. subj. (= condit.).
- χ 1 (a) 509 poete brisent si il la trovent saerree: 966 garir me puet si lui ben vent à volonté: 1239 crere cuvent si il ne veut perir: 1302 si ço nun (= if that fails,) par la mort vus cuvent passer: 1321 si este voiez parcerer, guerpir vus cuvent M.: 1563 D. peut mun cors garir, si li plest.
- (β) 179 si eurage me prent . . . di moi ke fera: 184 si Deu tun quor eslumine ke tu . . . de toi li fias sacrifice: 218 si tu me sez enseigner, tu serras mi maistres: 388 s'il vus plaist, le m'otriez! 428 si cumeci n'en est pris, grant duel ensurdera: 432 si nun, li maus s'espandera: 448 si voirs est, . . . le chief li fra voler: 461 si pris sumes, bunte vus fra: 1082 si garde ne emperium, serrum nus ausi: 1275 serra la perte grant si nus ne les pōum reamener: 1276 nus i irrum s'il vus plaist cu-mande: 1279 si ço ne puet aver mestier, tuz tuerm: 1289 pur dunier si par el ne poēnt espleiter: 1297 si veuez estre quites, desdi ke tu dit as: 1455 si tu requers pur moi, ta priere ert oïe: 1665 pardun purrez aver si tu les voilz proier: 1685 là te cuendra aler, si tu ne guerpis tes deus. 1831 ne dormirai . . . si lâ k'en nef me mette [= before that, (until) I embark].
- γ 385 si tu ne guerpis, friez crueutez: 588 li doiz serroit grantz si tu l'en murs.
- (δ) 441 s'en pernez vengeance (v. note): 1130 (le baptizas) si tu l'es recordant [= as you remember].
- 2 1760 li paen el fu d'enfer s'il ne estoient el siecle puis verai repentant.
- 3 433 ore frez k'i dirai, s'à plaisir vus vendra:—
- B I. (a) 1414 jué unt [ke] ne mangieront . . . s'avermunt à V. mené lur enemi [= until they have brought].
- (β) 1080 ki tuit vunt une part si Deus n'en eit merci.
- (γ) 1530 uncore fra il plus si il vive lungement.
- 2 (a) 1264 si quis deüst estre, prendre le friai.
- (β) 465 de vus serroit grant duel si fuisez peri.
- (γ) 611 si feüssiez gent de raisun, à vus ça fust venuz: 962 ne deüssiez esjoir, si feüssiez sené: 1560 si il fust boiseür, ne feist ten mescinemant.
- (δ) 12 (une cité sanz guere paringal) si ne fust entuschée de la lei criminal.
with cum, = as if:—
- C 1543 les restora cum si il geüsent tuz vifs: 1621 lors se rejoist cum se il ne ust unc mal.
in elliptic sentences with nun, si . . . nun, = except, unless:—
- si II. 314 ne li firent unc pur ses bens, si mal nun: 807 n'est antre si il nun: (for 432, 1302 v. A, 1, (a)).
- adv. verily, surely (cf. Lat. sic).
- 479 etant si sunt d'iluec mieuz e parti (but v. note):
- 575 si li dist: 518 si unt grant noise cumencée: 592 si te doinst Deus: 719 si en droitz (v. note): 804 si engette sun brant: 934, 1765 si en dient: 938 si en ad Deu mercié: 1051 si est trespassable: 1079 si firent noz parentz: 1082 si serrum ausi: 1155, 1294, 1567 s'a dit: 1291 si unt truvé: 1416 si en frunt feste: 1553 si en devum estre repleni: 1658 se ferez grant saver: 1743 si le purvit Deus (v. note): 1751 si fu la presse grant.
- si III. adv. so (Lat. tam) to such an extent: (a) with adj., (b) with verbs.
- (a) 124, 545, 1210, 1466 si grant: 684 si dure cum acier: 1582 si haut vengement cum apent.
- (b) 646 si despist:—694 venta vent si (ke): 789 va si apetizant (ke):—
- 1518 n'est pas si cum vus le quidez.
under siecle.
- siecle signifie v. tr. to signify, mean.
- ind. pres. 3 sg. 218 si tu ke signifie me sez enseigner: 278 k'est [ce ke] signifie, me recunt e di.
- simple adj. simple.
- fem. acc. sg. 1295, 1651 (enganer) simple gent.
- simplem. „ „ 526 à parole simple e atemprée: 1251 de M. va prechant, une simple ancele.
- simplement adv. simply.
- 176 a respündu simplement: 633 simplement respunt.
- sire s. m. lord, master, liege-lord, sire.
- sires nom. sg. 105 J. releva cume sires poëstifs:
- „ „ 459 de cest païs ki est tut sires ke bailli: 1802 cist est sires de terre.
- voc. „ 812, 1240 sire! 329 beus sire dens! 777 beu sire dens! 868 beus duz sire Jesu!
- acc. „ 18 (trove) le seignur seant al uis de sun ostal: 949 va quere tun seinnur.
- pp. „ 955 à seignur l'as clamé: 686 (leal chevaler) mut deit pur sun seignur sufrir.
- nom. pl. 565 (ki furent) de grantz terres seignur.
- voc. „ 1245 seignurs! dist-il.
- sis. I. num. adj. six.
- 169 par nombre deus faiz sis: 1138 emprisinez sis mois.

- sis II. under sun II.
 sist under scant.
 sivant } v. tr. to follow.—
 sive } ind. pres. 3 sg. 751 tant lui suit grant pueple.
 sivent } " pret. " " 264 grant turbe le sivi.
 sivi } subj. pres. " " 736 sive (celui) ki doctrine tant prise.
 sivre } " " " pl. 1587 (ke tuz) le siveni là à il aler tent.
 infin. 1435 ki ses cumpainnuns sivre ne pout mie.
 grnd. 825 liams ki vunt* proie sivant.
 soi app. (ind. pt. 1 pl.) 1078 grant tens avum (sivi) les deus sarrazinois.
 pron. refl. self;—serving for all genders and numbers; with refl. verbs, sometimes redundant (444),—
 sometimes omitted (v. note on 1064).
 acc. s' before pron. en :—
 15. 424 vent s'en : 197. 493. 984. 1014. 1025. 1053. 1458 s'en *partir* : 198. 201. 213. 503. 527. 553.
 1174. 1285. 1352. 1592 s'en *aler* :—
 " 434 garde s'en dura : 444 s'en murra : 571 s'en puet gabber de vns : 1066 s'en esmervellent : 1731
 s'en ist : 1780 s'en est arage.
 generally :—
 " 202 s'endort : 412 s'agenolla : 432 s'espandera : 506 s'aturne : 549 s'esmervellent : 653. 878. 1786
 s'espant : 720. 726 s'asent : 768 s'est eforcé : 775 s'est mis : 826. 884 s'escrie : 984 s'aperceivent :
 1038 s'est acumpainné : 1161 s'est duné : 1456 s'enuhumilie : 1585 s'estent : 1734 s'entrecumbatent.
 se before consonants :—
 123 se vout fier : 224 se desclot : 325 à genouillns se met : 435 se feindra : 479 *si* sunt meûz (v.
 note) : 522 se sent blescée : 536 se curuee : 562 se soille : 690 se set atemprer : 698 se despouile :
 707 se pout garder : 717 se lie : 734 se chastie : 773 se mistrent : 793 se drescent en seant : 974 se
 sent sané : 1033 se sunt abaunduné : 1056. 1467 se reposent : 1294 se puet retenir : 1272 se sunt
 alié : 1314 se fert : 1362 se desjunerunt : 1481. 1506 se sunt duné : 1483 se sunt muntez : 1527 se
 purofri : 1590. 1717 se penent : 1615 liét se lessa : 1632 se rendirent : 1649 se sevent garder : 1783
 se pout vanter : 1790 se rendent : 1804 baptizer se funt.
 , before vowels :—
 421 se humilia : 624 se assembrerunt : 1066 se est enchanté : 1062 se arrestut : 1358 *sanz sei*
 amesurer (v. note) : 1466 se aresteent : 1531 se espanudi : 1721 se espanist : 1728 se effréent.
 prp. *soi* 1084 chescun endroit de soi.
 soie I. s. f. silk.
 prp. sg. 682 de soie coiltes pointes.
 soie II. (485), soient, soiez, soit, soium under estre.
 soille v. refl. to soil, besmirch it-self.
 ind. pres. 3 sg. 562 fauseté se soille, au chef de tur.
 soing s. m. care, desire.
 soir acc. sg. 961 de escharis ne gas oïr n'ai soing ne volonté.
 solair under seir.
 solail } s. m. sun.
 solailz } nom. sg. 160 mua lune culur, devint li solailz bis : 252 solail enobscuri :
 " 255 ne rai ne lumere solail ne espandi : 830 li solailz ki chautz est e raant, (veit) :
 " 860 li solailz les greve, ki plus est chautz ke feu : 902 raant cum solailz ki flamboie à midiz :
 " 1054 li solailz ja decline : 1060 (plus) elers ke solailz de midi.
 acc. " 1287 ù unt fait aparer le solail e la lune : 1757 ki fist solail raant.
 prp. " 495 du solail parut la clarté : 691 du solail ki flamboie :
 " 622. 882 deu du solail : 1169 la vertu du solail raant : 1152 vers solail levant.
 solaz s. m. solace, comfort.
 soler acc. sg. 1170 ke teu solaz nus feseit.
 solers } s. m. upper-room.
 solers } prp. sg. 202 en sun lit s'endort ki ert en un soler : 679 prisun ad obscure pur sale e pur soler.
 " pl. 17 (un palois) à solers e estages e celers grantz aval.
 sortz s. m. magic arts.
 prp. pl. 1296 ki ne se sevent de tes sortz garder :—1006 (est enchanté) par caractes e par sortz :
 " 1334 eo est par sortz au sarmuner.
 soudée } v. tr. to pay, repay.
 soudeér } ind. pres. 3 sg. 784 hautement soudée ki de lui est privé.
 infin. 1330 venez, li mien ami, ki ai à soudeér.
 soudrunt v. tr. to perform.
 ind. fut. 3 pl. 625 servise e wu anuël soudrunt.

suge	v. tr. to assuage, soothe.
subjecciu	ind. pres. 3 sg. 284 (sa croiz) ki le cunforte e suage.
subjecciu	s. f. subjection.
subterin	prp. sg. 332 ti serfs deveng des ore en ta subjecciu.
subterin	adj. infernal.
	mas. acc. sg. 336 (descunus) le subterin Plutun.
	„ „ prp. „ 1818 sunt dampné diable en enfer susterin.
sucur	s. m. succour.
sucurable	nom. sg. 560 estre à sun deciple e guarant e sucur.
sucurable	adj. aidful.
sucure	mas. nom. sg. 1043 soiez sucurable à ceus ki sunt à vus enclins.
sucure	v. tr. to succour.
süe, suen, suens under sun.	subj. pres. 3 sg. 609 Jesus me haid e sucure !
suef	adv. gently.
suefre	919 dient entre eus suef.
sueites	under sufir.
suér	s. m. grave-cloth.
suifent	prp. pl. 1400 en sueires les unt mis e encusu.
suifez	v. intr. to sweat.
suifri	infin. 698 (veisez gent ki se despoille) nercir e suér.
suifrir	v. tr. to sufir; permit, allow.
	ind. pres. 3 sg. 654 ki tut suefre : 685 tut ço suefre A. : 1431 quancke il pur Deu suefre.
	„ „ pl. 1075 sufrent (mort) el puis de enfer.
	„ pret. 3 sg. 248 (sufri) quancke il savoient fere : 290 bis. tant sufri de peine e tant sufri de huntage :
	„ „ „ 931, 1072, 1256, 1496 sutii (mort) : 1620 turment (tal) cum Deus pur moi sufri.
	imper. 2 „ „ 873 ne suefrie ke pur moi seit tis poples perdu !
	„ „ pl. 382 pur Deu sufrez.
	infin. 686 mut deit pur sun seignur sufri leal chevaler :—
	„ „ 1225 ceste vi finir par peine e par (sufrir) mort pur lui.
sugurnant	v. intr. to sojourn; rest on the way.
sujurné	infin. 112 (dur cuvint) aler puis sujetner : 1683 of lur deus lur apent en enfer sujetner :—
sujurnei	„ „ 33 de orient veng sanz sujetner.
	pp. (ind. pft. 1 sg.) 380 a-ez ai sujetné.
	gnd. 1189 un suls i faut malade sugurnant.
sui	under estre.
suit	„ sivre.
sujun	s. m. sojourn, abode.
	prp. sg. 1117 en sujur atendi :—553 ki s'en va vaivez par terres sanz sujur.
sul	adj. alone; lonely.
suls	mas. nom. sg. 199 Apl. sul i demuere.
	„ „ „ 853 sul A. i est le cors e les pez nu : 1189 mes ke un suls i faut :
	„ „ „ 1347 ne failli ke un sul : 1422 sul i est à pé li precheür Apl. :
	„ „ „ 1469 repos n'i avoit entre eus suls Amphibens : 1547 mais ke un sul i failli :
	„ „ „ 1652 tu sul es acheinun : 1672 sul Deu puet (reapeler).
	„ acc. „ „ 385 si tu sul me guerpis, trop friez crœutez : 1188 vus sul demandant.
	„ nom. pl. 1504 frarins sumes e suls e tuz enorfani.
sulement	adv. only.
Sulie	1214 nun pas sulement (oïr, mes obeir).
	f. n. pr. Syria.
sulum	prp. 716 crucifié eu païs de Sulie :—427 en S. en croiz penerent : 502, 1447 en S. murut.
	prep. according to.
sum	80 sulum ta favele : 362 sulum les faitz du cors : 741 sulum la lei de Rumme.
sum	s. m. sleep, nap.
sumer	acc. sg. 216 (mis quors ne mis penser) ne prist sum : 578 n'est ki ne prent sum (is caught napping).
sumer	s. m. beast of burden.
sumes	prp. sg. 1288 or portent e argent en cofres à sumer.
summe	under estre.
	s. f. sum ; sum-total.
	nom. sg. 1403 nuf centz e nunante nuf la summe ad euntenu.
	acc. „ „ 372 (demusstre) de la fei Deu la summe.
sumoin	v. tr. to summon.
sumunent	ind. pres. 1 sg. 344 ore vus pri e sumoin.
sumuns	„ „ 3 pl. 1426 aler le sumunent de lance e de cutel.

- (sumuns) ppp. mas. pl. 715 mandez e sumuns de pais lointain : 1418 pueple cum sumuns à cenbel.
 " " " 1404 furent tuit sumuns e bani.
- sumunse s. f. summons.
 pp. sg. 1588 à ceste sumunse nuls ne remaint ne atent.
- sun I. s. m. top, summit.
- sun II. pp. sg. 323 e le crucifi en sun.
 poss. adj. pion, his, its;—pl. *lor* (uninflected), their.
 mas. nom. sg. *sis* 101 sis amis : 717 sis disciples : 718 sis hom : 810 bis, sis hom e sis sergeant : 975
 sis cors : 1041 sis nans : 1470 sis bons quors : 1471 sis hem leus.
si 24 si saluz : 399 si fiere esnez : 1090 si deciples : 1176 si sanes : 1179 cum si
 leal servant : 1254 si fiz : 1470 si cors.
sun 271 benoit seit le pere, e sun fiz : 674, 1292 qo fu sun mester : 789 sun chanel
 va si apetizant : 1585 u sun poér s'estent.
with definite article:—
suens 915 le jur A, cmenue e li suens est finiz.
suens 1563 verai est li suen precheinent.
 .. acc. .. sun 71, 498, 1814 sun ostre : 103 sun sermun : 125 sun messager : 204, 1222 sun
 segrei : 280 sun quor : 280, 590 sun curage : 313, 659 sun fiz : 437 sun maistre :
 447 sun ami : 667 sun voler : 670, 956, 1218, 1616 sun cors : 804, 1160 sun
 brant : 950 sun chief : 995 sun barat : 1132 sun bien : 1199 sun sanc : 1495
 sun leuncel : 1507 sun errur : 1645 sun regne : 1707 sun cumpainnum.
with def. art.:—
suens 725 ki le suen deu renie.
 .. gen. .. sun 167, 1705 (3) (al) destre sun pere.
 .. prp. .. sun 213 à sun ostre : 455 à sun maistre : 560 à sun deciple : 817, 1474 à sun sem-
 blant : 849 à sun martire : 942 à sun destre : 1336 à sun talent : 1554 à sun
 uoes : 1722 à sun loial champion :—18 de sun ostal : 542 de sun maistre
 912 de sun fait : 1098 de sun guerendum : 1186 de sun cors : 1316 de sun
 enseignement :—72 en sun ostel : 123 en sun echer fiz : 202 en sun lit : 351 en sun
 servise : 676 en sun eceler : 1210, 1813 en sun palois :—1385 par sun cuman :—
 658 pur lui e sun lignage : 686 pur sun seignur : 1770 pur A. sun martir.
s' 1108 de s' amur (v. note).
 .. nom. pl. *si* 23 si ancesur : 146, 983, 1015 si parent : 318 si cumpainnum : 978, 1382 si ami.
ses 1479 les peechurs repenantz sunt ses especiens (v. note).
 .. acc. .. *ses* 166 ses prisuns cheitifs : 631 ses dras : 675 ses mains : 1244 bis, ses hummes
 e ses privez : 1435 ses cumpainnumns : 1440 ses criz : 1478 ses aigneus : 1614
 ses serfs : 1627 ses turmentz : 1753 ses cumpainnumns martirs : 1755 ses martirs
with def. art.:— [gentilz]
suens 1368 ne met pas les suens en ubbliance.
 .. gen. .. *ses* 867 manus ses enemis.
 .. prp. .. *ses* 478 à ses diz :—326 de ses errurs : 974 de ses dolurs : 1171 de ses enemis :—
 178 en ses estabilis :—909, 1019 of ses (desnaeine) eslitz :—401 par Noë e ses fiz :
 1487 par ses sermons : 1510 par ses enchauntements :—1384 pur ses martirs.
with def. art.:—
ses 1037 mustrier as ses martirs.
 fem. nom. sg. *sa* 321 sa mansun : 348 tute sa benté : 515 sa face : 517 sa vertu : 556, 601 sa
 doctrine : 602 sa vie : 932 sa faiture.
süe 593 süe creature.
 .. acc. .. *sa* 230 sa doctrine : 284, 513, 535, 1176 sa croiz : 322 sa lesqun : 496 sa mesnee
 675 sa penance : 1089 sa bunté : 1134 sa robe : 1282 sa gent : 1312 sa vertu :
 1800 sa haute déité.
before vowels, (never elided):—
 214 sa avisun : 327 sa uraissun : 490 sa eglise : 1704 sa oraisun : 1724 sa
 entuncium.
süe 105 ont fait Adam e Ewe, süe per :—
with def. art.:—
sa 350 fait la süe volonté.
 .. prp. .. *sa* 1095 à sa tumbe :—293 de sa char : 1212 de sa robe : 1252 de sa mamele :—
 1731 de sa charnel maisun :—200 devant sa croiz :—1721 en sa saisin :—968
 of sa mesnee :—119, 1224 par sa grace : 313 par sa revelaciuon : 1711 par sa
 redempciun : 1799 par sa mort : 1810 par sa vertu :—983 pur sa mort.
before vowels:—
 1147 de sa emprise :—619 en sa adanture :—305 par sa encarnaciun.

GLOSSARY.

- (sun) „ nom. pl. *ses* 975 garies sunt ses plaies.
 „ acc. „ *ses* 1313 (vus ne savez) ses grantz vertuz.
 mas. nom. sg. 1627 lur voler : 1740 lur cuvenant : 1764 lur escu.
 „ acc. „ 49 lur poër : 627. 1415 lur enemi : 1111 lur chemin : 1489 lur bon ami : 1490 lur parent : 1745 lur voler.
 „ (obl.) „ 113 lur lingnage.
 „ prp. „ 629 à lur temple : 1680 à lur mauvois voler :—1380 puis lur enfance.
 „ nom. pl. 1777 lur membres sunt destuirs.
 „ acc. „ 395 lur segeiz : 411 bis. lur faitz e lur cunseilz : 1277 lur quers : 1410. 1792 lur deus : 1514 bis. lur cheveus, lur dras : 1791 lur temples : 1794 lur ancesurs : 1805 lur errurs.
 „ prp. „ 1485 à lur osteus :—1465 de lur temples : 1516 de lur parentz :—1683 of lur deus :—1737 par lur deus.
 fem. nom. sg. 1627 tele est lur ire : 1676 là est lur mansiun.
 „ acc. „ 49. 646 lur loi : 110. 1586 lur vie : 646 lur creance : 1109 lur foi : 1110 lur emprise : 1501 lur joie : 1517 lur gref pleinte.
 „ (abs.) „ 1730 lur gent veant.
 „ prp. „ 1414. 1739 à V. lur cité :—1719 de lur mansiun :—1398 en lui terre.
- sune } v. intr. to sound, utter.
 suner } ind. pres. 3 sg. 758 cist ne sune (mot).
 infin. 1336 (fait) rebundir e suner (l'eir).
- sungai v. intr. to dream.
 sunge ind. pret. 1 sg. 217 un sunge sungai.
 sunt s. m. dream.
 sur sunt sg. 217 un sunge sungai : 294 tun sunge puez entendre sanz fentosme u folage.
 sur under estre.
 surpris prp. over, upon ; anent.
 surdera 490 sa eglise sur pere funda : 952 (trouver) sur l'erbe : 1062. 1181 sur la tumbe A. :—1268 cunsel sur ço demand.
- sure adv. against, upon, (of attack).
 surdéra 1344 li frere li curt sure.
- surse } v. intr. to arise.
 surt } ind. pres. 3 sg. 1245 cist maus mut surt e renuvele : 1733 atant surt une noise e un estrif mut grant.
- surundé „ fut. „ „ 428 grant duel en surdera, si cunrei n'en est pris.
- survint pp. fem. sg. 1166 (funtainne) est surse du pendant.
- surundé v. intr. to rise high in waves.
 pp. mas. sg. 1029 fort est à cunbatre à flot k'est surundé.
- survint v. intr. to come on, supervene.
 susduit ind. pret. 3 sg. 1055 par la nuit ki survint.
- susduit v. tr. to seduce, lead astray.
 suspir ppp. mas. sg. 574 (n'est nul tant sage) ki n'est aucune feit susduit par soleiu.
- suspir s. m. sigh.
 suspirs } acc. sg. 1203 gette de parfund un suspir.
 prp. pl. 327 à lermes e suspirs fait ad sa uraissun.
- suspirant v. intr. to sigh.
 suspendra grnd. 382. 1155 dit en suspirant.
- susprendra v. tr. to surprise, seize.
 susprent ind. pres. 3 sg. 198 la nuit le susprent.
- suspris } ind. pres. 3 sg. 437 sacez, ke suspendra (lui e sun maistre).
 „ fut. „ „ 1434. 1453 suspris de (maladie) (langur).
 ppp. mas. nom. sg. 1434. 1453 suspris de (maladie) (langur).
 pl. 993 suspris sunt de rancour.
- sustent sustent } v. tr. to sustain.
 sustenu } ind. pres. 3 sg. 60 ki sustent l'orfanin.
 ppp. mas. sg. 86 li mundz est e faitz e sustenu.
 „ „ pl. 880 recunfortez en sunt de l'ewe e sustenu.
 susterin under subterin.
 sustrait v. tr. to take away, carry off.
 sutife ind. pres. 3 sg. 1094 l'ewe, k'il nus sustrait : 1750 un crestien (sustrait) le cors au martir.
- sutive } adj. underground.
 fem. acc. sg. 512 une chambre sutive i unt truvée.
 „ prp. „ 392 d'une maisun sutive (unt fait lur escole).
- suvaus adv. at least.
 suvenir 941 (voer ad desiré) suvans le cors A. (but v. note).
 v. refl. to remember.

(svenir)	infin. 1208 bien me deit (svenir) d'A. le gentil.
suvent	adv. often.
suvereins	514 suvent l'ad aürée : 516 la lei J. suvnt ad reclamée. adj. sovereign, supreme.
suz	mas. prp. pl. 1246 dunt l'onur des deus suvereins (chancele). prep. beneath. 1172 decolez suz un arbruseu : 1412 chucez en lit suz lincel : 1755 enterré suz bleste verdorant.

T.

t'	under tu.
ta, t'	" tun.
table	s. f. table.
tafur	prop. sg. 1413 ne mangernnt à table. s. m. scoundrel.
tal	nom. sg. 552 ke un estrange tafur (va prechant).
talent	acc. " 1264 ceu tafur . . . (si quis deüst estre) . . . prendre le frai (v. note).
talun	prop. sg. 1336 à sun talent fait rebundir (l'eir).
tanailles	s. m. heel.
tant	prop. sg. 1702 tut est debrisé du frund gesc'au talun. s. f. pincers.
(tant) I.	prop. pl. 1250 (plus ke fevre) ne set de tanailles. s. ntr. so much, so many, followed by de, and cum ; (for à tant, v. under atant) ; par tant, thereby, — par tant ke, with subj., because ; pur tant, however.
(tant) II.	nom. 1516 tant sunt de lar parentz destruit. acc. 290 bis. tant sutri de peine, de hantage : 1335 tant aprist : 1554 en ad des noz tant seisi : " 1568 tant saet d'enchantement : (acc.) 842, 1139 (ne) tant ne quant (= at all). prop. 664 par tant ne poënt esexploiter : 1562 par tant le pöum saver :— " 1027 quident ki eient lur voleracheve, par tant ke destruite i seit crestienté :— " 638 pur tant de fin or cum portereit un dromund :— " 1440 pur tant (= for all that) ne laist ke ses criz ne eshause.
(tant) III.	adj. (indecl.) so great, so much. nom. 381 tant i a plenté : 1589 tant i a gent. acc. 358 bis. tant urent tresor e tant nobilité : 1140 tant damage encurumies : " 1227 dant tan i eü desir : 1487 ki tant ad gent trahi : prop. 84 ki tant est de force : 288 tant estoit d'age (bnt v. note) : " 566 tant sunt de valur : 786 de vertu sunt tant : 1661 tant sunt de poër.
(tant) IV.	adv. a, so, so much, so greatly, with (a) verbs, (b) adj., (y) adv. ; b, so long.
a)	i. 405 tant est reduitez : 129 tant faitz à amer : 184 tant tun quor eslumine (ke) : 520 tant ad honurée : 655 tant le cherit (ke) : 730 tant prise : 811 va tant prisant : 944 tant fu maumené : 1066 tant se est enchanté : 1017 tant ad desiré : 1035 tant ne (= however much) en seruant requis : 1205 jo tant desir : 1345 tant fist à loer : 1495 tant furent en erru entrez.
b)	ii. 26 tant prude : 306, 607, 708 tant erñel : 354, 1795 tant maluré : 357 bis. tant riche e tant feché : 573 ter, tant sage, tant fort, ne tant seür : 691 tant chaut : 708 tant fer : 751 tant grant : 1039 bis. tant poissant e tant merciable : 1207 tant gloriuse : 1566 tant irascuz : 1648 tant meint : 1742 tant ardant :— 242 tant es le plus humi : 1333 tant sunt il plus crûens.
b)	y) 1211 tant deboneirement : 1215 tant leument : 1308 tant viument : 1475, 1503, 1508, 1647 tant mai, i, tant, so long, absol. ; 2, tant ke, (a) until, (b) whilst ; 3, tant cum = (a) so long as, (b) whilst — i. 1143 tant durant : 1511 tant avum servi : 1528 tant fu esparni : 1742 tant atendre : 1768 tant unt guerroié : 1793 unt tant amé : 1795 tant unt servi.
2)	(a) 315 tant ke il le mistrent à mort : 512 tant k'une chambre unt travée : 666 tant là demunet ke un voler pousse flechir : 1119 tant vunt querant ke Apl. unt travé : 1815 gesk' à tant k'il furent mis en sarcu :— (b) 1530 tant k'as plaies bender li freres main tendi.

- 3 (a) 606 tant cum vie me dure : 1085 tant cum en est mund vivantz sumes ci : 1266 tant cum vif : 1687 tant cum il lui plest espace otroier.
 (b) 1343 tant cum li pere au fiz la plaie va bender.
 conj. whilst, in the moment that.
 1176 li oïl li sunt chaet . . . tant^{li} sei sa croiz.
 v. intr. to delay.
 infin. 1283 aillent sanz targer : 1696 ke ne soiez del tut peri par trop targer.
 à —, adv. late.
 810 (ore) mes ke à tart, deveng sis hom.
 under tu.
 te, ter
 teinst
 teint
 teinte } ind. pret. 3 sg. 1186 ke il au muriant teinst en sun sanc :
 .. " .. 1544 li sances, k'avant les teint, plus ke laitz emblanchi.
 app. (ind. pl. 3 sg.) 1837 ki l'ad teinte prevers de sane rosin.
 .. (., ant. ..) 1375 li sances k'avant les cors out teint, de leit ad ja semblance.
 ppp. fem. nom. sg. 1451 eu sane A. fu teinte e flurie.
 .. " acc. .. 1201 tenir la croiz teinte eu sane A. : 1612 teinte en a la peitrine.
 tel, tele
 temple
 temples } s. m. temple.
 nom. sg. 752 à pou n'est voidé li temples.
 prp. .. 626 au temple irunt : 629 à lur temple vunt : 253 un grantz veilz du temple desira :—
 145 en temple fu circumeis : 1365 cum sacrifice eu temple par devant lur auter.
 acc. pl. 1791 (à lui unt abaunduné) lur temples e auters.
 prp. .. 1465 de lur temples e paleis (ja veient) tureles e kerneus.
 temporal adj. temporal.
 mas, prp. sg. 1623 en est mund temporal.
 tenant I. en un —, adv. uninterrupted.
 1138 emprisunez sis mois en un tenant.
 tenant II, tene under tenir.
 tendh v. tr. to stretch out, offer ; v. intr. to direct one's course, to aim.
 ind. pres. 3 sg. 1587 le sivent là à il aler tent.
 .. pret. .. 238 à boivre fel tendi : 1530 as plaies bender li fretes main tendt
 under tenir.
 tendrai s. m. tendrils (y. note).
 tendrums s. f. tendrums usler.
 tendrui s. f. tenderness, pity.
 prp. sg. 483 A de tendrur gent.
 tenebrur s. f. darkness.
 nom. sg. 1677 est grant tenebrur, nuit sanz enjurner.
 tenegre en un —, adv. secretly.
 554 s'en est binnez en tenegre devant jur.
 tenement s. m. property, fief.
 acc. sg. 1586 cum il aiment lur vie e tenement.
 tenent v. tr. to hold; deem, esteem; tenir le chemin, to go.
 tenimes ind. pres. 2 sg. 570 cele croiz ke tu là tens.
 tenir tens L } 1630 (mercier J.) k'il le tene digne pur li teu peines endurer.
 pl. 846 charoinne le tenent.
 .. pret. 1 .. 1004 charoinne le tenimes.
 3 .. 13 Sarrazins la tindrent : 546 qui guerpi as ke tindrent ti gentil ancesur.
 .. fut. 1 sg. 1833 vers Rumme tendrai droit le chemin.
 infin. 711 (out fait) A. tenir, laidir e batre : 1201 la croiz les veit tenir :
 1210 me deingnat à si grant honur en sun palois tenir.
 grnd. 623 tenant u rubi rund.
 tens II. s. m. time, life; weather; par tens, betimes, early (in the day), at an early opportunity.
 nom. sg. 222 la nuit estoit peisable, li tens beus e seri.
 acc. .. 100 en franchise e almose as tun tens despenu :—
 (.,) .. 117 lur cuvint grant tens (demurer) : 1078 grant tens avum (servi les deus).
 prp. .. 1811 à ceu tens estoie mescreant sarrazin :—147 apres pou de tens :—
 212 (le matin) par tens al enjurner : 494 al endemein par tens quant part la matinée
 1688 le cuvent par tens cumenceer : 1695 (vus purvoier) par tens.
 acc. pl. 1691 les bras ad estenduz tuz tens pur embracer.
 under tendi.
 tent s. f. tent.

GLOSSARY.

c. XXXV

	ppr. sg. 1413 ne mangerunt à table, n'en tente, n'en ostel.
terminé	} v. tr. to terminate. } ind. pres. 1 sg. 1845 la estoire de A. ci finis e termin. } ppp. mas. sg. 1021 (le regne) ki ja n'ert terminé. } s. f. world, earth, land; en terre, 1, on earth, —2, in the soil, —3, in the country, —4, into the land.
tere	nom. sg. 159 danc trembla terre en tuz hys e püs: 1093 la terre (obeï, ki fruit ne rendi).
terre	acc. " 85 ki fist les elementz, terre, onde, air e fu: 122 283, 1634 ki fist e terre e mer
terres	" 528 ki eria la terre e mer salée: 1178 (gouvernant) e cel e terre: " 1437 ki guie ciel e terre: 1575 ki guie terre e firmament:— " 696 (veisez) la tems crever: 701 nüe ne parau ki peüst umbrer terre. ppr. " 859 à terre unt geü: 971 (cos) ki à terre gut: " 1014 le cors à terre est trebueché: 1386 (un aigles) ki à terre est desendu:— " 714 li prince de la terre: 359 n'unt ore phis de tere fors saet pez mesuré: " 1394 eist de la terre (unt veü): 1802 sires de terre e du cel estoillé:— (1) " 126 en terre (numeier): 227 en terre ça jus desendi: 228 bis, en terre fu (vivant) murri " 659 en terre prist char: 1072 en terre mort sufri: 1099 en terre beu meri: " 1390 en terre ne fu une veü: 1782 en terre guerroir le rei de majesté: 1801 en terre prist humanité:—
	692 illestri-ent blez en terre: 724 en terre vif l'ensevelie: 1015 l'unt en terre musee
(2)	" 1600 un peel en terre asfichen: 1752 mist le cors en terre:—
(3)	" 1139 en la terre ne pluveyt: 1309 miracle k'en lur terre lur est aparu:—
(4)	" 312 en terre les meua de promission.
	acc. pl. 586 (tu purras consier) terres e citez.
	ppr. " 424 s'en vent batant des terres de delà: 565 de grantz terres seingnur.— " 533 s'en va vaivez par terres sanz surjur: 1247 par terres sautele.
terre	s. m. hillock. nom. sg. 897 li terre est fluriz (du sanc A.).
	acc. " 940 à genoizl e à cutes ad le tertre munté.
Tervagant	ppr. " 988 (urent less-e) eu tertre gisant.
	n. pr. (of a deity,) Tervagant (v. note 1129). acc. 819 guerpissez Mahom, guerpissez Tervagant.
	gen. 1129 guerpir la lei Tervagant.
terz	ppr. 1737 (juré) par lur deus, Phebum, Mahum, e Tervagant.
	num. adj. ord. thind.
tes	mas. ppr. sg. 166, 263 releva au terz di.
teser	under tun.
	v. intr. to make one's way, journey towards.
tesmoïn	infin. 34 (teser) vers Guiales mun païs est mun purpos.
	s. m. witness.
tesmoïne	acc. sg. 1840 tesmoïn averai of moi mein veillart e meschin.
tesmoïnne	} v. tr. to testify of, attest.
tesmoniant	ind. pres. 3 sg. 816 le element tesmoïne (ço ke hem desdit): 1089 A. tesmonne sa bunte
teste	pres. ppp. mas. acc. sg. 801 quant veit le miracle Jesu tesmoniant (v. note).
testes	s. f. head.
	pap. sg. 1293 enfundier de teste u de cervele.
Tetim	acc. pl. 1234 ne larrum pur les testes duner au brand ferir.
	n. pr. Tethys? Thetis?
	acc. 336 descenus Tetim e Pallaide.
teu	pron. adj. such.
teus	mas. nom. sg. 24 si saluz fu tal: 1071 teus estoit lur chantz entenduz e oiz. " " " 1619 (n'est pas) tal cum Deus sufri: 1740 tel fu lur cuvenant. " acc. " 1406 travail si grant ke une n'avoient tel:— " " " 1170 (nus fescit) teu solaz: 1561 (ne feist) teu mescinement. " ppr. " 426 d'an deu tel estrange (sermenant va): 1398 mercis rendu de teu mache. " nom. pl. 1472 par quei estes vus teus? " ppr. " 1480 de teus en uit grant joie. fem. nom. sg. 1390 teu merveille (ne fu une veü): 1627 tele est lur ire. " acc. " 411 pernez teu vengeance: 444 nus autres (cumencera) teu chose. " ppr. " 689, 1058 en teu manere: 1709 sui en tel mortel prisun:—337 par teu traason. " acc. pl. 1630 (endurer) teu peines.
ti, tis	under tun.
tigre	s. m. tiger.
	nom. pl. 470 raisuu plus n'orreient ke tigre ensauvagi.

tindrent	under tenir.
tirant	s. m. tyrant.
tirantz	nom. sg. 445 li tirantz crueus la parole entendî : 496 li fels tirantz cumande sa mesnée :
tiranz	„ „ 709 li feluns tiranz pautoner (out fait A. lier).
	prp. „ 309 furent serfs au tirant Pharaun : 458 descuverz sumes à un tirant felun :
	„ „ 1131 encusez fustes à un cruel tirant :—800 out receû du tirant le cumant.
	nom. pl. 559 furent li felun tirant [esmoilli] : 1745 ne lur voler feisent eist pautener tirant.
tué	acc. „ 907, 1040 ne dute mais tirantz.
toi	v. tr. to drag.
toleit	app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 757 tiré l'unt e saché.
tolcit	under tu.
torel	v. tr. to carry off.
	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1577 trop nus ad toleit gent.
torel	s. m. bullock.
torment	nom. sg. 1417 sacrifice plus agreable ke buef u torel.
tort	under torment.
	s. m. wrong ; à tort, wrongfully.
	acc. sg. 688 (venger) le tort k'em fait.
	prp. „ 157 à tort encuepez : 231 à tort la cupa.
tost	adv. speedily, quickly, soon.
	533 unt tost désirée : 537 (est) tost esmûe : 581 pieté unt tost : 669 s'en put tost passer : 1242 tost est venie la nuvele : 1593 pur tost venir : 1780 tost s'en est aragé : 1786 tost s'espauant la nuvele.
trahi	v. tr. to betray.
trahir	infin. 1231 amer sanz fauser u trahir.
trabiz	app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 1487 ki tant ad gent trahi par ses sermuns desleus.
	ppp. mas. sg. 156 (fu) trahiz e venduz : 931 trahi ja par Judas.
trahit, traient	under trait.
trainant	v. tr. to drag.
traident	ind. pres. 3 pl. 630 A. i traient.
	grnd. 797 ala trainant A. à martire.
traïsun	s. f. treason.
	prp. sg. 337 par teu traïsun met hum à grant ruine :
	„ „ 575 par traïsun perist meint quens : 657 (orfist) par traïsun de la saerpent.
trait	v. tr. to drag, draw.
	ind. pres. 3 sg. 608 en enfer trait ki lui sert : 631 li uns trait, li uns bute.
	„ „ „ pl. 1748 ferent, nafrant et traient.
	app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 531 l'unt pris e traitit par la rüe :
	„ „ „ „ 750 hors de la cité l'unt ja trait e mené : 753 l'unt trait e buté.
traintre	s. m. traitor.
traires	nom. sg. 1486 li traitre orienteus (est venuz).
	prp. „ 1583 vengement (prendre) de itel felun : 155 (fu quis par) Judas le traitre.
tramis	nom. pl. 1101 à humein lignage sunt traïtres enemî : 1744 ke tuit fussent parjuré li traitre senglant.
tramise	v. tr. to send down.
tramist	ind. pret. 3 sg. 658 Deu du ciel tramist sun fiuz : 881 ki lur tramist salu.
	ppp. mas. sg. 168 d'iluec fu as apostles li seinz esperitz tramis,
	„ „ „ „ 517 ke sa vertu li seit tramise e envée.
translatée	v. tr. to translate.
	ppp. fem. sg. 1822 la estoire ert translatée en franeis e latin.
travail	s. m. labour, toil.
	acc. sg. 1300 sanz plus aver par vns travail e desturber.
	prp. „ 1406 (tut rettent Apl.) de cest travail si grant : 1725 ui receverez pur tun travail guerdun.
travaillé	v. intr. to toil ; v. tr. to pain.
travaillerunt	ind. fut. 3 pl. 634 pur nent travaillerunt.
	ppp. mas. pl. 780 pur quei cist sunt travaillé.
traversent	v. intr. to go crosswise, be twisted, awry.
	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1778 les buches traversent, li oil sunt reversé.
trebuché	v. intr. to stumble, fall.
	pp. mas. sg. 1014 le cors à terre est trebuché.
	„ „ pl. 772 ki en sunt trebuché (du pund en l'ewe).
treis	num. three.
	152 de ans treis feiz dis : 187 trois personnes : 481 treis arpantz e demi :—
	194 bis, ke un fust trois, e trois un senglement.
trembla	v. intr. to tremble.
trembler	ind. pret. 3 sg. 159 trembla terre en tuz lius e païs : 252 trembla trestut li mundz.

trembler	infm. 705 fevres ki funt la gent engaunir e tremble.
trente	num. adj. thirty. 288 trente anz ont.
tres	adv. very. 378 tres bien acerte 1646 tres cruel pautener.
treshublie	v. tr. to forget altogether subj. pres. 1 sg. 637 (anz purta mer secchir) ke treshublie Jesu.
tresor	s. m. treasure. acc. sg. 358 ki i int urent tresor e tant nobilite: 1278 par largement tresor abanduner ,, „ 1664 (cun-sier) terres e tresor de argent e de or cler.
trespassable	adj. transitory, transient. trespassables } mas. nom. sg. 348 trespassable est li mundz: 1051 secle ke si est trespassable.
	tem. acc. pl. 1108 ne pur trespassables richesses promettant.
trespassant	v. intr. to go by, pass by, —(pres. 1 tpe. = s. m. passer-by); —v. tr. to omit; (107) to disobey.
trespassée	ind. pret. 3 pl. 107 il le trespasserent sanz pardun demander.
trespasserent	{ ptep.) nom. sg. 27 trespassant sui estrange: 423 un pelerin trespassant (par ci sermanant va). „ acc. „ 1209 par lui trespassant me deingnat acuillir: 1814 reçut Apl. pelerin trespassant „ nom. pl. 830 par lui li trespassant (brisent bras). ppp. fem. sg. 508 chambies vunt cherchant, —n'est nule trespassée.
tressua	v. intr. to sweat greatly. ind. pret. 3 sg. 446 d'ire e maualent tressua e fremi.
trestuit	adj. all, whole. trestut } mas. nom. sg. 252 trembla trestut li mundz.
truste	} acc. „ 603 fist trestut le mund: 808 perdu ai trestut mun viant.
trestutes	} obl. „ 413 (lur cuvint sujunc) e trestut lur lingnage.
trestutz	} pip. „ 1780 (s'espaunt) par trestut le regne.
trestuz	} nom. pl. 268 sunt trestut esbansi: 443 dient trestut: 713 sunt assemble trestut li citioen „ „ 850 sunt trestut vestu: 895 trestut sumes perdu: 1729 le delapident trestut „ „ 1589 trestut à une voiz en unt Deu mercié. „ acc. „ 1640 decoler trestuz eus. „ obl. „ 1679 là cuvendia-il trestuz eus demurer. „ prp. „ 812 (pardun) de trestutz mes pechez. fem. acc. sg. 496 cumande trestute sa mesnée. „ pl. 436 chanbres A. trestutes cerchera.
tribulacion	ntr. nom. sg. 1279 si trestut çò ne puet aver mestier.
trinité	acc. sg. 185 si tu la trinité voz eraie. ppr. „ 370 eu nun de la veraie e haute trinité: 1238 un sermun sur ad fait de la trinité. „ „ 1804 (baptizer se fuit tuit) el nun de trinité.
trois	under trois.
trois	adv. 1, with adj., too; 2, with verbs &c., (a) too much, (b) too long.
trois	1 92 bis, 384, 402 985, 1476. 2 (a) 77 trop ne esmervel: 385 trop friez crüeutez: 995 trop i a sun barat semmē: 1577 bis, trop nus ad fait damage, trop nus ad toleit gent. (b) 1576 bis, trop dure est (haratz), (turmentz): 1696 par trop targer.
trove, trovent under trouer.	
truan	{ s. m. vagabond, impostor. truantz } nom. sg. 524 il est cist faus truantz: 1088 ore pert ben k'il ne fu ne truan ne failli.
trublée	v. tr. to agitate. ppp. fem. sg. 537 la cité en est tute tost esmœue e trublée.
truite	s. f. foolish tide. nom. sg. 1258 truite est e contruyre.
truvas[mes]	v. tr. to find. truvé } ind. pres. 3 sg. 16 an palois perin trove. truvee } nom. sg. 524 si il la trovent sacréee: 856 là trovent grant pueple: 861 funtaïne ne trovent trouver } pret. 1 „ 1547 mil cors i truvasmes. trvera } fut. 3 sg. 301 (l'alme) truvera mansiun. trvez } infm. 950 sun chief pñras truver à un arbre lié. app. (ind. pf. 3 pl.) 766 ne batel à passer unt truvé: 767 un pund i unt truvé:

GLOSSARY.

- (trouver) app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1120, 1594 Apl. unt truvé : 1291 unt le cleric truvé par querre e demander.
 " (.. " " ..) 512 une chambre stuife i unt truvée.
 " (.. plpt.) 1735 quis l'avoient e truvé prechant.
 " (.. ant. 1 ..) 1522 puis ke les eaines travez e eschoisi:
 ppp. mas. sg. 156 fu guelez travez e pris.
 tu pron. pers. thou.
 nom. sg. *tu* 32 bis, 43, 77, 101, 185, 218, 219, 241, 300, 385, 545, 570 bis, 585, 588, 755, 756 bis,
 827, 1132, 1298, 1308, 1455, 1648, 1652, [1657 (u*)] 1659, 1662, 1663, 1665, 1685,
 acc. .. *te* 123, 579, 927, 1207, 1221, 1438, 1507, 1606, 1670, 1692,
 " 475 t'en veie vestu : 588 si tu t'en murs : 754 va t'en.
tei 818 tei tuz jure apele : 874 n'eit tei Deu rkeneü : 1223 tei à lui cunvertir.
toi 137 toi cumine mere enmubr : 246 toi tuz aärrum : 568 repent toi : 928 toi honurent.
 dat. .. *te* 94 te serroir rançum : 474 te oséra nuire : 592 te doinst Deus bonaventure :
 1222 te descuveir sun segrei : 1658 te dirai : 1684, 1688 te cuvent.
tei 139 tei apent lui enfanter : 755 hier tei est apresté.
 prp. .. *tei* 577 à tei :—1067 par tei.
 " *toi* 814, 816 à toi :—188, 242 de toi :—136 en toi :—64 par toi :—582 vers toi.
 nom. pl. *vus* 47, 174, 342, 346, 377, 473, 818, 887, 1229, 1295, 1310, 1312, 1472, 1473, 1519,
 acc. .. *vus* 26, 344, 346, 347, 363, 498, 476, 488, 1077, 1084, 1133, 1188, 1219, 1478, 1503, 1518,
 1695 bis, 1751, 1762,
 dat. .. *vus* 68, 456 vus dñ : 143 vus recunt : 172 vus promis : 275 descloure vus : 339 ne vus serra
 celé : 365 ke hem vus face : 367 vus est estué : 388, 1276, 1674 vus plait : 389 ne vus
 ert voiez : 433 à plaisir vus vendra : 439 vus dira : 440 vus ai dit : 462 hunte vus
 fra : 491 vus doins : 569 vus nuit : 955 ne vus deit failir : 1128 vus ere voirs disant :
 1134 vus duna : 1231 plest vus : 1269 ne vus devum celer : 1301, 1637 vus duner :
 1323 vus cuvent.
of personal reference, in place of poss. adj. pron. :—
 296 per avis-ium vus a Deu mué le curage.
 obl. .. *vus* 408, 875, 972, 1458, 1719 es-vus : 823, 1157 es-le-vus.
 prp. .. *vus* 613, 663, 813, 1044, 1263 à vus :—378, 405, 549, 571, 1135, 1226, 1452 de vus :—
 662 en vus :—487, 1712 of vus :—467, 963, 1300 par vus.
 tuche } v. tr. to touch.
 tucher } infin. 973 au saint cors tucher le martir.
 tue, tuer } app. (ind. ant. 3 sg.) 991 depuis k'il out le cors lu martir tuché.
 under tun.
 tuer } v. tr. to kill.
 tuerum } ind. fut. 1 pl. 1280 tuz tuërum à glaive.
 tun } infin. 1678 verbi, k'em ne puet tuer.
 tum } under tun.
 tumbe } s. f. tomb.
 tun } prp. sg. 1095 à sa tumbe lut (feu) :—1062, 1181 un rais sur sa tumbe (se arestut) (resplendi).
 poss. adj. pron. thy.
 mas. nom. sg. 219 tis escoler : 332 ti serfs : 871, 873 tis poples.
 .. acc. .. 100 tun tens : 184, 340, 379 tun quor : 244, 923, 953 tun cors : 294 tun sunge :
 949 tun seinnur : 949 tun maistre :—
 with def. art. :—
 .. 195 le tun enchantement : 1196 le tuen cumant.
 .. prp. .. 870 à Moyses, tun dru : 1156 à tun semblant :—563 de tun lingnage : 568 de tun
 maisfait :—52 en tun paleis :—1726 of A. tun deisciple :—1662 par tun nunsaver :—
 1725 pur tun travail.
 .. nom. pl. 546 ti gentil ancesur : 1657 ti enim.
 .. acc. .. 954 tes nerfs : 1298 tes gas : 1670, 1685 tes deus : 1692 tes pecchez :—
 .. prp. .. 954 de tes os : 1296 de tes sortz : 1649 de tes laçuns :—
 1193 en tes livres :—925 pur tes enimis.
 fem. nom. sg. 874 ta creature : 1455 ta priere.
 .. acc. .. 476 ta esclavine : 572 ta robe : 814, 872 ta vertu : 872 ta franchise : 922 ta char.
 .. prp. .. 332 en ta subjecciu :—1220 par ta aie :—779 pur tue franchise :—80 sulum ta favele.
 .. acc. pl. 394 toutes tes volentez.
 .. prp. .. 1066 de tes morteus plaies :—250 en tes meins.
 tun } s. m. turn ; phr. au chef de tur, in the long run, finally.
 prp. sg. 562 "fauseté se soille," dit hom, "au chef de tur."
 s. f. tower.

GLOSSARY.

C N S . . .

turbe	acc. pl. 586 (consirer) fiez, chasteus, e tur.
	s. f. crowd.
turbeles	nom. sg. 264 grant turbe le sivi.
	s. f. turret.
turment	acc. pl. 1465 (veient de lui temples) turbeles e kerneus.
turmentz	{ s. m. torture, torment. nom. sg. 189 enfermal turment apres la mort atent: 1576 trop dure cist turmentz: " 1619 n'est pas cist turment tal cum Deus suffit.
	prp. " 1218 livrer sun cors à torment e muir: 1603 à grant turment cural :— " 1317 par duns ne par turment ne par mort manaceer.
	acc. pl. 232 (en lui despendi) divers turmentz: 1627 lur voler pur (dubler) ses turmentz. prp. " 1539 pur turmentz corporeus ki ja sunt acumpli.
turmenté	{ v. tr. to torture.
turmenter	{ inim. 1624 plus aegre de li turmenter. app. (ind. pft. 3 pl.) 1599 le unt turmenté.
tut	{ adj. all. the whole;—pron. pl. all.
tute	{ mas. nom. sg. 40 tut li mundz: 840 tut le cors: 841 tut le vis (v. note).
tutes	{ mas. " 25, 46, 132, 637 tut le mund.
tutz	{ ptp. " 1572 en tut le mund: 1497, 1825 pur tut l'or. nom. pl. 246, 1504 (nus) tuz: 1543, 1586 tuz: 1334 tut: 1003, 1125, 1187, 1195, 1553 nus " " tuit: 1077 vus tuit: 624, 634, 1033, 1080, 1096, 1192, 1233, 1494, 1655, 1657, 1699, 1738, 1744, 1790, 1798 tuit. " acc. " 39, 270, 305, 1309, 1474 nus tuz: 1478 vus tuz. " " 1280, 1355, 1523, 1545, 1641, 1686 tuz :— " () " 163, 301, 321, 360, 618, 818, 924, 1023, 1046, 1369, 1676 tuz jurs. " () " 174 tut dis: 529 tut les jurs de mun èe: 1691 tuz tens. (absol.) " 1144 tuz de la curt veant. " obl. " 115, 1302 tuz lur cuvint. " prp. " 1796 à tut dis:—927 de nus tuz:—159 en tuz lius: 566 en noz deus tuz :— " " " 144 pur nus tuz: 639 pur tuz les hummes.
fem. nom. sg. 348 tute sa beuté: 497 la maisun A. tute: 537 la cité tute: 1458 s'angoisse tute. " acc. " 337 tute la lei: 1809 tute la vérité. " " pl. 390 (rai) tutes tes volontez.	
tut II.	(subst.) ntr. sg. the whole, everything; del tut, adv. wholly. " nom. sg. 1008 tur ne li vaudra un esperun roillé. " acc. " 102, 211, 654, 687, 782, 1150, 1315, 1636 tut:—685, 1184, 1348 tut ço. " prp. " 589, 616 de tut ço: 783 de tut (quandé . .). " (=adv.) 1442 me sui del tut duné: 1696 ne soiez del tut peri.
tut III.	adv. wholly:— 127, 143, 181, 183, 251, 423, 455, 459, 543, 832, 874, 914, 989, 990, 1002, 1026, 1068, 1158, 1240, 1290, 1359, 1407, 1423, 1430, 1459, 1470, 1565, 1609, 1694, 1702.

U.

ù 1.	a, adv. interrog., 1, of motion, whither,—2, of rest, where; b, adv. rel. (a) in which place, (β) [for obl. case of rel. pron.] into which, on which; c, adv. temp. whereupon.
a 1	32 ù pensez tu aler? 376 en mun pais m'en vois ù oi cinz purposé: 1587 là ù il aler tent.
2	335 ù est Alexandries? 524 ù est cist faus truantz?
b (a)	49 ù noz deus unt lur poér: 117 ù lur cuvint demurer: 173 ù nafra jamais mortz: 226 ù la gioire de Deu parut: 321 ù et sa mansiun: 539 ù fu gent aünée: 624 ù tuit se assembleunt: 752 li temples, ù urent estez: 767 un pund, ù sunt passé: 803 au sabelun, ù nuls me hom ala avant: 791 ù ayant passer ne pout: 1126 ù hebergez fustes: 1153 ù li flotz fu bruant: 1677 ù est grant tenebrur: 1713 cele regium, ù est vie sanz mort: 1830 ù jo lief au matin:—539 partut ù veritez est pruvée: 1585 partut ù sun poér s'estent.
(β)	392 une maison, ù il sunt entrez: 473 ma robe, ù lut li ors burni: 605 ceste croiz, ù de J. est faite la figure: 970 del arbre ù pend: 1112 la croiz, ù fu le crucif: 1176 croiz, ù si sanes est parant: 1286 penuncel, ù un fait aparer le solail.
c	820 ù uns paëns haut s'escrie.

GLOSSARY.

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| (u) | conj. a, or ; u . . . u, either, or ; -b, in neg. sentences, (preceded by (a) ne, (b) sanz,) nor. |
| a (a) | 66 cum bues u mastuin : 349 cum est la flur u cum l'herbe : 365 hem au cors, u au quor maufé : 498 à ki peise u agriée : 504 bis, maçqus u hache u espée : 522 léonnesse u saerpent : 555 cum luz u cum gupilz : 593 li creatures, u sùc creature : 594 metal u pere : 597 en entalle u peinture : 628, 1461 voille u nun : 643 pere u fust u metal (v. note) : 847 à huis u chiens : 851 de robes u de hanberges : 1031 mil u plus : 1147 cum fer u aimant : 1206 esmeraude u safir : 1258 fable à rote u viele : 1263 bis, acurer u enfundir de teste u de cervelle : 1277 par promesse u manace : 1327 de parent veisin : 1356 urs u singler : 1372 de espée u de lance : 1415 vif u mort : 1417 bœuf u torel : 1419 bis, ost u cité u chastel (v. note) : 1421 bis, chaçur u runcin u destrer : 1570 ki bien de lui dira, u à ces mais entent : 1698 cum saerpent u dragan : 1738 mort u vivant : 1771 mesdit u mesfait. |
| (b) | 1773 ter, de visage u de brau u de main u de pé : 1774 ter, desvé u avogle u mort u mahainné. |
| (y) | 1070 plus beus ke rose u ke n'est lis : 1721 plus blanies ke cotun u quant se espanist lis. |
| (é) | 1278 par promesse u par largement tresor abaunduner. |
| b (a) | 76 n'i soient veüu de veisins u serganz : 279 (ke n'i seit) feintise u fausseté : 295 n'est par semoun, doctrine u language : 640 veisin u parent chose ne purrunt faire : 957 ne soit pas emblé de egles u vultars : 1035 ja tant ne en serrut requis u turmenté. |
| (b) | 140, 141, 142, 206, 294, 1024, 1228, 1231, 1377 [v. under sanz 3 (b)]. |
| ubblance | s. f. forgetfulness. |
| ubbl | prp. sg. 1308 Deus ki ne met pas les suens en ubblance. |
| ubli | { s. m. forgetfulness,
} prp. sg. 491 ne mettez ja Jesum en ubli : 1057 n'a mie mis A. en ubli:
" " 1539 n'avoit mie mis les noz en ubli. |
| ubblier | { v. tr. to forget,
} ind. pres. 3 sg. 619 à peine ublie ço k'aprent en sa adanture, |
| ubble | { infin. 203 Deus nel vont ne queipn ne ubblier : 687 Deus nel vont pas ubblier.
} app. (ind. pft. 3 sg.) 535 A. sa croiz retent, ne l'ad pas ubblier. |
| ubbliee | J " " " " pl. 353 li felun cheitif ki Deu unt ubblié. |
| ublier | adv. to-day,
967 a fait u vertu : 1653 mil en avum mort ui : 1725 u receverez guerdun. |
| uit | s. m. gate, entrance. |
| uis | acc. sg. 509 uis brisent e porte. |
| um, umme | pip. " 18 le seingnur seant al uis de sun ostal. |
| umblement | under humblement. |
| umbrer | v. tr. to overshadow. |
| um | infin. 701 müe ne parut ki terre peüst umbrei. |
| un, une | under uns. |
| une | adv. (a) affirm. ever, at any time; (b) neg. never,—used with nul, ne, or ne . . . mais. |
| (a) | 828 mar une le deis : 1769 un des grantz merveilles ki une fust recunte. |
| (b) | 803 à nuls nüm hom ala avant : 1140 une à nul jur tant :—
217, 314, 587, 976, 1216, 1380, 1406, 1621 ne . . . une : 1390 ne fu une mais veü. |
| uncore | adv. still, in the future, yet awhile; with negat., never again. |
| | 467 meint hom purra uncore par vus estre gai : 730 uncore perdist la vie : 1578 uncore fra il plus.
383 uncore de moi pas ne vus en partirez. |
| und (629, 1009, 1500) under aver. | |
| unde | s. f. water. |
| uni | acc. sg. 85 ki fist les elementz—terre, unde, air, e fu. |
| uni | v. tr. to unite. |
| | ppp. mas. nom. sg. 271 sun fiz ki li est parilgal e uni. |
| | " " pl. 1106 soium freres uni. |
| uns 1. | indef. art. a, a certain. |
| | mas. nom. sg. uns 5 uns cors : 227 uns hom : 727, 826 uns paens : 797 uns chevalers gentilz : 898 uns crestiens gentilz : 1005 cum uns ostours : 1074 uns sarrazins : 1550 uns aigles. |
| | un 21 un haut mareschal : 229 un poples : 253 un grantz veilz : 423 un pelérin trespassant : 552 un estrange tafr : 638 un dromond : 884 un paëns : 1061, 1180 un rais : 1159 un chevaler : 1384 un autre miracle : 1385, 1548 un grant lu : 1386 un aigles : 1531 cum un roiseus : 1646 un Sarazin : 1733 un estrif : 1746 un estur pesant : 1749 un crestien : 1776 un contraitz. |
| | mas. acc. sg. un 16 un palois perin : 40 un dener : 187 un Deu : 217 un sunge : 249 un cri : 334, 1671 un butun : 623 un rubi : 767 un pund : 1008, 1150 un esperun : 1203 un suspir : 1237 un sermon : 1425 un chaël : 1600 un peel. |
| | " oblique, un 408 es-vus un Sarazin. |

GLOSSARY.

exli

uis	mas. prp. sg. <i>un</i>	10 à V., un liu emprial : 15 à un maistre portal : 88 à un fust : 414 à un prince : 422 à un Jesu : 458, 1131 à un tirant : 890, 950 à un arbre : 1105 à un ch. : 1616 à un pilier : 1699 à un voler :—7 avau l'un des costez :—78, 426, 501 d'un deu : 106 d'un arbre : 256 d'un glaive : 281 d'un lénin : 1060 de un feu : 1153 de un pund : 1162 d'un gant : 1562 de un disner : 1423 d'un mantel :—202 en un sol : 236 en un fust : 623 en un curte : 1138 en un tenant : 1187 en un accedant : 1347 en un senter :—1132 par un (bien) voillant : 1247 par un clergastre : 1562 par un adrescement :—1525 par un val. —1172 suz un arbruseu.
	prp. pl. <i>uns</i>	596 de uns enginnes moutteus (v. note).
	ten. nom. sg. <i>une</i>	690 une chaluz : 1733 une noise.
	acc. " <i>une</i>	31, 74, 1080, 1523 une part : 127 une puelle : 386 une semaine : 431 une biebz : 512 une chambre : 624 un' image (q. v.); 826 une mace : 1267 une cenele : 1326, 1533, 1724 une voiz : 1706, une grant legion.
	prp. " <i>une</i>	14 à V., une cité : 75 à une maison : 469 à une fenestre : 765 à une ewe : 1466 à une pleinne : 1789 à une voiz :—79 d'une puelle : 392 d'une maison : 876 d'une bele fuitainne : 1251 de M., une simple ancèle : 1339 d'une part :—1446 en une eunepainne : 1450 en une eunesstable.
uns	num. pron. one;—pl. some.	
	nom. sg. <i>un</i>	91 cum un de nus : 256, 721, 1493 un de eus : 482 un d'autre parti : 1189 un sulz i faut : 1305 li un des crestiens : 1347, 1547 un sul :—194 bis, (pruvé) ke un fust trois, e trois un senglement.
	acc. " <i>un</i>	532, 631 ter, 913, 1114 li uns.
	prp. " <i>un</i>	1388 un des cheveuz : 1525 un de eus : (1769 v. note).
	nom. pl. <i>uns</i>	918 li un en sunt joius.
		1013, 763, 767, 772, 1168, 1483, 1592 li uns.
		862 bis, uns mortz, uns malades (v. note).
	acc. " <i>uns</i>	1339 veissez les uns decoler.
[unst	under dunst].	
unt	I. adv. [for old, case of rel. pron., only with <i>par</i> ;] whence, whereby.	
	2) 426 plusurs poinz, par unt doit hom estre sauvez : 641 chose faite par unt diables mais [jo] autre	
	3) 409 une fenestre, par unt les esgarda : 1693 la porte, par unt euyent eu cel entier.	
	(7) 992 par unt le los J. elers est : 1394 par unt purrunt paer lui deus.	
unt II	under aver.	
noes	s. m. service, work.	
	prp. sg. 1554 Deus en ad des noz à sun noes tant seisi	
ura, urant, ure	I. under ure.	
uraisun, uraisuns	under oraisun.	
urent	under aver.	
urer	v. tr. to implore, pray to.	
	ind. pres. 3 sg. 759 ure Jesu.	
	" pret. " " 654 ura Jesu.	
	infin. 673 A. ne fina Deu urer : 1629 ne fine de urer e Jesu merci	
	grnd. 1173 fu A. decolez à genoilz Deu urant.	
urs	s. m. bear.	
	nom. sg. 1356 (plus crueu) ke n'est urs u sengler.	
urties	s. f. nettle.	
	prp. pl. 855 (va entre) urties e charduns k'aspres sunt e agu.	
usler	v. ti. to burn.	
	infin. 605 veisez le chaut (usler) tendruns.	
ussent, ust	under aver.	
utrage	s. m. outrage, insulting expression.	
	acc. sg. 600 li eleres dant utrage as dit e mal à desmesure.	
utre	prep. beyond; d'—, from beyond.	
	27, 684, 1271 d'utre mer.	
uveri, uvri	under ovri.	
uvertement	adv. openly, shamelessly.	
	1571 vus mientent uvertement.	
uvié	under ovré.	

V.

va	under aler.
vaillant I.	" vaut.
vaillant II.	adj. valiant.
	mas. prp. sg. 1749 (sustrait) le cors au martir vaillant.
vaissele	s. f. vessel, drinking-glass.
	prp. sg. 67, (ne beit mais des bons vins) de riche vaissele.
vavez	adj. forlorn.
	mas. nom. sg. 553 ki s'en va vavez par terres.
	" " pl. 164 (tuz juns deciñerent) vavez, dulurus.
val	s. m. valley.
	prp. sg. 1525 n'eüssum un de eus flechhi pur un val d'or emph.
vallant	under vaut.
valur	s. f. value, worth.
vanité	prp. sg. 1162 (ne prisa) à valur d'nn gant : 566 ki tant sunt de valur.
	s. f. vanity; vain thing, vain pretext.
	acc. sg. 1805 guerpissent lur errurs e mans e vanité.
vabant	prp. .. 347 ja ne vus en partez par nule vanité.
vanter	v. refl. to boast.
	{ infin. 1783 ne se pout nul vanter.
Vardam	grnd. 1174 ne s'en ala vantan.
vas	under Verolame.
vassal	" aler.
vassalage	voc. sg. 827 vassal failli puant ! 1294 vassal pautener !
	nom. pl. 1608 cist pautener vassal (poïnnent).
	s. m. the right of a feudal lord over his vassal.
vaudra	prp. sg. 300 tu murras pur lui, martir par vasselage.
vant	| v. intr. to be worth; pres. p'tep. worth, —priser vaillant, estimate at the value of.
	| ind. pres. 3 sg. 40 sanz ki ne vaut pas tut li mundz un dener :
	" " " 1671 ne vaut lur poïsance un bûtun d'eglenter.
	" fut. " " 1008 tut ne li vaudra un esperun roillé.
vavasur	pres. ptep. (acc.) 334 Ap. ne prise mes vallant un bûtun : 1150 il ne prisa tut (vaillant) un esperun.
	s. m. 'vavassour.'
	nom. sg. 575 par traïsun perist meint quens, meint vavasur.
veant	under ver.
veaus	adv. at least (v. note, 941).
	386 une semeine veaus of moi demurez.
veeslin	s. m. vellum.
	prp. sg. 1839 musterai i mun livre escrit en veeslin.
veez, vei, veie, veient	under ver.
veil	under viel.
veillard	{ s. m. old man.
veillardz	| acc. sg. 1840 tenuoien averai of moi mein veillart e meschin.
veillart	| nom. pl. 739 li veillard e esné (ne l'unt pas otrié).
	prp. .. 402 d'A. e M., les veillardz alosez.
veilz	s. m. veil (of the temple).
	nom. sg. 253 un grantz veilz du temple desira e rumpi (v. note).
veimes	under ver.
vein	| adj. empty : adv. en vein, in vain.
veins	| mas. nom. sg. 1450 doillant li sunt li nerf e tut veins li cervel.
	(adv.) 610 sacez k'en vein labure.
veintre	v. tr. to conquer.
	infin. 1148 (hem vivant nel pout) veintre ne flechhir.
	app. (ind. pft. 2 sg.) 921 ki diable venen as.
vens	under voirs.
veisez, veissez, veistes, veit, veiz	under ver.
veism	{ s. m. neighbour.
veisms	| nom. sg. 67 gist en enfer (cumpainz e vesin) lez Sathan.

(veisins	prp. „ 1327 (sanz merci aver) de parent u veisin. nom. pl. 640 veisin u parent (ne purrunt): 1273 (se sunt alié) noz veisins e amis e parentz „ „ 1826 me sui rendu cum mi veisin. prp. „ 76 n'i soient veü de veisins u serganz. voc. „ 1076 vesin, parent, ami !
venant, vendra, venent, venez under venir,	
veneu	un er veintre.
venduz	v. tr. to sell.
vengance	ppp. mas. sg. 156 (fu) trahiz e venduz. s. f. vengeance. acc. sg. 441 s'en pernez teu vengeance cum il i apendra : 1512 pernez ent vengeance de ceu tafur „ „ 1768 Deus prent de eus vengeance.
vengant	v. tr. to avenge.
vengé	inh. 688 les elementz cumande (venger) le tort k'em fait : „ „ 1270 le deshonur noz deus ne larrum de venger.
venger	grnd. 831 k'alum vengant : 1170 l'alames vengant de ses enemis.
vengement	ppp. mas. pl. 1492 vengé serunt de li. s. m. vengeance.
veng	acc. sg. 1582 (jo en prendrai) si haut vengement.
venir	prp. „ 1784 (se vanter) ke sanz grant vengement le eüst deshonuré.
vens	v. intr. to come; refl. s'en — id ; venir à plaisir, à volonté, to please.
vent 1.	ind. pres. 1 sg. 27 trespassant sui estrange ki n'en veng d'autre mer. „ „ 33 de orient veng sans sijurner : 63 en cest paüs m'en veng estrange e barbarin. „ „ 2 32 d'inst vens-tu ? ù penses tu aler ? „ „ 10 il vent à V. : 15 vent s'en li elers : 130 vent le mund sauver : „ „ 3 „ 424 s'en vent batant des terres de delai : 966 si ben lui vent à volonté : „ „ „ 1344 ki le vent esmanker : 1463 ki lie k'à plaisir li vent, e ki li plest, deslie. „ „ 3 pl. 795 à une ewe venent : 802 ki venent deu louant. „ pret. 3 sg. 126 ki la nuvelo vint en terre nunciér : 230 contre lui un poples (vint) : „ „ „ 1012 quankle lur vint à gré : 1558 vint del orient : 1741 les vint enceuntrant. „ „ „ pl. 266 vindrent al enceuntr. „ fut. 3 sg. 136 S. E. en toi vendra recunser : 170 d'iluec vendra juger les mortz e vis : „ „ „ 438 s'à plaisir vus vendra : 1821 incore vendra le jür. „ imper. 2 pl. 171 venez, mes leaus amis ! 1330 venez, li mien ami ! 1534 venez, mi chevalier ! „ „ „ 499 ça venir les face : 499 facent à eus venir à la curt : 627 A. là venir serunt. „ „ „ 1220 par martine venut au gueredan : 1436 veit Apl. venir : 1593 pur tost venir. „ grnd. 1127 passastes par Brettaïne, d' orient venant.
vent II.	pp. mas. sg. 74 de lui est venuz : 455 à sun maistre est venuz : 558 venuz dust estre ci devant nus : „ „ „ 613 à vas ça fust li elers venuz : 942 ert venuz à sun destre munté : „ „ „ 1385 est du desert un grant lu venu : 1486 est venuz li traître orientens. „ „ „ pl. 539 à curt sunt ja venuz : 848 sunt ja eu mund venu : 1485 sunt à V. venuz à lui osteus. „ „ „ fem. sg. 1242 tost est à V. venie la nuvelo.
vent	s. m. wind.
nom. sg. 694 ne venta vent si ki les peüst aorer.	
acc. „ 1569 nel croi plus ke vent.	
prp. „ 1259 ne fuit plus à creire k'au vent k'en l'air ventele.	
venta	v. intr. to blow.
ventele	ind. pret. 3 sg. 694 ne venta vent.
ventele	v. intr. to stir 'of the wind).
ventre	ind. pres. 3 sg. 1259 vent k'en l'air ventele.
venu, venüe,	s. m. belly.
venu, venüe,	prp. sg. 1205, 1601 (sacher la buële) du ventre.
ver	v. tr. to see.
ver	ind. pres. 1 sg. 634 tuit cist ke ci vei. „ „ 2 „ 291 cum veiz en este croiz : 1657 (tuit) ke tu veiz ci ester. „ „ 3 „ 324 ben veit ke signifie la entaille : 595 ne veit par nature : 645 quant ço veit „ „ „ 801 quant veit le miracle : 831 la huitage de lui veit : 944 quant cist veit Aracle „ „ „ 1201 la croiz les veit tenir : 1314 cist se fert ki ne veit : 1348 tut ço veit Apl. „ „ „ 1436 veit Apl. venir : 1705 al destrie sun pere veit ester J. : 1707 veit (A.) entre „ „ „ 1 pl. 1637 nus vénim ja la gloire ke Deus vus veut duner. „ „ „ 3 pl. 513 A. sul i verent : 519 l'esclavine k'il voient k'A. ad afublée : „ „ „ 1067 voient apertement : 1464 ja veient les mureus : 1597 quant cist le voient.

GLOSSARY.

ver)	ind. pret. 1 sg. 258 de mes [oiz co] vi : 331 ki eu ciel vi : 421 ben vi e bien l'oï cum il se humiliâ " " " 476 ke ça poiter vus vi : 778 ki en avisoun vi estre en croiz posé : " " " 1503 ai! tant mar vus vi : 1812 vi le cumençail e fin : 1820 cum la vi. " " 3 " 412 vit cum à la croiz A. s'agenoilla " " 1 pl. 587 ne veimes unc greinmur : 1143 veimes ke par A. fu cist maus tant durant : " " " 1105 veimes apres ço grant gent : 1184 nus tut ço veimes ke m'oëz recuntant. " " 2 " 302 echui ke veistes par revelaciun : 306 le pueple ke veistes tant cruel e felun : " " " 316 relever le veistes en vostre avisoun. " " 3 " 1623 ne virent la merveille en cest mund temporal. " fut. 3 sg. 430 despis ke il verrà une briebz malade : 628 verrà k'il sacrificerunt. subj pres. " 475 pur quei k'il t'en veie vestu : 733 ja nul ne voie ! impf. 2 pl. 482 mut veissez grant duel : 605 foille veisez blanchir : imper. " " 1339 veissez les uns decoler : 1529 veisez ke le pere le fiz au quor feri. infin. 761 pur ver le jugement au quel chief fust mené : 781 ver desirant ço ke m'est aturné : " " 941 ad desiré voer le cots A. (v. note) : 943 pur les merveilles ver. pres. ptcpl. (absol.) 1144 tuz de la curt veant : 1642 veant Apl. : 1739 lur gent veant. app. (ind. ptf. 1 sg.) 1835 kancke ai veü e oï. " " 3 " 541 quant li princes l'ad veü : 1155 A. ad ço veü :—323 ad la croiz veue. " " " 986 quant unt veü A. : 989 or l'unt veü tut seit du cors renuvelé : " " " 1069 ben unt paens les angles veü : 1382 ço unt veü : 1394 la merveille unt veü. ppp. nom. sg. 410 de eus ne fu veu ke les espia : 1390 teu merveille en terre ne fu unc mais veü. " " " pl. 75 ke n'i soient veü de veisins.
verai	adj. true.
veracie	mas. nom. sg. 345 soiez amis verais e hem de lealte : 930 celui k'est veraï Messias : " " " 1200 n'est pas veraï amant : 1563 veraï est sanz dutance li suen prechement.
verais	" acc. " 820 reclamez Jesu le veraï Deu vivant. " gen. " 1309 ami est le deu veraï. " prp. " 685 de veraï e bon quoer : 1632 de bon e veraï quoer : 1843 de quoer veraï e fin. " nom. pl. 1770 (sil ne estoient) veraï repentant.
veraiement	fem. " sg. 601 sa doctrine veraie est e seüre.
veraiement	" acc. " 326 de ses errurs fait veraie cunfessjoun.
verdotant	" prp. " 370 eu nun de la veraie e haute trinité.
verdoie	adv. truly.
verdoie	187 un Deu veraient : 1555 dient veraient.
verdoie	v. intr. to be green, fresh.
verdoie	ind. pres. 3 sg. 952 sur l'erbe ki verdoie.
verdoie	peiph. pres. ptcpl. 1142 (flestri) quancke estoit verdoiant. (fem. prp. sg.) 1755 les cors ad enterré suz bleste verdoiant.
verger	s. m. orchard.
verges	nom. pl. 692 perisent li verger.
verges	s. f. scourge, whip.
verite	prp. pl. 1610 des verges l'unt batu.
veritez	s. f. truth.
veritez	nom. sg. 530 par tut ü veritez e drichture est pruvee.
veritez	acc. " 1306 sanz veritez celer : 1809 (mustrier) tute la verite. " pl. 612 (voissez oïn) veritez.
verm	s. m. worm.
verm	nom. sg. 1678 (ù est) verm k'em ne puet tuér.
vermine	prp. sg. 1727 ki garde n'a de fu, de verm, ne de larrun.
vermine	s. f. vermin.
Verolame	prp. sg. 707 de musches e vermine ne se pout nul garder.
Verolame	1 n. pr. Verulam. (birthplace of St. Alban).
Verolam	1 acc. 415 la cité Verolame ki d'me guverna.
Verolam	prp. 10 il veut à Varlam, un luu emperial : 1242, 1363, 1414 à Verolame : 1485 à Verolame venu : " " 1739 (amerroient) à Verolame lur cité : 1441 de Verolame sui : 1464 pres sunt de Verolame under ver.
vers	prp. towards ; a, in the direction of ; b, in reference to, of listening, or inclining to &c.
a	34 vers Guales : 1111 vers Wales : 1833 vers Rummie :—636 ruisseau cure vers munt : 776, 938 (le vis) vers le ciel ad drescé : 1152 (amenez) dehors la cité vers solail levant : 1704 vers lu ciel regarde.
b	53 n'oiez vers mes diz quor dur ne ferrin : 299 ne eiez vers lui quor ligget : 582 n'aurent vers toi plus ne ire ne rancur : 1124 soiez ore vers nus atendant : 1456 vers lui s'enzhumilie : (1077 entendez vers moi) : 1669 entenc vers moi.

vertu	s. f. virtue (786 v. note); but generally, miraculous power, or exhibition of power.
vertuz	{ nom. sg. 517 ke sa vertu li seit tramise : 1169 ke ço fu la vertu du solail raant. acc. „ 814 (l'ewe à toi obeissant, prove) ta vertu : 872 demu-tre ta vertu : 967 plus a fait vertu „ „ 1312 vus ne savez mie sa vertu ne poér : 1384 (vertu) ad Deus pur ses martirs fait. prp. „ 84 Deu ki tant est de force e de vertu : 786 les oraisuns e lermes de vertu sunt tant :-- „ „ 1810 Deus par sa vertu les a revisité. acc. pl. 148 vertuz fist grantz : 1121 grantz vertuz fesant : „ „ 1313 (ne savez) ses grantz vertuz e mesure e saver : 1444 pur ki fere deingna Deus vertuz. („) „ 447 les grantz vertuz jure Mahomet sun ami.
vertz	adj. green, fresh.
vesin	fern. nom. sg. 1466 (à une pleinne) ki vertz fu e jieus.
vespr	under veisin.
vespre	s. m. evening.
nom. sg. 702 n'i pout matinée ne vespre aver mestier.	
prp. „ 1830 ne dormirai au vespre û jo lief au matin : 1310 devant vespre espruver	
vesti	v. tr. to clothe.
vestir	{ ind. pret. 3 sg. 267 angles ke blancheur vesti. infin. 1212 (me deingnat) de sa robe chruusdée honurer e vestir.
vestu	{ ppp. mas, nom. sg. 1248 vestuz de viu gimele. „ „ acc. „ 475 pur quei k'il t'en veie e vestu e seisi. „ „ nom. pl. 850 de robes sunt trestut e garniz e vestu.
vestuz	s. f. garment, dress.
vesture	acc. sg. 604 de lui retenc par amisté ceste moie vesture.
veü, veüe, véum, vi under ver.	
veut, veuz I.	under voler II.
veuz II. (1378)	under viel.
viandes	s. f. meat, food.
acc. pl. 678 n'a mais delicües viandes à manger.	
viant	s. m. life, period of life.
acc. sg. 808 despendu e perdu ai trestut mun viant.	
vie	s. f. life.
nom. sg. 220 jamais ne nus purra vie ne mort sevrer : 602 sa vie est seinte e nette e pure : „ „ 600 tant cum vie me dure : 1513 û est vie sanz mort.	
acc. „ 110 demener lur vie en labin : 209 (achever) la vie en la croiz : 730 perdist la vie :	
„ „ 1224 (finir) ceste vie par peine : 1586 cum il aiment lur vie e tenement.	
prp. „ 1672 les morz à vie reapeler :--1444 pur ki fere deingna Deus vertuz en ceste vie.	
viel	adj. old.
mas, nom. sg. 1378 queus joures, queus vez.	
„ acc. „ 320 e ferm lie Sathan le viel senglant dragun.	
„ nom. pl. 746 cele sentence unt joure e viel consermé . 1765 veil e enfant (dient 'amen').	
viele	s. f. musical instrument, rebeck(?).
ppp. sg. 1258 est table à rote u vièle.	
vif I.	under vivre.
vif II.	{ adj. alive.
vifs	{ mas, acc. sg. 724 hom l'ensevelie (vif) : 1415 (mené lur enemi) vif u mort. „ nom. pl. 794 de mort resuscitez vifs levent e juant : 1543 cum si ils geüsent tuz vifs, „ acc. „ 170 juger les mortz e vifs : 1000 bis, les mortz sunt vifs parer, e les vifs, devié.
vin	{ s. m. wine.
vins	{ acc. sg. 61, 1824 ki fist d'ewe vin. „ pl. 672 ne beit des bons vins gisantz en sun celer.
vindrent, vint under venir.	
virent	under ver.
virgne	s. f. virgin.
prp. sg. 1801 ke de virgne prist en terre humanité.	
vis I.	s. m. opinion; vis estre, to seem.
81 m'est vis : 1447 vis nus fu.	
vis II.	s. m. face, visage.
nom. sg. 841 (li nierf li sunt rumpu) e tut le vis senglant.	
acc. „ 938 le vis à queueke peine ad vers le ciel drescé.	
visage	s. m. countenance.
acc. sg. 776 le quor e le visage vers le ciel ad drescé	
prp. „ 1773 (défiguré) de visage u de braz.	
vit I. (412)	under ver.

vit II. (1039)	under vivre.
vil	adj. vile, shabby.
viment	fem. prp. sg. 1248 vestuz de viu gunele. adv. vilyly, basely.
vument	1308 tant vument tencer: 1425 l'ahüent plus vument k'un chaël: 1598 despoillé vument.
vivant	v. intr. to live; pres. ptcip. = adj. living, alive.
vivantz	ind. pres. 1 sg. 1266 tant cum vif.
vive	{ " .. 3 .. 1039 A. vit en gloire remenant e estable.
vivent	" pl. 639 ne pur tz les hummes ki vivent e murrunt.
vivre	subj. " .. sg. 1578 uncore fra il plus si il vive lungement. infin. 208 eu mund entre morteus e vivre e cunverser (deingna). pres. ptcip. nom. sg. 228 en terre fu vivant:—1148 veintre nel pout hem vivant. " acc. " .. 820 reclamez J. le verai Den vivant: 1738 amerroient le cleric, mort u vivant. " nom. pl. 1085 tant cum en cest mund vivantz sumes ci.
voer	under ver.
voidé	v. tr. to empty.
voie I. (733)	ppp. mas. sg. 751 à pou n'est voidé li temples.
voie II.	voient under ver.
voie.	s. f. way.
voiez	prp. sg. 1453 (suspris de langur) remis en ceste voie haïe. v. tr. to forbid; pass. to be denied, refused (a request).
voillant, voille, voilz under voler II.	ppp. (ntr.) sg. 389 ja ne vus ert voiez.
voir	{ adj. true, certain; voir dire, to tell the truth.
vous	{ nom. sg. 448 si voirs est ke d'A. avoit oï. acc. " .. 829 jo en ere voir disant: 1128 ere voirs disant: 1002 veirs funt parer chose k'est fauseté. ppr. " .. 440 e quancke vus ai dit, dunc pur voir parra.
vois	under aler.
voisist, voisesez under voler II.	voiz
voiz	acc. sg. 1329 oient une voiz pur eus recunforter: 1533 une voiz oïsmes: " .. 1724 (ot) une voiz ki reahait mut sa entunciun. prp. " .. 1182 à clere voiz chantant: 1436 à haute voiz s'escrie: 1633 dient à haute voiz: " .. 1789 trestuit à une voiz unt Deu mercié:—1728 de la voiz se effréent li S.:— " .. 523 dient en hauste voiz e à cruel gorgée: 805 dist en haute voiz:— " .. 317 (relever) cum fait li liunceus par la voiz du liun.
volage	adj. vacillating, unsettled.
volant	mas. acc. sg. 299 ne eiez vers lui quor ligger ne volage. adj. winged, flying.
volant	mas. nom. pl. 1756 ke ne les devurassent bestes n'oisel volant.
volent	prp. " .. 847 à luns u chiens livrez e as oisseus volant.
volenté	under voler II.
volentez	{ s. f. will, good-will.
volenters	{ acc. sg. 350 ki sert Deu e fait la süe volonté: 961 de eschars ne gas oïr n'ai soing ne volonté. prp. " .. 770 à grant estrif i passent e nul à volenté: 966 si lui ben vent à volenté. acc. pl. 390 (partut frai) tutes tes volentez. adv. willingly.
volentrifs	1337 li autre volenters muerent, certz de luér.
volentrifs	{ adj. willing, voluntary.
volentrifs	mas. nom. pl. 771 li joure volentrifs l'ewe passent à nou: 917 le poér Jesu prisent volentrifs e enviz.
voler I.	v. intr. to fly; only in phr. faire voler, to knock off, cut off.
voler II.	infin. 450 du bu le chief li fra voler: 836 les denz lui fait voler des genzives devant: " .. 895 au coup li fait voler le chef sengland du piz.
volez	{ v. intr. to wish, be willing, desire.
volez	{ iud. pres. 2 sg. 185 si tu la trinité voz craire: 1297 si veuz este quites: 1665 si tu les voilz proier. " .. 3 .. 99 ne vont Deus ke soiez damné: 108 nes vont esparniér: 123 ne se vont fiér: " .. 134 ne vont espruver: 203 nel vont guerpir: 610 reapeler me veut: " .. 687 nel vont pas ubliér: 728 ke raisuns cumande e veut e prie: " .. 1216 il ne les vont (guerpir): 1222 te vont sun segrei descuverir: " .. 1239 si il ne vont perir: 1637 si Deus vus veut duner: 1742 ne vont tant atendre. " .. 2 pl. 1321 si estre volez of nns parecener. " .. 3 .. 1626 nel volent parocire. " fut. 3 sg. 137 ki toi cumme mere vdura enumbrer.

GLOSSARY.

exlvii

(volet) II.	condit. I sg. 730 ne voudroie ke A. perdist uncore la vie. subj. pres. 1 .. 221 (ne purra . . .) k'en vostre doctrine ne voille demurer. " " 3 .. 628, 1461 voille u mun (whether he like it or no). " impft. " , 1338 premers voisist estre ki est li dairerer. " " 2 pl. 612 (si feüez gent de sen) e veritez voisiez oïr. pres. pcp. prp. sg. 1132 en fu garniz par un (sun bien) voillant. " " nom. pl. 1703 (ki vus sunt honourant), . . . servant e ami e (vostre bien) voillant (v. note).
voler III.	(infin. =) s. m. good will; à un voler, with one accord. nom. sg. 1281 mut me plest eist voler: 1621 tele est lui ire e lur voler pur ses turmentz dubler. acc. " 667 (flechir e changer) sun voler: 1026 bien quident ki tut eient lur volerachevé: " " 1745 (Deus purvit ke fussenç parjuré) ne lur voler feisent. prp. " 1689 ki obeissent à lur mauvais voler: 1699 tuit i acurent à un voler commun.
volunté	under volonté.
vostre, voz I.	poss. adj. pron. your. mas. acc. sg. 1763 voillant vostre bien. " prp. " 97 à vostre salu: 1240 à vostre plaisir: —180 par vostre enseignement " " 865 par vostre enchantement. 1654 par vostre sermuner. " acc. pl. 1324 espurger voz maus. " prp. " 617 de voz maus. fem. nom. sg. 435 la vostre mainsnée cerchera. " acc. " 177 vostre lei: 1135 vostre croiz. " prp. " 1227 à vostre cumpainnie: —221. 316. 466 en vostre doctrine, avisun, jofnesce. " acc. pl. 614 voz crüeteuz.
voudroie, vout, voz II. (185), vudra under voler II.	
vüe	s. f. eyesight.
vulturs	acc. sg. 731 li oil crevé li soient, eit la vüe perie.
vulturs	s. m. vulture.
vunt	prp. pl. 957 de egles u vulturs, ne de lus devoré.
vus	under aler.
vus	under tu.

W.

Wales	n. pr. Wales.
	prp. 1736 l'avoient reamené de Wales: —1120 unt truvé en Wales: 1283 cumande k'en Wales " affent: —37 vers Guales (teser): 1111 unt droit vers Wales sur chemin acoilli.
weimentent	v. intr. to lament.
	ind. pres. 3 pl. 1513 pleurent e weimentent li jour e enveilli.
weimentisun	s. f. lamentation.
	prp. sg. 328 à jointes meins a dit e à weimentisun.
wu	s. m. vow.
	acc. sg. 625 (soudrunt) servise e wu anuël custunnel.

Y.

ydropsics	} s. m. person afflicted with dropsy.
ydropsis	} mas. nom. pl. 706 emfient les ydropsis par beivre e chaut aver. " acc. " 151 guari les ydropsics.

Z.

zuche	s. f. stick. prp. sg. 1700 de peres l'aggraventent, de zuche e de peirun.
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